

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
FOR IRELAND,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1914,

BEING

THE FORTY-SECOND REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD (IRELAND) ACT, 1872," 35 & 36 VIC. c. 69.

Presented in both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

25th July, 1914

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Local Government Board,
Dublin

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 20th July, 1914.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to Your Excellency this, our Forty-second Annual Report, under the Statute 35 and 36 Vic., chap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," which deals with our proceedings, generally, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1914.

For convenience of reference, the Report is classified under the following heads:—

- I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts, Motor Car Acts, Old Age Pension Acts, Unemployed Workmen Act, &c.;
- II. Poor Relief and Medical Charities;
- III. Public Health Acts, Tuberculosis Acts, &c.;
- IV. Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts, &c.;
- V. Labourers Acts;
- VI. Loans sanctioned for Housing Schemes, Public Health purposes, &c.;
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1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902, &c.

Local Government Elections.

The triennial elections of County and Rural District Councils occurring in May and June of this year, although outside the period to which this report relates, call for some notice, inasmuch as the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the polls were, to a great extent, made before the 31st March, 1914.

As on previous occasions, we issued on the 3rd December last an instructional circular,* to all local bodies and officials concerned, explaining the more important points in our election orders, and the action to be taken by those engaged in the conduct of the elections at the various stages of the proceedings. As it was found in a previous election that misunderstandings between a County Returning Officer and a Town Clerk acting as his Deputy had led to some trouble and confusion, we thought it well to draw special attention in our circular to the provisions of the County and Rural District Councils Election Order of the 18th January, 1902, on the subject, and to make clear the effect of these provisions. Attention was also drawn to the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911, which removes the restriction hitherto preventing women from being members of County Councils.

In the course of these elections, questions arising as to the interpretation of our election orders lead to a considerable amount of correspondence both with officials and the general public. Strictly speaking, our responsibility with regard to Local Government Elections is limited to the making of General Orders prescribing the procedure and the powers and duties of Returning Officers, but we nevertheless feel bound, when requested to do so, to afford assistance and advice to officials and the local bodies in the solution of difficulties with which they find themselves confronted.

The General Orders issued by us regulating the elections continue to prove satisfactory, and suited on the whole to the circumstances they were intended to meet. Occasionally it has been found desirable to authorise departures from the terms of the Orders to suit the requirements of particular localities. In the cases of Down County and Dublin County, the provisions of Rule 1 (4) of the General Election Order, that the office of the Returning Officer for the election of County Councillors in an Administrative County shall be situate in that County, and for Rural District Councillors in the Rural District, proved inconvenient, and we accordingly made Amending Orders, similar to those made in connection with the previous elections, authorising the Returning Officers for those Counties to have their offices outside the Counties. Several County Councils, moreover, have made representations under Section 94 (6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, for directions authorising the polls for certain District Electoral Divisions in the respective Counties to be taken outside such District Elec-

* See page 24, 25.

toral Divisions, and for geographical and other reasons we have found it convenient in these cases to grant the direction asked for.

Although the matter, strictly speaking, falls outside the period covered by this Report, we may also mention here that representation was made to us that the number of Councillors representing the District Electoral Division of Loughrea Urban on the Loughrea Rural District Council was insufficient, in view of the population and rating of Loughrea town (which constitutes the District Electoral Division of Loughrea Urban), and having satisfied ourselves that this was the case, we made an Order on the 2nd April, 1914, increasing the number of Rural District Councillors assigned to that Division from two to four.

Several of the County Councils—these being the bodies primarily responsible for fixing the scale of expenses at Local Government Elections held in the various counties—have, with our approval, revised the scales in force in their respective counties with a view to adjusting them to meet the conditions obtaining at present.

We confirmed schemes formulated by the Tyrone County Council under the Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908, for the alteration of previous schemes made by them with regard to polling districts in the Parliamentary Divisions of North and South Tyrone.

The usual Municipal Elections took place in January last, and, on the whole, the Returning Officers and their assistants carried out their various duties satisfactorily.

Request was made to us by a resolution of the Belturbet Urban District Council to make an Order under Section 23 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, applying to the District the provisions of that Act with respect to the duration of office of County Councillors, and, on the 2nd October, 1913, we made an Order accordingly for the triennial election of Councillors in that District. The first Council elected under this Order came into office on the 16th January, 1914.

Rate Collection.

The collection of the poor rate continues to be satisfactory. Last year we had occasion to draw attention to the financial embarrassment caused to County Councils and the various subsidiary bodies owing to want of funds in the earlier portion of each half-year, and, as the result of a circular reminding the Collectors of the necessity of proceeding with their collections immediately on the receipt of their warrants, a considerable improvement is to be noted in the progress made in the collections. The County Councils generally have now sufficient credit balances to meet the statutory demands made from time to time upon their funds.

As regards the collection for the half-year ended the 30th September, the full amount of the warrants was lodged by the close of the half-year, with few exceptions, and in most of these cases failure to close in time was due to illness, or to the interruption of the collection due to death of Collectors and the

appointment of successors. In one county, however, where there has been delay in closing the collections in previous half-years, the Collectors again failed to lodge the full amount at the end of September, their explanation being that, owing to labour troubles in Dublin, which is the market for the agricultural produce of the county, and to the fact that the harvest season was late, they were unable to get in the rates in time. We did not consider the reasons given sufficient to warrant an extension of time for closing the collection, and we are of opinion that if we accepted such excuses for failure to lodge rates within the prescribed time a precedent would be created which might be attended with disastrous results in all parts of the country.

The collection for the second half-year showed an improvement on that for the like period last year, a larger number of Collectors lodging the full amounts of their warrants by the last day of February.

The collection of poor rate in the Urban Districts continues to improve.

Qualifications for the Office of Poor Rate Collector.

We issued an Order dated the 5th December, 1913, dealing with the eligibility of members of local bodies for the position of Poor Rate Collector. The Order hitherto in force prohibited members of any local body, whether the appointing authority or not, from holding the post of Poor Rate Collector. This restriction was found to be unduly wide in its operation, and it seemed to us that, in the case of these officers, it would be more expedient to rely on the general provisions contained in Article 12 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, which limit the disqualification for office to members of the appointing Council, or of Committees thereof, and on the exercise of our general powers of refusing our sanction to any appointment which violates the principles underlying this enactment.

Roads.

The duties of the County and Rural District Councils as road authorities have steadily become more onerous with the growth in mechanically propelled traffic, and, to prevent deterioration of roads constantly increasing attention with correspondingly increased expenditure, is involved in keeping the surfaces in proper condition. Where it can be proved that excessive damage has been caused by extraordinary traffic, the road authorities are enabled, under the provisions of the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911, to recover the cost of the necessary repairs from those concerned in causing the injury, and many County Councils have found it necessary to exercise their powers under this Act for the restoration of roads damaged by unusual traffic.

The large contributions made by the Road Board, supplemented in most cases with ready liberality by the County and Rural District Councils, have secured a marked improvement on many important roads throughout the country. In order to facilitate the

Local Government (Ireland) Acts.

v.

task of the road authorities in those districts where the limits of expenditure for road purposes fixed in pursuance of Section 27 (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, have been found insufficient, we consented to higher limits of expenditure in twenty-four Rural Districts. In twelve Districts the new limit has been authorised for a year or more, and in the other twelve Districts permanently.

Inquiries have been addressed to us as to whether grants made by the Road Board to local bodies in Ireland should be taken into account in arriving at the limit of expenditure under Section 27 (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. After taking legal advice we issued a circular letter to the County and Rural District Councils intimating that, in our opinion, such grants should be excluded for the purposes of the sub-section.

The total amount of loans sanctioned for the improvement of roads during the year was £87,007, being £90,225 in excess of the previous year's figures, and the total amount sanctioned for the purchase of steam rollers and steam-rolling appliances was £7,125, which is somewhat less than that authorised during the previous year. Full particulars of these loans are given in the Appendices.* In addition to the loans obtained by local authorities for road maintenance, etc., grants amounting to £61,325 were made during the year by the Road Board in aid of road improvements. Particulars of these grants are set forth in the following table in continuation of the information contained in our last Report:—

County	Amount of Grants.
Antrim	£7,360
Armagh	1,293
Carlow	750
Clare	2,368
Cork	34,702
Dublin	2,500
Kildare	4,653
Leitrim	100
Londonderry	2,532
Louth	210
Longford	600
Mayo	3,600
Queen's	800
Roscommon	352
Sligo	385
Tipperary, North Riding	1,105
Tipperary, South Riding	1,296
Westmeath	4,124
Wexford	2,505
Total.	£61,325

Schemes formulated by County Councils for the maintenance of roads under the direct control of the County Surveyors are now in operation in twenty out of the thirty-three administrative

* See page 115, et seq.

counties in Ireland, and the Councils of some of the counties where this system has not yet been introduced propose shortly to take advantage of the statutory provisions in this respect. In a few counties all the roads are maintained by direct labour, while in others only certain selected roads in one or more rural districts are so dealt with. During the year we gave our approval to several new schemes formulated to replace those which lapsed after the expiration of the statutory period of three years, and in most cases the new schemes were more extensive than those which had expired. In County Dublin we recently approved of a direct labour scheme with regard to the roads in the Balrothery Rural District.

We note that in some counties, including Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary North Riding, Tipperary South Riding, and Waterford, steps have been taken to increase the rate of wages of the general workmen employed under direct labour schemes, and it is hoped that the higher wages will tend to greater efficiency on the part of the workmen, and consequently to improvement in the condition of the roads.

A somewhat important legal question arose as to the method of charging the contributions of County Councils under the National Insurance Act, 1911, in respect of workmen employed by them on road works, and we were asked for advice on this point. Having obtained the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, we issued a circular letter expressing the view that such expenditure should be treated as a county-at-large charge. Several County Councils, however, take a different view, contending that the chargeability of such contributions should follow that of the works on which the men are employed, and the question will be judicially decided.

Extensions of Time for Payment of Accounts.—Section 51 (7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Section 4 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1903.

The number of applications from local authorities for extensions of time within which to discharge accounts payable out of poor rate is still large, and shows only a small decrease as compared with last year. We accordingly issued a further circular letter in December last to all local bodies concerned on the subject, in which we pointed out that, after upwards of fourteen years' working of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it might reasonably be expected that applications for extensions of time would be of rare occurrence; that we must insist on a strict compliance with the law requiring payment of these accounts within three months after the expiration of the half-year to which they relate; and that we would not in future authorize extensions of time for payment unless satisfactory evidence was produced showing that the delay which had occurred had been unavoidable. We requested that this decision might be conveyed to contractors and other creditors of the local authorities concerned.

In many cases the accounting officers of the local bodies were largely responsible for the delay in payment being made, and we, therefore, intimated that neglect of these officers in future to comply with the law on the subject might be regarded by the Auditors as negligence or misconduct within the meaning of Section 20 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1903, and thus lead to their incurring pecuniary liability if surcharges were made.

We have every hope that our action will have the effect of reducing the number of applications in future.

Examinations.

The first examinations under our new regulations governing the appointment of Assistant Surveyors were held in March. Twelve candidates attended at the examination for qualification as ordinary Assistant Surveyors, and seven of these qualified in the prescribed subjects. In the case of an appointment where the special qualifications prescribed by the regulations were required, the standard of examination was higher, and the only candidate who attended the examination failed to satisfy us that he possessed the necessary qualifications.

During the year we held several examinations at the request of local authorities in connection with appointments under their control.

In connection with the appointment of a new County Secretary by the County Council of Kerry, we considered it necessary to hold an examination into the qualifications of the gentleman elected to this post. The candidate satisfied us at this examination as to his competency for the office, and we duly sanctioned his appointment.

County Surveyors.

An unusually large number of appointments of County Surveyors were made during the year, vacancies having occurred in Antrim, Cavan, Galway, Limerick, Louth, and Queen's County. The vacancy in Galway was caused by the County Council reverting to the arrangement of having two County Surveyors for the County, while in Limerick a similar arrangement was introduced on the occasion of the resignation of the late County Surveyor.

In the case of some of the appointments we felt obliged to take exception to the inadequacy of the salaries offered, and we withheld our approval until we were satisfied that the conditions of appointment were suitable.

Following the revision of the qualifications of Assistant Surveyors, to which we referred in our last report, we have had under consideration the qualifications of County Surveyors, and, after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners, who are required by statute to examine candidates for this office, we have framed new regulations. The changes introduced have mainly reference to the subjects for examination.

Disposal of Corporate Property

The applications received for our consent under this head continue to increase and come mainly from the older boroughs and towns in the shape of proposals for the renewals of expiring leases, or for the investment of sums realised by the redemption of the rent charges consequent upon the sale of corporate property under the Irish Land Acts.

Amalgamation of Unions

In May, 1913, we caused an inquiry to be held into an application of the Joint Committee of the Monaghan District Lunatic Asylum for the amalgamation of Cooteshill Union with the adjoining Unions, with a view to the conversion of the Cooteshill Workhouse into an auxiliary asylum. The application of the Joint Committee was due to the present overcrowded state of the existing Asylum buildings at Monaghan, and a majority of the Joint Committee, consisting of the members from Cavan County, favoured the conversion of a workhouse in that county into an auxiliary asylum rather than the extension of the present Asylum buildings, which was strongly advocated by the Monaghan members of the Committee.

The inquiry caused a great deal of interest and many local authorities in the counties of Cavan and Monaghan were represented thereat. Important evidence both for and against the application was given, the chief questions arising in connection with the proposal being (1) whether it was practicable to abolish the Workhouse at Cooteshill, and to transfer the inmates to other institutions without involving any undue hardship or inconvenience to the sick and destitute poor; (2) the financial results of amalgamation to the ratepayers of the Union; and (3) whether, in the event of the Union being dissolved, the Workhouse would be suitable for an auxiliary asylum.

After careful consideration of the evidence both for and against the proposal, we came to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the Union could be carried out with advantage to the ratepayers and without hardship to the sick and destitute poor by transferring the Cooteshill No. 1 Rural District portion of the Union to Cavan Union, and the Cooteshill No. 2 Rural District to Clones Union, under certain specified conditions. We, however, expressed some doubt whether the estimated cost of the alterations necessary to adapt the Workhouse to meet the requirements of the lunatic poor would prove sufficient for the purpose, and also whether the Workhouse premises would give sufficient relief to the overcrowding at the existing Asylum, and, at the same time, provide for the harmless lunatics at present located in the Workhouses in Counties Cavan and Monaghan. While a majority of the Joint Committee, consisting of the Cavan members, intimated to us that they were satisfied on these points, the representatives from County Monaghan appealed to the Privy Council against the proposal to establish an auxiliary asylum at Cooteshill. We have not proceeded further in the matter pending the decision of the Privy Council.

Superannuation of Officers.

A great diversity of practice has been growing among local authorities in regard to the fixing of superannuation allowances granted to retiring officers, and in some cases the pensions proposed have been excessive having regard to the length of service of the officers concerned. Our consent to such allowances is required in the case of officers pensionable under the Union Officers' Superannuation Acts, and it seemed to us desirable, in order to safeguard the interests of present and future ratepayers, to indicate for the guidance of local authorities the scale which in ordinary cases we considered should be applied when fixing the amount of pensions.

The basis of calculation for such allowances in the case of poor law officers, as originally suggested by us in our circular letter of the 25th November, 1881, was that applicable to the superannuation of Civil Servants of the Crown under the Superannuation Act of 1859, viz., for 10 years' service, ten-sixtieths of the amount of salary and emoluments, and a further one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of service up to a maximum not exceeding forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds of the annual salary and emoluments. In the case of appointments where the holder possessed professional or other special qualifications, additional years might be added to the actual service. In course of time this addition of years has come to be regarded as more or less the normal right of every officer on retirement, irrespective of whether he was professionally qualified or had rendered exceptionally meritorious service.

We accordingly issued a circular to local bodies pointing out that in all ordinary cases pensions should be calculated on the Civil Service scale, and that the addition of years to actual service should only be made in special cases. Where the conditions of an officer's appointment entitle him to such an addition, we have suggested the following scale as the one which, in ordinary circumstances, we think should be applied:—

In the case of an officer (professionally or otherwise specially qualified)—

with 10 to 15 years' completed service, an addition of 5 years	
.. 15 to 20	7 years.
.. over 20	10 years.

A copy of our circular letter on the subject will be found in the *Appendices.

Constitution and Proceedings of Local Bodies.

The following are the Orders of chief interest dealing with the constitution and proceedings of local bodies:—

- (1) Orders altering day or hour of holding statutory monthly meeting of Castleblayney, Ennis, Fermoy, Naas, Nenagh, and Newry Urban District Councils, and of Bandon and Buncrana Town Commissioners.

* See page 8.

- (2) Order authorising the Monaghan County Council to hold half-yearly instead of quarterly meetings for the transaction of their work under the Local Government Acts.
- (3) Order confirming an order of the Monaghan County Council reducing the number of members of the Monaghan Urban District Council from twenty-one to twelve.
- (4) Order confirming an order of the Tipperary South Riding County Council dividing the Tipperary Urban District into wards.

We referred in our last report to the difficulty which had occurred in carrying on the administration of the municipal affairs of the town of Tullow, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of persons qualified to act as Commissioners. Acting on the representations made by us, the Carlow County Council appointed five members to fill up the vacancies, thus restoring the body of the Commissioners to its full membership. These members, however, resigned office in December after certain liabilities of the Commissioners had been discharged, and a deadlock was again created. No nominations for the vacancies were forthcoming at the elections required to be held in January last, and, accordingly, there is still no body of persons qualified to act as Commissioners. In the absence of further steps being taken by the Carlow County Council, the administration of the affairs of the town cannot be carried on, and there is no machinery provided by law by which the town of Tullow can be re-absorbed for all purposes into the rural district in which it is situated.

Alteration of Local Government Areas.

On an application made to us by the Antrim County Council, we directed a local inquiry to be held regarding the alteration of the boundaries of Counties Londonderry and Antrim, so as to enable the municipal area of Fostrush to be extended. The boundaries of the town are coterminous with the County boundaries, and to secure that the enlarged town is wholly within one County, an alteration of the Counties becomes necessary before the desired extension of the urban boundary can be effected.

At the local inquiry the application was opposed by the Londonderry County Council and the Coleraine Rural District Council and Board of Guardians, but, after full consideration of the evidence, we held that the case for the alteration had been clearly established, and that the preservation of the existing County boundaries would cause substantial inconvenience. We have made a Provisional Order accordingly, which is now awaiting confirmation by Parliament during the present session. This is the first Order we have made for the alteration of the boundaries of counties under Article 25 (1) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898.

The proceedings for the constitution of the town of Banam, County Donegal, as an urban district were completed during the

number 6,268 were registered in the Province of Ulster, 3,066 in Munster, 8,751 in Leinster, and 1,475 in Connaught.

According to the certified statement furnished to us by the Postmaster General, the motor car licence duties levied in Ireland during the year ended 31st March, 1913, amounted to £16,566 18s. 6d., and five per cent. of this amount was duly paid over to the County and County Borough Councils concerned, as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

Some diversity of practice appearing to obtain as to the payment of motor car licence duties by Veterinary Surgeons using motor cars for the purpose of their profession, we deemed it well to acquaint the Local Authorities charged with the levying of the duties that we are advised that Veterinary Surgeons are not entitled to the abatement under Section 86 (4) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, of half the duty allowed to duly qualified medical practitioners keeping motor cars for the purpose of their profession. We have been informed that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury take the same view.

The proceeds of the motor car licence duties and of the petrol tax represent the only monies at the disposal of the Road Board for making grants to local authorities for the improvement of roads, and the County Councils have been encouraged to proceed more energetically than hitherto with the enforcement of the payment of the licence duties by motor car owners in view of a decision of the Road Board that in future free grants from the funds under their control for road improvement works in Ireland would be contingent upon their being satisfied that the Councils making application have taken or are taking proper and adequate steps to collect the licence duties, for the collection of which they are responsible. In November last we issued a circular letter to each County Council, drawing attention to this matter, and submitting suggestions which, if adopted, we considered should materially assist these authorities in ensuring an efficient collection of the duties, and the Road Board have recently issued a memorandum for the information of the County and County Borough Councils and the guidance of their officers containing instructions as to the official procedure necessary in levying the tax.

We are glad to observe that the County Councils are in most instances taking effective steps to carry out their statutory powers in this respect. Special officers for the work have in some cases been appointed, and legal proceedings have been successfully instituted against owners of motor cars who had evaded payment of the duties, and we endeavour to assist with our advice those Councils who apply for information and guidance as to difficulties arising in regard to the statutory provisions dealing with the licence duties.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in many cases the expenditure of the licensing authorities in the enforcement of the payment of the licence duties cannot be met from the percentage received in respect of the amount collected, and that owing to the mitigation of the penalties to the lowest possible amount in cases where County Councils have successfully taken

proceedings against motor car owners for failing to pay the licence duty, considerable loss has resulted to the County Funds. A further loss is sustained owing to the fact that a motor car owner resident in a particular County can register his car and pay the licence duty outside that County, and this loss is greater in those Counties where a County Borough adjoins a County.

Section 6 of the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911, authorises County Councils to make bye-laws for granting annual licences to locomotives used within their county other than for agricultural purposes, and to charge a fee not exceeding £10 in respect of each licence, such fees to be applied in aid of the expenses of repairing the roads. Any bye-laws made in pursuance of this Section require our confirmation, and we recently confirmed bye-laws formulated by the Dublin County Council with regard to locomotives in the County. Several other County Councils have under consideration the question of framing suitable bye-laws under this Section.

Our attention has been called to a decision of the King's Bench Division of the High Court in England in which the Court held that, under one of the regulations governing the use and construction of motor cars and motor cycles in England, a motor cycle at night must carry a lamp exhibiting a red light in the direction contrary to that towards which it is proceeding or intended to proceed, and we are advised that this decision is equally applicable to the corresponding provisions in the regulations affecting Ireland. The regulations as regards England have, since the date of this decision, been modified so as to exempt a motor bicycle, except where there is attached a side car, from carrying a red light at the rear, and to exempt a motor bicycle, whether a side car or other vehicle is attached thereto or not, from carrying a lamp on the extreme off side, except in those cases in which the side car or other vehicle is attached to or projects beyond the offside of the motor bicycle. The question of modifying the Irish regulations in this respect is still under consideration.

The Wicklow County Council applied to us on behalf of the Bray Urban District Council for the issue of regulations under the Motor Car Acts restricting the speed of motor cars within the town of Bray to such limits not exceeding eight miles an hour, as might seem advisable and necessary. It was represented that several accidents had occurred in recent years on the streets of the township, and that furious driving, chiefly by motor cyclists, took place. On a full consideration of the evidence submitted at a local inquiry in the matter, we found that there had been frequent instances of motor driving at excessive speed, especially by motor cyclists, but we did not consider that a case had been made out to support the application for a speed limit over all the roads in the township. We decided that if, under the powers conferred on them by Section 1 of the Motor Car Act of 1908, the Police Authorities were unable to control the traffic and restrict the excessive speed of motor cars and motor cycles in the town, we would consider the propriety of issuing regulations

for the restriction of motor traffic on particular roads in the township where dangerous driving occurs. At the same time, we suggested to the Urban District Council the advisability of erecting sign posts, at certain places where danger might be apprehended, indicating the necessity for cautious driving, and it was stated at the inquiry that these sign posts would be given to the Council free of charge by the Automobile Association.

The Sligo County Council proposed to take steps to have regulations made curtailing the speed of motor cars to ten miles an hour while travelling through any of the towns or villages, or when passing cross-roads in their County, and the Louth County Council applied to us for regulations limiting the driving of motor cars and motor bicycles to a similar rate of speed in the Urban Districts of Dundalk and Drogheda, and in Ardee, Castlingford, Omagh, Dunleer, and Castleblangham. We informed these authorities, however, that we could not make general regulations of this nature, as the case of each town or village where a speed limit for motor traffic is desired must be considered on its merits, having regard to the extent and character of the traffic, the width of the road, and the position and number of bye-roads leading to the main streets.

A few other towns authorities had under consideration the question of making application for speed limits for motor vehicles passing through their towns.

In May, 1913, we issued an Order under the Motor Car (International Circulation) Order, 1910, giving to the Irish Automobile Club and the Automobile Association and Motor Union authority to perform, until we otherwise direct, the duties prescribed with regard to the examination of motor cars and drivers from Ireland travelling abroad and in connection with the issue of International Travelling Passes. The countries which are now parties to the International Automobile Convention of 1908, and in which International Travelling Passes are available, are the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (as well as British India, Gibraltar, Malta, Guernsey, and Jersey), Germany, Belgium, France (including Algeria and Tunis), Italy, Monaco, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, The Netherlands, Russia, The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, and Denmark.

Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911.

The number of cases referred to us for determination under Section 7 (1) (c) and 7 (1) (d) of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, continues to be very large, although naturally less than in the earlier years of the operation of the Pensions Acts. The following particulars show the number of appeals received and decided, and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

1. (1) Number of Appeals received from Pension Officers	
during year ended 31st March, 1914,	5,589
(2) Number of Appeals received from other persons,	613
Total,	6,202

Old Age Pensions Acts, 1906 and 1911.

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2. (1) Number of Appeals on claims decided during year ended 31st March, 1914,	5,215	
(2) Number of Appeals on questions decided,	1,039	
Total Number of Appeals decided during year,	6,254	
3. (1) Number of Claims allowed at 5/- a week,	831	
Number of Claims allowed at less than 5/- a week,	640	
	1,471	1,471
(2) No. of Claims rejected on Age,	2,042	
Means,	1,434	
Residence,	44	
Nationality,	7	
Failure to work,	5	
Imprisonment,	Nil	
Relief,	70	
Total,	3,602	3,602
(3) Appeals dismissed, not lodged in time, etc. (on Claims),	142	142
Total,		5,215
Appeals on Questions.—		
Pensions unaltered,		387
Pensions raised,		48
Pensions reduced,		143
Pensions revoked—Age,	54	
Means,	132	
Residence,	Nil	
Nationality,	2	
Failure to work,	Nil	
Lunatic Asylum,	3	
Imprisonment,	5	
Relief,	223	
Total,	419	419
Appeals dismissed, not lodged in time, etc. (on questions),	41	41
		1,039

It may be noted that the total number of Appeals received from the passing of the Act of 1906 till the 31st March, 1914, was 70,613, and that the total number of cases dealt with in the same period was 60,811.

During the year a Circular Letter was issued drawing attention to the provisions of Article 33 of the Old Age Pensions Regulations, 1911, under which Poor Law Officials are required to furnish Pension Officers with all information in their power respecting relief allowed to a claimant or pensioner. The issue of this Circular Letter was rendered necessary by the attitude of a few officials, who did not consider they were called upon to discharge this duty without extra payment.

As in some cases, the additional duty might make a considerable call upon the time of an official, the Board intimated that they would have no objection to the payment by Boards of Guardians, if they saw fit, of reasonable remuneration for services rendered in pursuance of the Article of the Regulations referred to.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN ACT, 1906

Representations were made to us that acute and widespread distress existed in Dublin as a result of the unemployment arising out of the protracted labour dispute. We reported the circumstances to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, who issued an increased grant of £10,000 as Ireland's share of the Parliamentary Vote in aid of expenses under this Act. This sum was allocated by us amongst seven Distress Committees, and tables are annexed showing, in regard to these Committees, (I.) Receipts and Expenditure; (II.) Occupations of Applicants; and (III.) Nature of Works undertaken, rates of pay, hours of labour, etc.

As in previous years, we satisfied ourselves by local inspection, where necessary, that the works undertaken by the Committees were suitable and of substantial utility, and that they were being efficiently administered.

At the request of the Dublin Corporation, we issued an Order on the 9th September, 1913, increasing to 35 the membership of the City of Dublin Distress Committee, to consist of sixteen members appointed by the Corporation from their own body; six members appointed by the Corporation and being persons selected by the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union; six members appointed by the Corporation and being persons selected by the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union; and seven members (of whom one at least shall be a woman) appointed by the Corporation from outside their own body, but from persons experienced in the relief of distress.

By Order dated 23rd March, 1914, we varied Article X. of the Urban Distress Committees (Unemployed Workmen) (Ireland) Order, 1906, in its application to the Dublin Corporation, and provided that the quorum of the City of Dublin Distress Committee shall be one-fourth of the whole number of the Members of the Distress Committee.

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

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I.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

District Committee.	Mean mean No. of persons employed in any one week.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
		From rates.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From Government Contributions.	Wages.	Materials, superannuation and administrative expenses.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cork	114	£	£	£	£	£
Drogheda	159	—	4	1,490	1,378	(a) 121
Dublin	(b) 375	850	(c) 54	4,500	5,048	(d) 1,589
Galway	74	30	16	600	570	140
Kingsdown	49	30	25	150	287	285
Limerick	29	291	—	200	192	180
Londonderry	44	(e)	—	400	376	80

(a) Materials and tools were supplied by Corporation.

(b) Including 83 women.

(c) A sum of £75 12s. 4d. was also received in respect of cost of materials.

(d) Materials £448; salaries £621; postage and printing £76; miscellaneous £341.

(e) Three-quarters of the cost of materials paid from rates.

II.—TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF APPLICANTS.

Occupations.	District Committees.						
	Cork.	Drogheda.	Dublin.	Galway.	Kingsdown.	Limerick.	Londonderry.
Building Trades	4	—	1,721	1	—	—	32
Tailoring and Clothing Trades	—	—	6	10	—	—	—
Hat and Shoe Trades.	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Furnishing and Woodworking Trades	—	—	54	1	—	—	—
Engineering, Ship building and Metal trades.	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades	—	—	14	—	—	—	1
Printing, Book-binding and other Paper Trades.	—	—	83	—	—	—	—
Textile Trades.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Women Workers	—	—	222	—	—	—	—
Other definite Occupations.	—	—	(a) 42	—	—	—	3
General or Casual labor.	537	171	771	400	225	138	75

(a) Bonecutters.

c

III.—TABLE showing (a) Nature of Work provided by Distress Committees; (b) Average number of men employed; (c) Rates of pay; (d) Hours of labour; (e) Amount of wages paid.

Distress Committee and Nature of work or of several classes of work, if more than one.	Average number of men employed on each work.	Weekly rate or rates of pay.	Have wages paid been equal to or below standard rate?	Weekly hours of labour.	Total amount of wages paid.
CORK. Laying, repairing and cleaning sewers; repaving footways, &c.	For sewer work, 48. For road, &c., work 22-30.	Labourers, 20s. Masons, 30s. Plasterers, 35s.	Equal to standard rate.	37½	1,375
DUBLIN. Cleaning building sites, reducing waste land, &c.	—	12s. to 14s.	Below standard rate.	50	121
DUNELM. Roadmaking and repairing, cleaning streets and lanes not in charge of Corporation (sewers for women sewers)	48	15s. to 40s.	Standard rate for tradesmen, below standard rate for labourers.	45 to 55	1,648
GALWAY. (1) Roadmaking and repairs. (2) Cleaning paths. (3) Laying, cleaning and driving drains.	22 29 5	12s.	Below standard rate.	50	276
LONDONDERRY. Sewerage works, lay out open spaces, &c.	15	12s.	"	57	287
LONDON. Cleaning lanes and footpaths.	11	12s.	"	57	182
LONDONDOY. Cleaning footpaths.	44	12s.	"	58	378

Markets and Fairs.

On the application of the respective Corporations, we sanctioned a loan of £2,713 for the improvement of a pig market in the City of Dublin, and a loan of £7,000 for the alteration and improvement of a cattle market in the City of Londonderry.

II.—POOR RELIEF.

Statistics of Pauperism.

From the weekly returns furnished to us by Clerks of Unions we have compiled a table, which will be found in the Appendices, showing the number of persons in receipt of all forms of poor relief in Ireland on each Saturday during the year. The fol-

Poor Relief.

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following statement shows the numbers in receipt of the different forms of relief on the last Saturday of March in each of the past five years:—

	1908	1912	1913	1914	1915
In Workhouses.					
Sick in workhouse hospitals and infirmaries	15,490	14,994	14,735	13,696	15,394
Aged and infirm in workhouses	10,062	10,456	10,969	11,291	10,426
Children under 16 in workhouses other than those sick in hospital	4,661	4,751	5,097	5,713	5,829
Indigent, infirm, and epileptic other than those sick in hospital	2,159	2,345	2,313	2,320	2,384
Medium having infirm children	573	539	434	421	700
All other classes	2,947	4,138	4,385	4,514	4,543
In external institutions or classes.					
In extern hospitals	337	308	269	290	260
In institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots and epileptics	264	296	1,009	681	974
In Training and Reformatory schools	337	347	359	353	335
Children sent to gaols or boarded-out	2,252	2,408	2,169	2,374	2,437
Children in certified schools	190	98	55	44	44
On Outdoors (infant, father, mother, or children boarded-out and in certified schools)					
Under Sec. 7 of Act 16 Vic., c. 31	31,243	24,497	21,066	20,662	21,366
Under Sec. 7 of Act 16 Vic., c. 31, and Sec. 1 of 13 and 14 Vic., c. 47	1,086	1,413	1,114	1,343	1,545
Under Orders pursuant to Sec. 16 of the Local Govt. (1) Act, 1906	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of persons in receipt of relief.	76,085	77,728	80,549	80,943	89,497

In our last report we alluded to the great decrease which had taken place in the number of persons in receipt of relief since 1910. It will be seen from the foregoing that a still further reduction has taken place during the past year, the total number of persons in receipt of relief in March last being 1,638 less than in March, 1913, and 23,514 less than in March, 1910.

The number of sick in Workhouse Hospitals on 31st March last was practically identical with the number of the corresponding date in the previous year; the aged and infirm were 457 less, the children 250 less.

The number on the outdoor relief lists was 183 less than in 1913, while the number relieved provisionally by the Beheving Officers on their own authority under statutory powers, was 423 less.

Pauper Children.

As regards the pauper children, for whose relief the Guardians are responsible, 337 were on the 30th March last maintained in the two District Schools of Trim and Glun; 633 were located in the Poor Law Schools at Cabra and Pelletstown; 160 were in schools certified by us under the Pauper Children Acts, and 2,572 were boarded out in foster homes throughout the county. In the Appendices* will be found a report from our Inspector, Miss Fitzgerald-Kenney, who has had large experience of the boarding-out system both in the North and South of Ireland.

The number of children maintained in workhouses has decreased from 4,851 to 4,601 since the date of our last report, and

* See page 13, of sup.

A very small proportion of these children are eligible for boarding-out. At present the Guardians can only board out—

(3) *Legitimate Children*

- 1 Both parents dead, or both having deserted the child
- 2 One parent dead, the other being under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or permanently disabled and an inmate of a workhouse, or out of Ireland.
- 3 Both parents alive, and both being in one or other of the last four conditions mentioned at (2)

(4) *Illegitimate Children*

Mother dead, or having deserted the child, or being under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or permanently bedridden or disabled, and an inmate of a workhouse, or out of Ireland.

There are in workhouses a large number of children whose parental conditions do not come within any of the above categories, and others who though eligible are either physically or mentally unfit for boarding-out. From the special return, which we obtained from Clerks of Unions last year, a summary of which appeared in our last report, it will be observed that only about one child out of every ten in workhouses is qualified in both respects for boarding-out, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable homes was the chief reason put forward by the Guardians in regard to most of these cases.

A bill has been recently introduced into the House of Lords to enable Guardians to board out the children of vicious parents, or parents who were otherwise unfit to have charge of their children, in respect of whom they have assumed parental control under the provisions of the Poor Law Act of 1899, although such children may not come within any one of the classes mentioned above. Should this bill become law, it will, no doubt, lead to the boarding-out of some further children, but it was stated at the introduction of the bill that the number of children who would be brought under its provisions would probably be numerically not very large.

The operation of that portion of Section 3 of the Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, 1898, which enables Guardians to send any child relieved in a workhouse to a certified school, has had little effect in lessening the number of children in workhouses. It will be seen by the foregoing that there were only 100 children so maintained on the 28th March last. It should be borne in mind that no child can be so dealt with unless he or she is an orphan, or deserted, or a child whose parents or surviving parent consent to the sending of the child to such school, and no child who is not an orphan or deserted can be kept in any such school unless its parents or surviving parent are inmates of the workhouse.

We have entered into these particulars, as there seems to be considerable misapprehension in the matter, the idea being

prevalent that we have the powers of insisting on the removal of all children from workhouses—a course which, in the present state of the law in this country, is not practicable.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics

There has been a decrease in the number of this class, maintained in workhouses, of 85 as compared with the preceding year, or of 284 as compared with the year 1910. There are, however, still 2,110 of these afflicted persons maintained in Irish workhouses, besides those sick in hospital.

Deaths in Workhouses.

The total number of deaths in workhouses during the year under review was 10,348, being an increase of 181 on the previous year. It may be mentioned, however, that the returns cover a period of 53 weeks, as compared with 52 weeks in each of the preceding four years. The deaths included fourteen centenarians, one of whom was stated to be 120 and another 106 years of age.

The deaths from cancer during the year under review again show an increase on the preceding years, as will be seen by the following:—

1914	650
1913	614
1912	573
1911	561
1910	519

This progressive increase in the deaths from this disease has given us much concern. We are not in a position yet to form a definite opinion as to whether the above increase in the numbers is due to the fact that persons suffering from the disease seek hospital treatment to a greater extent than formerly, or whether there has been an absolute increase in the total number of cases.

There were 1,830 deaths from tuberculosis, being a decrease of 119 on the number for the previous year. This is, we believe, to a great extent accounted for by the numbers receiving treatment in institutions established as a result of the operation of the National Insurance Acts.

In our last report we alluded to the subject of Infant Mortality in Workhouses, and stated that we had requested the Medical Officers to investigate carefully the death-rate of the infants and young children in these establishments; to examine the location, sanitation and general suitability of the nurseries and sick wards, the food supply and the methods of feeding, the arrangements for the nursing and care of the children, etc., and we invited their earnest consideration and co-operation with a view to the reduction in the mortality amongst them. We are glad to observe that there has been a decrease of 23 in the number of deaths of infants of one year and under, as compared with 1913. There has, however, been an increase of 57 in the

deaths between one and five years of age, and an increase of 11 in those between five and fifteen years of age. On turning to the table in the Appendices* which shows the causes of death, it will be observed that scarlatina was very prevalent in the country during the year, the number of deaths amongst those treated in workhouse hospitals being 160, or an increase of 70 on the previous year. There was also an increase of 40 in the number of deaths from diphtheria and dysentery—diseases often associated with the earlier years of life.

Nursing in Workhouse Hospitals.

The staff of trained nurses employed in workhouse hospitals was increased by ten during the year, who replaced ten qualified nurses, and there are now 278 nurses of this class in 148 workhouses. There are consequently only ten workhouses in Ireland where a trained nurse is not now employed.

In addition to the staff mentioned above, 299 "qualified" nurses, 359 nursing sisters (nuns), and 167 probationary nurses were engaged in the nursing of the sick in workhouse hospitals. We are glad to observe that the number of proper attendants in these hospitals was still further reduced during the year by the appointment of eight paid attendants.

The present state of the nursing in workhouse hospitals contrasts very favourably with what it was some years ago. On the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was for the first time made enabling payment of recompense in respect of one-half the salary of one trained nurse employed in each workhouse, who possessed the qualifications that might be prescribed by us. The qualifications, which we subsequently laid down in our Nursing Order of 1901 for trained and other nurses, are stringent, and the Order absolutely prohibits employment of unqualified persons in the performance of nursing duties.

Dietaries.

In our last report we referred fully to the new dietary system promulgated by our Circular Letter of 3rd February, 1913. We are glad to be able to report that a number of Boards of Guardians in different parts of the country have framed new dietary scales in accordance with our instructions. At present about one-half of the entire workhouse population of this country is so dieted. The reports which we constantly receive as to the satisfactory working of the new system, especially from a financial point of view, are most gratifying. Although a number of Boards of Guardians have not yet revised their dietaries, we believe that in time they will come to see, from the experience in other Unions, that it is in the interests both of the ratepayers and the inmates to do so.

* See page 237.

Poor Relief.

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Emigration.

We issued 7 consent orders authorizing assisted emigration of 15 persons during the year ended 31st March, 1914, the expenditure incurred being £74 7s 8d. This assistance was given by the Guardians out of the rates towards defraying the cost of the outfits, &c., of persons emigrating to relatives who were in a position to maintain them and to provide them with employment.

Expenditure on Poor Relief.

The usual detailed statement of expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1913, as compiled from the abstracts of union accounts, will be found in the Appendices*. The following summary gives the main figures of interest in connection with poor law expenditure from revenue during that and the preceding year, ended 30th September:—

	1913.	1912.
	£	£
Poor Relief, other than Dispensary Medical Relief under the Medical Charities Act:—		
In-maintenance, ..	450,546	446,547
Out-relief, ..	132,460	129,479
Salaries and retires of officers, ..	235,444	220,443
Children boarded out, ..	26,890	21,967
Children maintained in Truett and Glen district schools ..	8,625	7,475
Cost of maintenance of paupers sent to extern hospitals, asylums for the blind, &c., by Guardians ..	25,971	26,627
Cost of medicines in workhouses, ..	15,044	12,562
Other expenses ..	180,373	145,536
Total ..	1,035,863	1,011,230
Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, and other Acts administered by the Guardians ..	273,257	269,661
Total poor relief expenditure, ..	1,307,120	1,281,891

It will be observed that there was an increase of £25,235 in the total poor relief expenditure during the year. Thus, to a great extent, was due to the advance in price of the various commodities, consequent on the conditions of the labour market, which also affected the expenditure on poor relief in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Dispensary Medical Relief.

The following is a summary of the cases in which medical relief was afforded, and of the expenditure under the Medical

* See page 124, *et seq.*

Charities Act during the year in question, and the previous year, arranged under the usual headings:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1914.	Previous year.
Number of new cases attended and registered during the Year:—		
1. At Dispensaries	505,683	476,331
2. At Patients' homes	174,079	171,788
Total number of new cases	679,762	648,119
Number of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed	62,328	55,480
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers	£ 109,532	109,783
Remuneration of temporary Dispensary Medical Officers	15,402	10,024
Total payment in respect of salaries of permanent and remuneration of temporary Medical Officers	125,934	121,807
Salaries of Superintendents of Medicine	4,988	3,803
Salaries of Midwives	19,634	18,063
Cost of medicines and appliances	21,062	20,227
Expenditure from Loans under the Dispensary Homes Act, 1879	3,216	2,907
Other expenses	26,569	26,551
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1874,	6,341	7,179
Total expenses of Dispensary Districts	205,654	204,544

Medical Relief Cases.

The number of cases attended at the Dispensaries was 505,683 in the past year, as compared with 476,331 in the year ended the 31st March, 1913, and 487,516 in the year ended 31st March, 1912. Medical Officers enter up their registers of patients now with somewhat greater accuracy than was formerly their habit, and in that way a portion of the increased numbers might be explained. The figures, taken as a whole, tend to support the opinion expressed in our last Report that there is an increasing demand on the part of the sick poor for medical care, and that patients are now more ready than heretofore to present themselves at the Dispensaries for treatment, and also to requisition medical attendance at their own homes.

Salaries of Medical Officers.

The Boards of Guardians of 94 Unions had, up to the end of March last, adopted, with our sanction, scales of increased salaries for their Medical Officers, and a list of such scales is printed in the Appendix.*

The total salaries of the Dispensary Medical Officers amounted during the past year to the sum of £105,532, as compared with £105,787 in the previous year.

* See page 28, *et seq.*

Midwives of Dispensary Districts.

The staff of Midwives authorized for service in the Dispensary Districts was further increased by eleven during the year, thereby bringing the total number of such officers employed at the end of March last up to 777.

We again commend this subject of the appointment of additional Dispensary Midwives to the favourable consideration of such Boards of Guardians as have not yet secured the services of a Midwife or Midwives for each Dispensary District in their respective Unions.

Midwives Practising in the City of Belfast.

The provisions contained in the Belfast Corporation Act of 1911 for the better control of midwives practising in that City, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder by the Corporation and confirmed by us, have been in force in the County Borough since the 1st January, 1913. An interesting report on the administrative action of the Corporation under the Statute and Rules during the past year, received from our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brian O'Brien, is printed in the Appendixes.*

Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.

The competition for the medicine contracts of 1913-14 was equally limited as in the previous year, and was mainly confined to a couple of large firms. A few provincial establishments tendered for contracts, but the bulk of the business was divided amongst the large contractors.

The rate of discount allowed off the prescribed prices averaged 26·27 per cent., as compared with 30·4 per cent. in 1912-13, and 33 per cent. in the previous year.

We are pleased to report that the various drugs and preparations supplied by the contractors during the year have been very favourably reported upon by the Analysts who examined them.

Eight qualified firms competed for the appliances contracts, and the rate of discount averaged 35·6 per cent. off the prescribed prices, as compared with 36·86 per cent. in 1912-13. The appliances contracts were executed during the past year in a satisfactory manner.

The Prescribed Forms of Contract for the supply of Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances stipulate that Contractors shall deliver the goods, as ordered and required, at the Workhouses and the Dispensaries, and also arrange for the packing of the empties and their conveyance back to the Railway Stations. In recent years Contractors experienced difficulty in obtaining reliable carriers in some Union Districts at reasonable terms, and disputes, too, frequently arose, respecting the demands for services in connection with the return of the empties.

We issued a Circular Letter in January last to the Guardians, in which we pointed out that the local charges for cartage, and the expenses entailed by the return of the empties, fell ultimately

* See page 16, of seq.

on the ratepayers; and we suggested that in each Union the Clerk and the Medical Officers should frame a workable scheme for these services on reasonable terms to suit the local conditions. The subject received careful consideration from the Guardians and their officers, and the new arrangements since made have, so far, given satisfaction.

A Report from our Advising Pharmacist upon the year's medical supplies is printed in the Appendixes.*

VACCINATIONS

(1.) Number of Operations

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses, and by Dr. Montgomery at our Vaccine Institute in Dublin:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total Vaccinations.
By Dispensary Medical Officers,	28,525	3,402	31,927
By Workhouse Medical Officers,	523	40	563
At the Vaccine Institute,	290	0	290
Total,	30,338	3,442	33,780

The figures in the three preceding years were:—

	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations.	Total Vaccinations
Year ended the 31st March, 1913,	30,521	3,829	34,350
" " 1912,	31,469	4,460	35,929
" " 1911,	38,639	4,898	43,537

In recent Annual Reports we drew attention to the marked diminution which has taken place in the numbers of primary vaccinations performed by Poor Law Medical Officers, as compared with former years, and we regret to report that during the year now under review there has been a still further considerable falling off in these vaccinations. The diminution in the two Unions, which include the city and suburbs of Dublin, has been very marked. The primary vaccinations carried out by the Dispensary Medical Officers of North and South Dublin Unions in the year ended March, 1911, numbered 6,372, and in the year ended March, 1912, the number fell to 5,817, and in the year ended March, 1913, there was a further decrease to 2,660, whilst in the

* See page 22, *et seq.*

past year the number amounted only to 1,527. There are now enormous numbers of unvaccinated children in the City of Dublin, and, notwithstanding our repeated warnings, the Guardians of the two Metropolitan Unions have persistently refused during the past three years to discharge the statutory obligations which devolve upon them of administering the Vaccination Acts.

In this condition of affairs we left it incumbent on us to address the Corporation of Dublin as Sanitary Authority for the City, and requested them to provide the further hospital accommodation necessitated by the default of the Boards of Guardians to enforce the provisions of the Vaccination Acts.

(ii) *Vaccine Department.*

The supplies of glycerinated calf lymph have, as in previous years, been obtained under contract from Dr. Knox Denham, of the National Vaccine Institute, Sandymount Green, Dublin, and issued as usual to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses on application.

The following table shows the number of tubes issued.—

Issued to	Year ended 31st March, 1894	Previous Year.
Dispensaries	92,480	99,148
Workhouses	862	939

The glycerinated calf lymph has been of the same excellent quality as in former years, and has been wholly satisfactory in its results.

A report on the subject from Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Board's Vaccine Department, and one from our Bacteriologist, Professor McWeeney, are printed in the Appendices,* together with the Report of Dr. Knox Denham, of the National Vaccine Institute.

DISPENSARY HOUSES (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 AND 43 VIC., c. 26).

We issued certificates under Section 4 of the Act during the past year to enable loans to be obtained in the following cases :

Union.	Dispensary District	Purposes for which Certificates were granted
Athlone. ..	Glannon. ..	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Banbridge. ..	Ballyward. ..	do. do.
Cahircross. .	Ennagh. ..	do. do.
Castlere. ..	Castlere. ..	do. do.
Do. ..	Loughlin. ..	do. do.
Clogher. ..	Freshfieldtown. ..	do. do.
Rathfrum. .	Newmoyle. .	do. do.

* See page 118, *et seq.*

The Cavan Board of Guardians, with our approval, under Section 11 of the Dispensary Houses Act, purchased premises to be used as a Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence, and they decided to defray the expenditure, including the cost of the necessary repairs to the premises, out of the Union Funds, and not to seek a loan for the purpose.

The expenditure out of loans by the Guardians in providing Dispensaries and Medical Officers' Residences during the year amounted to the sum of £5,216, as compared with £3,667 in the previous year.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS.

We print in the Appendices* reports which we have received from our Medical Inspectors in relation to the public health of the districts under their charge. These reports give details as to the general state of the sanitation of their respective districts, and also full particulars respecting any serious outbreaks of infectious disease which have occurred therein during the year.

Particulars of the mortality in the principal town districts in Ireland, as published in the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General, are set out in the several reports of the Medical Inspectors.

The death-rate of the principal town districts in Ireland in 1913 amounted to 191 per thousand, and was slightly in excess of the records of any of the three preceding years. In some of the town districts measles caused a heavy mortality, while deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, consequent upon the prolonged period of summer heat, were nearly three times as numerous as in 1912. The death-rate in the Irish towns continues to be much in excess of that of the great towns of England and Wales (143 per thousand in 1913) and of the principal towns of Scotland (164 per thousand in 1913). The highest death-rates recorded for the year 1913 occurred in the Wexford Urban District (388 per thousand), Newry Urban District (282 per thousand), Galway Urban District (220 per thousand), and Cork County Borough (215 per thousand).

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889

On the 31st March, 1914, the provisions of this Act had been adopted in 147 Rural and 87 Urban Districts. During the year there were 2,862 and 8,329 cases of infectious disease notified in Rural and Urban Districts, respectively, being an increase of 2,013 in the total number of cases notified the previous year. Tables showing the number of cases notified in each district will be found in the Appendices†.

* See page 54, if any.

† See page 236, if any.

Small-Pox.

The number of deaths in workhouses from Small-Pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by Dispensary Medical Officers during each of the last nine years are given in the following table.—

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Year ended.	Number of Deaths.	Year ended.	Number of Cases.
31st March, 1906.	2	31st March, 1906.	23
30th March, 1907	—	— " 1907.	1
28th March, 1908.	1	— " 1908.	2
27th March, 1909.	—	— " 1909.	—
26th March, 1910.	—	— " 1910.	—
25th March, 1911.	—	— " 1911.	—
23rd March, 1912.	—	— " 1912.	—
22nd March, 1913.	—	— " 1913.	1
22nd March, 1914.	—	— " 1914.	—

*Fever.**(a) Typhus Fever.*

The cases of Typhus Fever notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, numbered 183, as compared with 196 in the preceding year. These figures, however, do not fully disclose the incidence of the disease, partly because notification of infectious diseases has not been universally adopted, and partly because, as investigation not infrequently shows, the initial cases in outbreaks of Typhus Fever are liable to escape recognition.

The prevalence of Typhus Fever appears to have been about the same as in 1910-11, but greater than in either of the intervening years. The district most affected was Dublin County Borough, which is dealt with in a special report from our Medical Inspector, Dr T. J. Browne. That report illustrates the great importance attaching to the prompt recognition of initial cases.

(b) Enteric Fever.

The year has not been marked by any widespread outbreak of Enteric Fever, but local epidemics of limited extent have appeared in several urban and rural districts. Infected milk supplies were suspected as the source of outbreaks which occurred in Limerick County Borough, in Balrothery Rural District, in Rathdown No. 1 Rural District and the Urban Districts of Pembroke and Rathmines and Rathgar, and in Dundalk Urban District. An outbreak of Enteric Fever which took place in Magherafelt Rural District (Moneymore Dispensary District) appeared to be connected with the distribution of separated milk from a local creamery.

Cases of Fever Treated in Dispensary Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases of fever (other than scarlet fever) reported to us by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts as having been attended by them in each of the last nine years.—

Year.	Number of cases.	Decrease compared with last preceding year.	Increase compared with last preceding year.
1906	1,860	—	309
1907	1,846	357	—
1908	1,120	99	—
1909	1,170	—	29
1910	1,041	129	—
1911	1,039	2	—
1912	1,004	—	25
1913	785	219	—
1914	932	—	147

On examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of fever cases in Ireland reported by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts during the past year shows an increase of 147 on the preceding year, and, with the exception of the year 1913-18, is the lowest on record. There has been a remarkable diminution of fever since 1878, the year in which the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 53, became law, when nearly 11,000 cases were reported.

Scarlatina.

Scarlatina has been widely prevalent throughout the country, both Urban and Rural Districts being affected by it to an unusual extent. The disease was of a mild form, which tended to facilitate its spread, owing to medical advice and aid not being invoked.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (2,319) treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the year ended the 31st of March, 1914, was 180 greater than the number treated in the previous year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

An epidemic outbreak of this disease occurred at Cough in Cockstown Rural District, and is dealt with in detail in a special report* furnished by our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brian O'Brien.

The disease has also made its appearance in sporadic cases in other districts, and the matter is engaging our serious attention. We propose to issue a circular letter of instructions to Medical Officers of Health throughout Ireland dealing with the subject.

* See page 86, *et seq.*

Tuberculosis.

The notification of Tuberculosis, in pursuance of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, has been adopted in fifty-five Sanitary Districts, as shown in the following table—

Urban Districts.	Date of Commencement.	Rural Districts.	Date of Commencement.
Belfast Co. Borough.	2nd Nov., 1908.	Ardee No. 2.	1st Nov., 1908.
Dublin Co. Borough.	1st Oct., 1909.	Armagh.	3rd July, 1911.
Waterford Co. Borough.	1st March, 1914.	Athlone, No. 1.	1st Oct., 1908.
Armagh.	1st Feb., 1909.	Atty No 1.	1st May, 1911.
Athy.	1st Feb., 1909.	Ballymore.	1st April, 1909.
Ballymore.	1st Nov., 1908.	Ballymore.	1st Jan., 1910.
Blackbridge.	9th Jan., 1910.	Salisbury.	1st Jan., 1912.
Bangor.	1st Jan., 1916.	Belfast.	1st Jan., 1909.
Carrikerferry.	1st Oct., 1911.	Curraghmore.	1st Oct., 1912.
Carrick.	1st March, 1910.	Curraghmore.	1st Feb., 1910.
Colonsay.	1st Jan., 1910.	Colbridge No 1.	1st Feb., 1910.
Dalky.	1st Jan., 1911.	Colbridge No. 2.	1st Feb., 1910.
Droghda.	8th Aug., 1910.	Class No 1.	1st Jan., 1913.
Kingstown.	21st Nov., 1909.	Class No 2.	1st Nov., 1912.
Larne.	1st Jan., 1910.	Dublin, North.	27th Nov., 1909.
Larne.	1st Nov., 1909.	Dublin, South.	7th Jan., 1910.
Larne.	1st March, 1910.	Dungannon.	1st Jan., 1913.
Larne.	1st May, 1910.	Edinburgh No. 2.	1st March, 1912.
New Ross.	1st July, 1910.	Ennis.	1st Aug., 1912.
Newtownards.	1st Jan., 1910.	Keshmarr.	1st March, 1910.
Portlaoise.	1st July, 1910.	Lansdown No 1.	1st March, 1912.
Portlaoise.	1st Nov., 1909.	Lansdown.	1st July, 1912.
Portlaoise.	1st Jan., 1910.	Mullingar.	1st Jan., 1910.
		Near No. 1.	1st Dec., 1912.
		Near.	26th April, 1910.
		Newcastle.	7th Dec., 1912.
		Newry No. 1.	15th Dec., 1909.
		Newry No. 2.	1st Nov., 1909.
		Newtownards.	1st Jan., 1910.
		Rathdown No. 1.	15th Feb., 1913.
		Rigo.	9th Aug., 1913.
		Truro.	20th Oct., 1909.

It is to be hoped that, before long, steps will be taken to introduce the compulsory notification of Tuberculosis in all the larger Urban Districts. Such a course is specially desirable in the County Borough of Cork, where the incidence of Phthisis is particularly heavy.

We append a summary of notifications received in Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough classified according to age and sex.

DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.

Notifications of Tuberculosis for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

Age periods	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 5 years.	9	12	21
5 years and under 10	33	26	59
10 years and under 15.	40	42	82
15 years and under 25.	106	131	237
25 years and under 35.	140	155	295
35 years and under 45.	165	75	240
45 years and upwards.	32	58	90
No age stated.	1	—	1
Total.	528	592	1,120

BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH

Notifications of Tuberculosis for year ended 31st March, 1914.

Age Periods	Males	Females	Total.
Under 5 years.	—	1	1
5 years and under 10	5	8	13
10 years and under 15.	7	8	15
15 years and under 25.	29	85	114
25 years and under 35.	37	96	133
35 years and under 45.	29	34	63
45 years and upwards.	24	23	47
No age stated.	1	2	3
Total.	128	237	365

The total number of notifications in Dublin County Borough is approximately double that of the preceding year. This large increase is, we understand, to be attributed mainly to the greater number of patients notified from the Charles Street Dispensary, now under the control of the Corporation.

The number of notifications in Belfast County Borough shows a diminution of about ten per cent.

It would appear that notification is not generally made until the later stages of the disease. In the interests alike of patients and of the general community, it is important that notification should take place before the disease has reached an advanced stage, and it is to be hoped that Sanitary Authorities will bear this consideration in mind in connection with their administration of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.

TUBERCULOSIS—NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

The development of arrangements for the treatment of Tuberculosis under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and the National Insurance Act, 1911, has occupied much of our

attention, and considerable progress has been made in carrying the schemes of County and County Borough Councils into operation.

1. Appointment and Work of Tuberculosis Officers.

Twenty-eight County and three County Borough Councils have appointed Medical Superintendents of County Tuberculosis Dispensaries (usually described as Tuberculosis Officers), and these Officers have now completed their respective courses of special training in compliance with our Order of the 19th July, 1912, and have entered on the active discharge of their duties. They have been engaged in organising a system of administration, assisting in the selection and arrangement of Central Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and in discharging the functions of Medical Adviser to the County Insurance Committees for the purposes of Sanatorium Benefit. Pending the opening of the permanent Central Dispensary in each County, temporary accommodation has been secured, while in many Counties the premises of the Medical Charities Dispensaries have, by arrangement with the Boards of Guardians, and subject to the convenience of the Dispensary Medical Officers, been placed at the disposal of the Tuberculosis Officer as branch depôts for the examination and treatment of Tuberculous patients. In this way an organisation covering the area of each County is being established. It is evident from the reports that have reached us that the Tuberculosis Officers are performing very useful work, and have come in touch with a large number of cases of Tuberculosis. Their services will, no doubt, be still more generally availed of when the Central Dispensaries have been established and the public become more familiar with the operation of the Dispensary system.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officers have been appointed in the County Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast and in County Down.

2. Approval of Institutions.

Under the provisions of Section 16 (1) (v) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, our approval is required to sanatoria and other institutions with which Insurance Committees make arrangements for the reception of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Intimation of each approval is furnished to the Insurance Commissioners.

A list of approved institutions appears in the Appendixes*.

In expressing approval of institutions, we have stipulated that proper records of cases shall be kept, that the institution shall be open to our inspection at any time, and that we reserve the right to withdraw our approval at any time should circumstances arise which would warrant such a course.

* See page 343.

3. Approval of Domiciliary Treatment.

Under Section 16 (1) (b) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, our approval is required to the manner in which the treatment of tuberculous insured persons (otherwise than in sanatoria and other institutions) is undertaken by persons and local authorities. For the reasons set out in our last report, we decided at the outset to deal with each case according to its merits and circumstances. Under this arrangement we have approved the manner of treatment proposed to be undertaken in connection with cases submitted by the following Insurance Committees:—

Counties.—Armagh, Clare, Cork, Down, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Roscommon, Tipperary (North Riding), Tipperary (South Riding), Wexford.

County Boroughs.—Dublin, Limerick

While there seems to be some improvement in the arrangements made for the accommodation of patients treated at home by providing isolation in a separate sleeping apartment or in a shelter, the question of the suitability of the domestic environment continues to present difficulties. We could not regard the domiciliary treatment of insured persons as being undertaken in a satisfactory manner unless effective means are adopted for protecting the occupants of the house against the spread of infection. The character of the precautions will largely depend upon the patient's symptoms and condition; for instance, an advanced case will necessarily constitute a more serious danger. In all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, accompanied by expectoration, we would recommend the provision of a separate sleeping apartment for the patient's use. A shelter will frequently be found of much assistance in affording the patient the requisite means of segregation. Where, however, the house, either on account of its limited size or by reason of the number of inmates, will not admit of separate sleeping accommodation for the patient, it appears to us that an Insurance Committee would be well advised to withhold sanatorium benefit in the form of domiciliary treatment, as a patient, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of an advanced stage, will be treated at once more suitably and more safely in an institution.

In view of the fact that in a large number of Counties the Tuberculosis Officers had taken up duty, and having regard to the experience gained in dealing with individual applications, we found ourselves in a position to draw up general conditions of approval, and, after consultation with the Insurance Commissioners, we promulgated those conditions in our Circular Letter of the 26th November, 1913, which is included in the Appendices.* The conditions are framed to secure that the suitability of the

* See page 43, of a.g.

house surroundings in which treatment is undertaken, as well as the course of treatment carried out by a medical practitioner, shall be under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. In the case of Counties in which no appointment of a Tuberculosis Officer has been made, we continue to deal with the matter of domiciliary treatment according to the lines laid down in our Circular Letter of the 17th January, 1913.

4. *Distribution of the Sanatorium Grant.*

Under the provisions of Section 16 (1) (b) of the Finance Act, 1911, and Section 64 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, a sum of £1,500,000 was made available for the purposes of the provision of or making grants in aid to Sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and was divisible among the constituent countries of the United Kingdom on the basis of population. The share accruing to Ireland was certified to be £145,623, and its distribution devolves upon us subject to the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. As explained in our last report, the bulk of the Grant has been allocated to county areas on the basis of population.

Installments from the Sanatorium Grant have been issued to the Corporation of Dublin on account of the extension of Crookslong Sanatorium, and to the Galway County Council in respect of the Sanatorium to be established by them at Ryehill, near Athenry.

Applications for grants have been received from the Councils of the Counties of Armagh, Carlow, Clare, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, Monaghan, Sligo, Tipperary (North Riding), and Tyrone, and of the County Boroughs of Dublin and Waterford.

The total issues out of the Irish portion of the Sanatorium Grant to the 31st March, 1914, amounted to £30,077.

5. *Exchequer Grant in Aid of the Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

A Grant in aid of the net cost of the treatment of Tuberculosis has been included by Parliament in the Civil Service Estimates, and is applicable to—

- (1) Half the net expenditure, after deducting receipts from Insurance Committees or other sources, incurred by a County or County Borough Council, under a scheme of treatment approved by us, and
- (2) Half the excess expenditure of an Insurance Committee, over and above the amount of the Committee's fund available for Sanatorium Benefit, incurred in affording Sanatorium Benefit to insured persons and their dependants, and sanctioned by the County or County Borough Council and the Treasury.

The distribution of the Grant has been entrusted to us on behalf of the Treasury. The detailed conditions governing the disbursement of the Grant are set out in our Circular Letter of the 5th December, 1913, which is printed in the Appendixes.*

* See page 40, of vol.

Sums to a total of £10,000 were issued by us from the Grant to the Councils of 26 Counties and of three County Boroughs. Particulars will be found in the Appendices.*

No application has as yet been received from an Insurance Committee.

5 Progress of County Schemes.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that a considerable advance has been made in the organisation of County Schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and that in over three-fourths of the Counties and County Boroughs in Ireland arrangements are in operation for placing expert medical advice and treatment at the disposal of persons suffering from the disease.

In view of the formation of Tuberculosis Committees of Management, we issued an Order in pursuance of Section 5 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1906, regulating the procedure of such Committees and the mode of filling casual vacancies therein.

Many County Councils have experienced a difficulty in the selection of sites or premises for their Dispensaries owing to local apprehensions of the danger of infection. Fears have been frequently expressed that the presence of an institution for the treatment of Tuberculosis will have the effect of disseminating the disease among the residents in the vicinity. We have been able to point to the considered opinion of the Interdepartmental Committee that "there is no danger of infection being conveyed from the dispensaries to the occupants of neighbouring houses." Further, it should be borne in mind that among the inhabitants of any given area there is a number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, many of whom come in direct contact with their fellow citizens or fellow workers. It is confidently expected that such patients will attend the local Dispensary, and will be instructed how to prevent themselves being a source of danger to those with whom they come in contact. In this way the Dispensary will materially lessen the risk of infection.

Prolonged negotiations have taken place between County and County Borough Councils and Insurance Committees in regard to the terms of agreement, whereby the former bodies would undertake to provide treatment for persons entitled to sanatorium benefit in consideration of the transfer of the fund available for such benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1911. For the assistance of County and County Borough Councils we prepared and circulated a model form of agreement framed in accordance with the model agreement, issued by the Local Government Board, Whitehall, with the addition of a clause relating to domiciliary treatment, which was rendered necessary by the absence of medical benefit in this country, and the consequent difference in the arrangements for the domiciliary treatment of tuberculous insured persons.

* See page 365.

Our attention has been frequently drawn to the urgent necessity of making provision for the proper isolation of advanced cases of tuberculosis, so as to prevent the spread of infection from such cases.

It is generally recognised that no scheme of administrative action which aims at the prevention and abolition of tuberculosis can be completely effective unless active steps are taken to remove from small and crowded houses patients in an advanced stage of the disease. These patients are a constant source of danger to the other inmates of the dwelling, and their removal to a hospital where they could receive medical attendance and nursing would be in the best interests of the patients, their friends and the public.

At the same time, it is well known that patients in an advanced stage of the disease will not willingly go to a hospital at any considerable distance from their home, as their friends and relatives could not have ready access to them. This, in itself, constitutes one of the greatest difficulties in dealing with the problem. To suggest the setting up of new institutions for the purpose all over the country would, at least in some Counties meet with opposition on financial and administrative grounds.

The fever hospitals in England, Wales and Scotland are usually called isolation hospitals, and in many of them provision has been made for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. These hospitals are administered by the sanitary authorities, and as they are not poor law institutions there is no barrier to their being utilised for the treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

We have given this question most careful consideration with a view to making a recommendation which we trust will solve the difficulty without creating new institutions. We are of opinion that a number of the present Union Fever Hospitals might be transferred to the District Councils where the latter body are the sanitary authority for the entire Union area served by the hospital.

The name, District Isolation Hospital, might be substituted for that of Union Fever Hospital. These institutions would still be available for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from infectious disease and also for tuberculosis by adding two pavilions or chalets for the purpose, one for male and one for female patients.

If this recommendation meets with the approval of the bodies concerned, it will have the advantage of economy in the capital cost and in the cost of administration. It would solve the innumerable difficulties connected with the acquisition of sites for hospitals for tuberculous patients. There are many patients who, for one reason or another, will not go to a sanatorium at any great distance from their homes, who would gladly go to a hospital within easy reach of their friends. Such patients are treated at present in the Union Infirmaries, and in some instances in the fever hospitals at the expense of the poor rate. These patients could, in future, be treated at the expense of the Sanatorium Benefit Funds, the County rates, and the Exchequer

Maintenance Grant, thus relieving the Union poor rate of the entire cost of the treatment of all such cases. The cost of maintaining the Union Fever Hospitals at present has to be borne by the poor rate; if the proposed recommendation is acted upon it will be necessary to apportion the cost in accordance with rules made by us. The rate for District Council charges would bear the portion chargeable for fever patients, and the Sanatorium Benefit Funds, the County rates, and the Exchequer Maintenance Grant would bear the portion chargeable for tuberculosis patients. The charges which would be apportioned would include rent, insurance, renewals, repairs, painting, and any other expenditure which has to be incurred, whether beds are occupied or not. The cost of provisions, drugs, medical appliances, heating, lighting, &c., would also be apportioned in the ratio which the number of tuberculous "patients' days" in the hospital bears to the number of fever "patients' days."

If the Medical Officer receives an additional salary for the purpose of the treatment of tuberculous patients, it would be charged to the County rate and Exchequer Maintenance Grant, and the same applies to the Nurses so long as they are nursing tuberculous patients. When fever patients are under treatment, additional nurses will be required, as the same nurses will not be able to nurse cases of tuberculosis and fever at the same time. The expense of the treatment of the tuberculous patients might be arranged on a capitation basis, if, for any reason, this was thought to be more equitable or otherwise desirable.

As half the net expenditure on the treatment of Tuberculosis will be defrayed by means of the Exchequer Maintenance Grant, it will be obvious that an arrangement on the lines indicated will be to the advantage of the local and the county ratepayers, and at the same time it will have a most important and far-reaching effect on the eradication of tuberculosis.

The Corporation of Dublin have resumed possession of the premises of the Pigeon House Road Hospital, which were temporarily in charge of the Women's National Health Association, and have continued to use the Hospital for the reception of advanced cases of Tuberculosis. Having regard to the housing conditions in Dublin, and to the impossibility of securing isolation for tuberculous patients, when located in tenement rooms, we have no doubt that this Hospital will form the most valuable portion of the Corporation scheme of the treatment of Tuberculosis.

DUBLIN HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Consequent upon the labour troubles in which Dublin was involved last autumn, public attention was focussed on the conditions under which the labouring classes in the City live, and particularly on the housing accommodation available for them. Added interest in the housing conditions of the people was aroused by the deplorable disaster which occurred in Church Street in the month of September, when two old tenement

houses, the prevalent type of housing accommodation for the poorer classes in the City, collapsed suddenly, causing the death of seven persons.

Several deputations from associations of the citizens and other bodies waited on Your Excellency and the President of the Board, urging the Government to take action towards remedying the housing conditions of the working classes, but it was found necessary that the extent of the problem and other matters should be investigated before remedial measures could be undertaken.

It was urged in some quarters that the investigations should be carried out by a Vice Royal Commission, but it was ultimately decided that a Departmental Committee of the Board should be appointed as being the most expeditious and effective means of inquiry. A Committee was accordingly appointed by letter of the 3rd November, consisting of Mr. C. H. O'Connor, one of our Inspectors, who acted as Chairman; Mr. S. Watt, one of our Class I. Clerks, and two other Inspectors, Messrs. J. F. MacCabe and A. P. Delany. The Committee completed their investigations, including the holding of a public inquiry on oath for 16 days, by the 7th February, when their report was furnished.

The Committee's report has been presented to Parliament [Cd. 7273], and it will be here sufficient to give their chief findings:—

- (1). That new housing accommodation is required for 14,000 families
- (2). That the cost of providing such accommodation is estimated to be £3,500,000
- (3). That, if reasonable rents are to be charged, the deficit on the working of the scheme would throw an excessive burden on the ratepayers of the City, and that the Government might, therefore, consent to lend the money on *Labourers Acts* terms with a grant-in-aid.

Some further information dealing with the housing conditions of Irish towns generally was obtained by the Committee, and is embodied, with the returns relating to Dublin, in the appendix to their report [Cd. 7317].

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Upon the issue of the Report of the Departmental Committee of Inquiry into the conditions of employment in the linen and other making-up trades in the North of Ireland, we communicated with the Sanitary Authorities concerned, and urged them to take the necessary steps to ensure that they are furnished, in compliance with Section 107 of the *Factory and Workshop Act, 1901*, with lists of outworkers, that these lists are duly examined and extracts therefrom sent to other sanitary authorities interested, and that the information so obtained is transmitted to the inspecting officers in order that the domestic conditions of premises in which outwork is carried on may be kept under careful supervision.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts of 1878 and 1886, and the Order thereunder, Local Authorities, i.e., the District Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, are empowered to make Regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

- (a) For the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk;
- (b) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen;
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milkstores, of milkshops, and of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons;
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

Considerable progress has been made in arranging for the execution by local authorities of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1908. We have strongly recommended District Councils, where the dairying industry is extensively carried on, to appoint Veterinary Surgeons as Chief Inspectors to superintend the work of the ordinary inspector. The number of districts in which Veterinary Surgeons have, up to the present, been employed for the administration of the Order is 194, while in 101 further districts other inspectors have been appointed. It will thus be seen that provision for the control of the sources of the public milk supply has been made in 295 out of a total of 399 sanitary districts.

From a return which we recently obtained from the clerks of local authorities, it appears that 49,955 persons are now registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk. No doubt, with a more extended enforcement of the Order, this number is capable of being increased, but the supervision over dairy premises, even as at present exercised, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to public health. The information which has reached us goes to show that the Order is working well, and is steadily effecting an improvement in the conditions under which the milk supply is produced. The progress, however, must necessarily be gradual.

We brought under the notice of all Sanitary Authorities the Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1913, made by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and pointed out the valuable assistance rendered by the Order in affording additional protection against the tuberculous infection of the milk supply through its provisions as to the slaughter of cows and other bovine animals affected with Tuberculosis. We suggested that the officers of

the Sanitary Authorities who are engaged in the inspection of dairy premises, and are consequently placed in an advantageous position for observing the presence of Tuberculosis in dairy cattle, should be instructed to co-operate with the County Councils in the efficient administration of the Order.

We gave careful consideration to the final report of the Irish Milk Commission, 1911, and are pleased to record the support which the Commission's findings have given to the administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1906. We drew the attention of all Sanitary Authorities to the observations of the Commission dealing with the possible sources of contamination of the public milk supply, and made suggestions with a view to a more active and uniform exercise of their powers of supervision. For the most part, the recommendations of the Commission will require legislation for their realisation. Thus the establishment of municipal or rate-aided milk depôts is beyond the existing powers of the local authorities. The licensing of milk-vendors, the extension of administrative supervision to by-products of milk, increased powers over dairies or dairy employees suspected of causing outbreaks of infectious disease, the seizure of dairy milk, and the association of County Councils and of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in the control of the milk supply would need to be authorised by express statutory enactment. Many of these proposals are, in our opinion, both practicable and desirable, and might form the basis of legislation as soon as a convenient opportunity arises. We consider, however, that the control of the milk supply forms an integral part of sanitary administration, and should not be removed from the jurisdiction of the authorities responsible for the protection of the public health.

With regard to co-ordination between the inspections under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, and the County Council administration under the Diseases of Animals Acts, it appears to us that it would lead both to economy and efficiency, if, as far as possible, the same Veterinary Officers were employed by the Sanitary Authorities and by the County Councils for the purposes of their respective functions.

Alleged Default of Sanitary Authorities.

Section 14 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, provides that, where complaint is made to us that a sanitary authority has made default in providing their district with a proper supply of water, or with sufficient sewers, or in enforcing any provisions of the Public Health Acts which it is their duty to enforce, we may, if satisfied after due inquiry of the alleged default, make an Order limiting a time for the performance by the sanitary authority of their duty in the matter of the complaint. Such Order may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or we may appoint a person to perform such duty at the expense of the defaulting authority.

Inquiries were instituted by us into complaints of alleged default on the part of the Tandragee Urban and Rural District Councils in respect of the water supply of these districts, of the Newry

No. 2 Rural District Council in respect of the water supply of Forkhill, of the Westport Rural District Council in respect of the Newport water supply, and of the Macroom Rural District Council in respect of the sewerage of Coochford. In the last-mentioned case a decision favourable to the Council was arrived at, but in each of the other cases the matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Investment of Rural Sanitary Authorities with Powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Acts

Under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, we are enabled, on the application of the Sanitary Authority of any rural district, or of persons rated to the extent of at least one-tenth of the net rateable value of such district, or of any contributory place therein, to declare any provision of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts in force in urban districts to be in force in such rural district or contributory place, and to invest the Rural Authority concerned with all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban Authority under those Acts. Particulars of the several Orders made by us during the year in pursuance of this enactment, are given in the Appendices.*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we are empowered, upon the application of a local authority, to declare the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X., or any Section contained therein, to be in force in the district of such authority, or in the case of a rural district, in any contributory place. A number of applications have been received by us from local authorities under this Act, and Orders have been made in the following cases, —

District	Date of Order	Parts or Sections applied
Corktown Urban District	25th June, 1913.	Parts II., III., IV. and V.
Drogheda Urban District	22nd Aug., 1913.	Section 52 in Part III.
Clongar Urban District.	1st Sept., 1913.	Part III.
Tullamore Rural District.	19th Sept., 1913.	Parts III., IV. and V.

An Order fixing the limit of expenditure in respect of bands in the Municipal Gardens, Warrenpoint, was made in the case of Warrenpoint Urban District.

We also made an Order under Section 95 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, empowering the Newry Urban District Council to appropriate for the purpose of constructing a foot-way certain lands acquired by the Council, and not required for the purposes originally contemplated.

* See page 250

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The adoption by local authorities of this Act, which provides for a notification of birth being furnished to the Medical Officer of the district within thirty-six hours after the birth, is subject to our consent. Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough have, up to the present, been the only districts in which the Act has been put into operation in Ireland. It appears to us that in the larger towns the Act might be adopted with advantage.

Closing of Burial Grounds.

Under Sections 162 to 164 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, we are empowered to order that burials in any city, or town, or other limits, or in any burial ground or place of burial, shall be discontinued wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications, where, on representation made to us or otherwise, it shall appear, after due local inquiry, that an Order is necessary for the protection of the public health, or for the maintenance of public decency, or to prevent a violation of the respect due to the remains of deceased persons. We are also authorized by Section 168 to grant licences for interment in closed burial grounds; and in pursuance of this authority we issued twenty-nine such licences during the year ended the 31st March, 1914.

In connection with the above the following Orders were made during the same year:—

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
2nd April, 1913 ..	The Banagher Burial Ground in the Rural District of Carr No. 1	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st November, 1913, subject to exceptions specified in the Order
23rd May, 1913 ..	The Abbey Burial Ground, Clonsilla, in the Rural District of Nass No. 1	Postponing to the 1st day of October, 1913, the time appointed by Our Order of the 31st day of May, 1912, for the discontinuance of burials
23rd May, 1913 ..	The Threelake Burial Ground in the Rural District of Nass No. 4	Postponing to the 1st day of October, 1913, the time appointed by Our Order of the 31st day of May, 1912, for the discontinuance of burials
23rd May, 1913 ..	The Bodrumstown Burial Ground in the Rural District of Nass No. 1	Postponing to the 1st day of October, 1913, the time appointed by Our Order of the 31st day of May, 1912, for the discontinuance of burials
23rd May, 1913 ..	The Burial Ground known as the Churchyard at Clonsilla, in the Rural District of Nass No. 1	Postponing to the 1st day of October, 1913, the time appointed by Our Order of the 31st day of May, 1912, for the discontinuance of burials
8th Sept., 1913 ..	The Burial Ground at Toghscormell in the Rural District of Athlone No. 2	Postponing to the 1st day of March, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 24th day of September, 1912, for the discontinuance of burials

Date of Order	Description of Burial Ground	Purpose of Order
2th Sept., 1913	The Burial Ground attached to the Foxford Parish Church in the Rural District of Swindon	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st day of January, 1914, subject to exceptions specified in the Order
16th Sept., 1913	The Old Graveyard at Allen in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st day of January, 1914, subject to exceptions specified in the Order
14th Oct., 1913	The Abbey Burial Ground, Clonsilla in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of April, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 23rd day of May, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
14th Oct., 1913	The Burial Ground known as the Churchyard at Clonsilla in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of April, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 23rd day of May, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
14th Oct., 1913	The Bodinstown Burial Ground in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of April, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 23rd day of May, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
14th Oct., 1913	The Trillick Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of April, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 23rd day of May, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
21st Oct., 1913	Banagher Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Birr No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of March, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 2nd day of April, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
17th Dec., 1913	Barrow Abbey Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Tullamore	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st day of March, 1914
22th Jan., 1914	The Old Graveyard at Allen, in the Rural District of Naas No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of October, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 14th day of September, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
24th Feb., 1914	Banagher Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Birr No 1	Postponing to the 1st day of May, 1914, the time appointed by Our Order of the 31st day of October, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials
23rd Mar., 1914	Anglemur Burial Ground, in the Rural District of Ballinacorney No 1	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st day of September, 1914, subject to exceptions specified in the Order

During the year we granted licences for the exhumation and re-interment of three bodies in certain Burial Grounds.

Public Health, &c., Acts.

xlv.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

We have no change to report in the staff of public Analysts.

Post Office Guarantees.

Under the Post Office Act, 1891, and since the 1st May, 1900, under the Post Office Act, 1908, any rural sanitary authority may assist in the establishment of any post or telegraph office, or the provision of additional facilities (postal or other) for the benefit of any contributory place or places within their district, by undertaking to pay to the Postmaster-General any loss he may sustain by reason of the establishment or maintenance of such office, or in providing such facilities.

The extent to which such sanitary authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of these Acts will be seen by the following table, in which is set forth the number of Orders made each year in pursuance of Section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining areas of charge for the cost of undertakings given to the Postmaster-General —

Year.	Number of Orders determining areas of charge for this purpose.		
1891-2	—	—	1
1892-3	—	—	7
1893-4	—	—	5
1894-5	—	—	2
1895-6	—	—	5
1896-7	—	—	24
1897-8	—	—	27
1898-9	—	—	22
1899-1900	—	—	3
1900-1901	—	—	12
1901-1902	—	—	8
1902-1903	—	—	11
1903-1904	—	—	9
1904-1905	—	—	13
1905-1906	—	—	18
1906-1907	—	—	25
1907-1908	—	—	17
1908-1909	—	—	14
1909-1910	—	—	20
1910-1911	—	—	7
1911-1912	—	—	10
1912-1913	—	—	12
1913-1914	—	—	20
Total,	—	—	308

Bye-laws.

A list of the bye-laws made by local authorities under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health and other Statutes, which we confirmed during the year, together with a list of scales of charges for interment in burial grounds, of which we approved, will be found in the Appendix.*

* See page 113, of seq.

IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1907, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902, AND THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1906.

Fifteen Provisional Orders were made during the year under these Acts, five being under the Public Health Acts, three under the Local Government Acts, and seven under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. A complete list of these Orders will be found in the Appendices.*

We also dealt with Petitions for two other Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, and one under the Housing Acts. Orders were refused in two of these cases, and in the third, which was under the Public Health Acts, the proceedings were abandoned.

During the year we confirmed, wholly or in part, eleven Provisional Orders which our Inspectors had made under the Housing Acts.

V.—LABOURERS ACTS.

Under this head we have to record that, during the year ended 31st March last, 24 improvement schemes were received by us from the District Councils of 21 Rural Districts. These schemes proposed to provide 1,814 cottages and to acquire 28 plots of land, the total estimated cost being £310,976.

Within the same period 29 local inquiries were held by our Inspectors, and Orders were made in respect of 41 improvement schemes, provisionally authorising the Rural District Councils concerned to provide 2,264 cottages and plots, 54 additional allotments to cottages already provided, and three allotments for the use of persons living in houses which were not provided by the Council. The Orders, as actually confirmed during the year, including those made but not confirmed at the close of the previous year, authorise 1,866 cottages and plots, 61 additional half-acres for cottages already provided, and one other allotment. The cost of the schemes so confirmed is estimated at £319,165.

There are 29 cases now remaining where schemes have been lodged with us, proposing to provide 4,342 cottages and 446 additional allotments, the total estimated cost being £764,084. Inquiries will be ordered as soon as practicable, having regard to the needs of the different districts in the matter of house accommodation for agricultural labourers, into as many of these schemes as can be financed out of the small balance yet unallocated of the fund of £5,250,000 provided by the Acts of 1906 and 1911, but the great majority of the schemes cannot be proceeded with pending the provision by Parliament of additional funds for the purposes of the Acts.

Under the Act of 1906, petitions against Orders made by our Inspectors, provisionally confirming improvement schemes, may be presented to us, or to the County Court having jurisdiction

* See page 111, at top.

where the lands comprised in the schemes are situated. The number of petitions presented to us since the Act came into operation, in respect of cases where the prescribed period for lodgment of petitions against the Orders expired on or before 31st December, 1913, was 337, relating to 413 cottages and 48 allotments, and of these we confirmed the Orders as regards 377 cottages and 31 plots, and disallowed 131 cottages and 17 plots. A petition relating to the remaining 15 cottages is not yet disposed of. The corresponding figures in relation to petitions to County Courts were 2,798 appeals, affecting 3,326 cottages and 259 allotments, of which 1,878 cottages and 113 plots were confirmed, and 1,397 cottages and 145 plots disallowed. The petitions as to the remaining 51 cottages and one allotment are still pending.

In pursuance of the powers vested in us by Section 31 of the Act of 1906, we made, after consultation with the President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, an Amending Order* with respect to the taxation and payment of costs of proving title to lands authorised to be acquired for the purpose of the Acts.

We publish in the Appendices† the usual tables (A, B, C, and D), setting out the particulars, regarding past and pending operations under the Acts, which are required by Section 30 of the Act of 1906, and Article 65 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1912.

Table A gives general statistics as to what has already been done by local authorities under authorised improvement schemes, and as to the rents charged for cottages and plots. It will be seen that 52,377 cottages have been authorised, of which 43,703 have been provided, and 1,288 are in course of construction. The rents paid during the year amounted to £123,896 3s. 6d., leaving a balance due on 31st of March of £9,218 2s. 5d.

Table B gives detailed particulars of the latest completed scheme in each Rural District, including the amount of expenses incurred in connection with its preparation and confirmation.

Table C sets forth particulars regarding the financial operations of local authorities under the Acts, including the amount of loans sanctioned and issued, the poundage rates levied, and the further expenditure incurred under the various heads, during the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Table D shows that further improvement schemes have been submitted for approval, or are being framed by District Councils, comprising 9,056 cottages with garden allotments, 845 additional allotments to cottages already authorised, 146 allotments (comprising 107 acres) to be let to labourers who are not tenants of labourers cottages provided by local authorities, and two tracts of land containing 22 acres to be parcelled out in allotments for labourers in villages and towns. The cost of these pending schemes, if carried out in their entirety, is estimated at £1,630,351.

* See page 106, of seq.

† See page 126, of seq.

A table is also given showing that during the year we sanctioned loans in respect of 63 Rural Districts, amounting to £374,394. This sum, added to the amount of loans previously sanctioned, makes a total, authorised to be borrowed since the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, of £8,580,844, of which £4,807,248 will be advanced by the Irish Land Commission out of the fund of £5,250,000, provided for the purposes of the Labourers Acts by Section 16 of the Act of 1906, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of 1911. Of the balance of the fund, it is estimated that £310,382 will be required in respect of schemes already inquired into, thus leaving only the sum of £151,770 available for further schemes.

VI.—LOANS SANCTIONED FOR SCHEMES UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, AND UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS.

1. *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908.*

Under these enactments, Urban Sanitary Authorities and the Commissioners of Towns which are not Urban Sanitary Districts are empowered to carry out Schemes for the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes.

Since the passing of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, local authorities have been enabled to borrow for longer periods and at a lower relative rate of interest than had previously been allowed.

The cases are detailed below in which loans have been sanctioned during the year for the purposes of Part I. or Part III. of the Act of 1890, and Local Authorities are still actively engaged in promoting further schemes under these Acts, seeking to acquire the requisite sites either by compulsory purchase in pursuance of Provisional Orders or by agreement. In particular, the Corporation of Dublin have in hands several important schemes under Parts I. and III. of the Act.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act of 1908, we ascertained and certified the amounts in respect of which certain local authorities were liable under the Section, and the following table shows the instances in which payments from the Irish Housing Fund have been made during the year. In each case mentioned the annual housing charge, as defined in the Section, was met to the extent of 80 per cent.

Local Authority	Amount of Grant.		
	£	s.	d.
Arklow Urban District Council	27	12	3
Armagh Urban District Council	96	15	2
Athlone Urban District Council	222	17	7
Ballinasloe Urban District Council	63	1	3
Ballymoney Urban District Council	59	3	4
Bandon Town Commissioners	96	14	11
Bantry Town Commissioners	22	5	10
Birr Urban District Council	55	16	7

Loans Sanctioned.

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Local Authority.	Amount of Grant		
	£	s.	d.
Blackrock Urban District Council	661	9	11
Callan Town Commissioners	0	11	7
Carlow Urban District Council	35	4	11
Cashel Urban District Council	24	19	8
Castlebar Urban District Council	66	3	2
Cavan Urban District Council	91	0	1
Clonmel Corporation	56	19	2
Coleman Urban District Council	2	9	8
Dalkey Urban District Council	192	9	4
Drogheda Corporation	74	0	2
Dublin Corporation	573	11	7
Dungarvan Urban District Council	142	18	4
Ennis Urban District Council	180	12	4
Enniscorthy Urban District Council	44	11	9
Fermoy Urban District Council	158	19	8
Galway Urban District Council	207	5	4
Kells Urban District Council	71	6	8
Kilkenny Corporation	294	11	1
Killarney Urban District Council	101	14	1
Kilfinny and Ballybreck Urban District Council	68	13	7
Kingstown Urban District Council	785	8	10
Limerick Corporation	114	14	10
Mullingar Town Commissioners	85	10	4
Narraw Urban District Council	234	8	11
Newcastle West Town Commissioners	73	16	9
New Ross Urban District Council	11	7	10
Nenry Urban District Council	160	15	2
Omagh Urban District Council	45	3	11
Pembroke Urban District Council	265	16	1
Portrush Urban District Council	37	7	5
Roscommon Town Commissioners	58	5	2
Tipperary Urban District Council	44	2	7
Tullee Urban District Council	174	10	9
Trim Urban District Council	80	6	2
Waterford Corporation	494	10	0
Westport Urban District Council	53	16	0
Wexford Corporation	313	18	0

Part I.

During the year we sanctioned loans of £8,130 and £18,630, to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin and the Urban District Council of Pembroke, respectively, for the purpose of carrying out Schemes under this Part of the Act of 1890.

Part III.

We sanctioned loans during the year to the Councils of Urban Districts and to Commissioners of Towns under Municipal Government, under this Part of the Act of 1890, as follows:—
 Athy, £600; Bandon Town Commissioners, £600; Carlow, £10,000; Cashel, £5,700; Castleblayney, £4,000; Cockstown, £300; Cooliboll, £1,600; Dublin County Borough, £4,755 and £20,641; Dungannon, £600; Fermoy, £410; Kilkenny, £9,740;

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Killarney, £6,500; Middleton, £200; Monaghan, £4,000; Mountmellick Town Commissioners, £1,500; Naas, £1,750; Newenham (Co. Limerick) Town Commissioners, £400; New Ross, £400; Pembroke, £1,300, £13,074, £41,914, and £7,600; Thurles, £8,000; Tipperary, £1,300, £4,300, and £3,600; Tralee, £3,500; Trillick, £450; Tralee Town Commissioners, £6,000; and Tullymore, £1,100.

The amount of these loans, added to £1,284,971, mentioned in our last Report, makes a total of £1,396,611 sanctioned for the purposes of this part of the Act. Of this total, £692,399 has been sanctioned since the passing of the Act of 1906.

2. *The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.*

Loans for the purpose of making advances to persons purchasing their houses under the provisions of the Act have been sanctioned as follows to the Authorities mentioned:—Corporation of Belfast, £25,000; Corporation of Dublin, £10,000; Corporation of Limerick, £200 and £904.

Advances have been made during the year by the Corporations of Belfast and Dublin to the extent of £11,560 and £4,889, respectively.

3. *Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, etc.*

Schemes for Sewerage, Water Supply and other local improvements are carried out by Sanitary Authorities in Urban, Rural and United Districts (Urban and Rural), chiefly by means of loans which we sanction in pursuance of Sections 237 and 247 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of local enactments. The loans sanctioned during the year for these purposes amounted to £368,806.

Section 237 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, applies to borrowing under the headings 1 and 2 above, as well as to that under 3, and the loans under these three heads amounted to £493,909, which, added to similar loans previously sanctioned, gives a total of £10,795,805.

In addition to the loans specifically referred to above, we sanctioned loans of £1,000 and £400 for the purpose of extending the Technical School at Ballymoney.

4. *Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Section 61.*

During the year we sanctioned loans amounting to £25,697 for Workhouse buildings and improvements on the applications of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions concerned.

5. *Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, Article 23 of the Schedule thereto*

Loans amounting to £133,513 under the provisions of this Article have been sanctioned for the purpose of enabling County Councils and the Joint Committees of District Lunatic Asylums to carry out works for county improvements, roads, etc., and for the erection of buildings and other works at Asylums.

Detailed lists of all loans sanctioned during the year will be found in the Appendix.*

* See page 115, et seq.

Grants.

B.

VII.—PAYMENTS FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ACCOUNT
IN AID OF LOCAL RATES.1. *Grants under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.*

(a.) *In respect of Guardians' Medical and Educational expenditures and of Sanitary Salaries paid in Rural and Urban Districts*

The following statements show the amounts paid under Section 58 (2) (a) (b) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1903, to county councils, on behalf of boards of guardians and rural district councils, and to urban district councils and the boards of management of Glm and Trm district schools during the year ended the 31st of March, 1914, and the preceding year.

Owing to the insufficiency of the amount paid under Section 58 to the Account during the year under review to meet the payments thereon in the same period Your Excellency deemed it necessary, in pursuance of Sub-section (5) of the Section, to make an Order directing proportionate abatement of the sums so payable having regard to the said insufficiency. A schedule will be found in the Appendices* showing for each local body participating in the Grants the amount payable, the proportionate abatement made and the amount paid pursuant to Your Order.

Year ended 31st March, 1914.	Amount claimed.	Amount payable.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries ..	24,090 18 5		
Medical Purposes { Medicines ..	16,175 16 4		
Educational Purposes ..	8,073 1 6		
	48,339 16 5	48,339 16 5	48,339 16 5
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—			
Rural District Councils ..	11,450 12 6	10,634 11 9	9,445 3 9
Urban	10,025 9 1	7,793 27 1	6,896 0 3
Total ..	221,165 17 10	106,670 1 11	94,548 16 8

Year ended 31st March, 1913.	Amount claimed.	Amount payable.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries ..	23,416 3 4		
Medical Purposes { Medicines ..	15,582 15 3		
Educational Purposes ..	8,154 6 11		
	47,152 5 6	47,152 5 6	47,152 5 6
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—			
Rural District Councils ..	11,377 9 7	10,621 3 3	9,332 11 11
Urban	10,809 3 0	7,739 15 0	6,843 19 2
Total ..	119,308 18 1	106,130 17 11	93,268 9 11

* See page 102, of *sup.*

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(b.) *Agricultural Grant.*

Under Section 48 (1) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1896, an annual sum of £727,655, known as the Agricultural Grant, is paid from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in aid of local rates, of which the County Councils receive £727,337 6s. 6d., the balance, £317 13s. 6d., being paid to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, pursuant to Section 50 (1) (2) of that enactment, in consequence of the extension of the area of the borough by the Act 63 and 64 Vict., ch. cclxv. Of the total amount, a sum of £316,730 10s. is allocated towards Poor Law purposes, "Union charges," £371,824 10s. towards the expenditure of Rural District Councils, "District charges," and £199,100 towards county expenditure in general, "County at large charges."

3. *Grant under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888 (the Estate or Death Duty Grant).*

Under Section 19 of the Finance Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 30), the Grant provided by the above enactment which was formerly payable out of probate duties is now payable out of the estate duty derived from personal property, and is known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant.

It forms the first item of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund established under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to meet deficiencies in the land purchase account in respect of dividends on land stock and sinking fund payments, and the sums required for such purposes, in the case of each county, are withdrawn from the Fund under certificates of the Land Commission. By the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Agricultural Grant is added to and made applicable to the purposes of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund next after the Estate or Death Duty Grant, and charges on the Fund resulting from operations under the Act of 1903, are likewise, in the case of each county, withdrawn under certificates of the Commissioners of National Debt; these certificates, and those above-mentioned, also setting forth repayments made to the Fund in respect of sums previously withdrawn. Under the Irish Land Act, 1903, however, local bodies are relieved of all liability in connection with the issue of stock for the purpose of land purchase, but they continue to be liable for purchasers' annuities in arrear, and for sums drawn from the Guarantee Fund under Section 29 of the Act of 1903.

For the purpose of adjusting these withdrawals and repayments in the case of each county, among the public bodies in the county who are entitled to share in the Estate or Death Duty Grant, viz., Boards of Guardians and Road Authorities, we are furnished with copies of the certificates referred to on the occasion of the distribution of the second instalment of the Grant, which is made in the month of March each year. On the recent occasion it appeared from the certificates that £137,569 17s. 7d. had been withdrawn from all the counties, and £142,387 14s. 9d. repaid, and as the repayments in the case of twenty-five counties exceeded the withdrawals by £7,345 17s. 11d., the local bodies in these counties received their proportionate part of that amount additional to their share in the instalment, while £9,628 0s. 9d. was

deducted from the shares of the local bodies in the remaining eight counties.

A schedule will be found in the Appendices,* showing the amount so deducted from, or added to, the share of each local body participating in the Grant, and the full amount paid to, or on behalf of, each during the year ended the 31st of March last.

The total amounts paid during that year were as follows:—

	£	s	d.
Board of Guardians	143,937	18	5
Road Authorities	163,882	8	9
	287,179	7	2

VIII.—AUDIT.

(a.) *Accounts Audited.*

The following statement shows the number of Public Bodies whose accounts are audited by our Auditors, from which it may be seen that in the course of a year 1,371 accounts are required to be audited:—

Half-yearly Audits.

- 33 County Councils.
- 213 Rural District Councils.
- 156 Boards of Guardians.
- 23 Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums.
- 20 Drainage Boards or Committees.
- 2 Committees of Management of District Schools.
- 1 Joint Committee of Urban and Rural District Councils for the management of a cemetery and of sewerage and water supply.
- 9 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
- 24 County Joint Committees for Technical Instruction.
- 24 County Committees of Agriculture.
- 8 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 6 Rural Boards or Cemetery Committees.
- 2 Joint Committees of County Councils for the construction of bridges.

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Yearly Audits.

- 6 County Borough Councils.
- 5 Non-County Borough Councils.
- 85 Urban District Councils.
- 30 Governing Bodies of Towns other than Urban Districts.
- 133 Educational Endowment Accounts under the Endowment Schemes.
- 1 The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
- 3 Committees of Gasworks.
- 2 Waterworks Authorities.
- 4 Harbour Boards.

* See page 140, et seq.

- 7 Port Sanitary Authorities.
- 6 Burial Boards or Cemetery Committees
- 2 Drainage Boards.
- 12 Hospital or Infirmary Boards
- 1 Board for cleansing of foreshore.
- 6 County Borough Committees of Technical Instruction
- 30 Urban District Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 2 Joint Urban and Rural Committees of Technical Instruction.

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(b.) *Surcharges, Disallowances, etc.*

The statement required by Statute with regard to the audit of union accounts will be found in the Appendixes.*

During the year we decided appeals against 279 charges, disallowances, and surcharges. A table setting forth our decisions is given in the Appendixes.†

Other surcharges were made in regard to which there were no appeals against the Auditors' decisions; in some cases the question of appeal did not arise, the various items of expenditure, to which exception was taken, having been lodged before the completion of audit, thus obviating the necessity of formally disallowing them.

IX.—EXAMINATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Following the usual course, the local and personal Bills introduced in Parliament affecting this county were referred to us for consideration, and we have reported to Parliament such amendments in them as we deemed to be necessary or expedient.

The following list sets forth the local and personal Bills upon which we reported to Parliament after examination:—

- [Belfast Corporation Bill]
- [Lurgan Gas and Electricity Bill]
- [Midland Railway Bill]

The Bills set out below were examined by us, but were not formally reported upon. In the case of the two last mentioned Bills, the subject matter was not within our jurisdiction, while in the other cases we did not consider any report from us to be necessary:—

- Alliance and Dublin Consumers Gas (Electric Supply) Bill
- Cavan and Louth Railway Bill.
- Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours Bill.
- Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund Corporation Bill.

A report upon the Galway (Bona) Railways and Harbour Bill was prepared, but not presented to Parliament, as the Bill failed to pass its earlier stages in the House of Commons.

* See page 225, et seq.

† See page 230.

‡ Report issued 3rd April, 1914.

§ Report issued 29th April, 1914.

Deputations Received.

iv.

X.—DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED.

During the year under review we received deputations from the undermentioned local bodies, associations, etc., on subjects of public interest.

Date	Local Body, &c.	Subject
1913.		
3rd May	Essexman Insurance Co. Ltd.	Seeking approval for issue of security bonds of officers of local authorities.
4th May	Rawley Rural District Council	Tenders for labourers cottages.
14th June	Irish Workhouse Association	Bordered-out children.
18th July	Kilslack Agricultural Show Society	Use of field at Workhouse for show purposes.
23rd July	Irish Medical Association	Appointment of Dispensary Doctors as certifying officers in pursuance of Insurance Act.
14th August	Belfast Rural District Council	Loan for water supply.
15th August	Meath County Council	Establishment of Central Tubercular dispensary at Navan.
15th September	Poor Law and District Council Officers	(a) Pacts in connection with Labourers Acts Schemes, (b) Superintendence.
10th September	Dublin Corporation, South Dublin Board of Guardians and others	Acquisition of the McCaffrey Estate for housing of working classes.
16th October	Londonderry Corporation	Appointment of Medical Superintendent Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.
28th October	Irish Medical Association	Payment to Dispensary Medical Officer for assisting his fellow doctors.
31st October	City of Dublin District Committee	Unemployed Workmen Act.
16th December	Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation	Housing of the working classes.
17th December	Dublin Corporation	Shape of County Borough in Sanatorium Grant.
22nd December	Belfast Corporation	Dromedary recreation ground.
1914.		
27th January	Irish Women's Suffrage Association	Appointment of women as rate collectors.
4th February	Callow County Council	Site for Tuberculosis Dispensary.
6th February	Dublin Joint Hospital Board	Additional Grant for completion of Cookstown Sanatorium.
9th February	City of Dublin District Committee	Likelihood of exceptional diseases in Dublin.
24th February	Residents of Wickford Town	Objection to site of institution for treatment of tuberculosis.
11th March	Town Planning Association	Civic Society of Dublin.
20th March	Meath County Insurance Committee	Tuberculosis Hospital at Navan.
30th March	City of Dublin District Committee	Unemployed Workmen Act.

XI.—DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We regret to report the death of one of the General Inspectors, Mr. John Coffey, who had been in our service for a number of years. Mr. A. P. Delany, one of the temporary Inspectors under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, was appointed to the vacancy in the permanent establishment.

One of our Auditors, Mr. Richard Bourke, retired in February on the ground of age, and was succeeded on the staff by Mr. W. Boughey, LL.D., who had been acting in a temporary capacity.

A number of changes occurred in the staff of temporary Inspectors, including the appointment of Mrs. F. Dillon, L.R.C.P. & S.I., as a temporary Medical Inspector of Work-houses. Mrs. Dillon had been a Lady Inspector of boarded-out children, and was succeeded in that capacity by Miss E. I. S. Browne.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, *President.*

H. A. ROBINSON, *Vice-President.*

J. B. DOUGHERTY,

T. J. STAFFORD,

EDMUND BOURKE,

} *Commissioners.*

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ORDER AND CIRCULARS UNDER, AND CONNECTED
WITH, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND)
ACTS, 1898 TO 1903.

I.—ORDER

No. 134 M.—1913.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1903, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Article 1.—The Public Bodies Order, 1906, is hereby revoked, and the provisions following shall be in lieu of and in substitution for Article 86 of the Public Bodies Order, 1906, as amended by the Public Bodies Order, 1906, and the Public Bodies Order, 1906, shall from the date hereof be read and construed as if the said provisions were therein substituted for the said article.

"Article 86.—A person shall be qualified to be appointed to and to hold the office of Collector of Poor Rate under a Council who is not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of his appointment, and who satisfies the Local Government Board that he is competent to keep the books and accounts appertaining to such office.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be qualified to be appointed to or to hold such office

- (a) Who is engaged in retail trade of any kind; or
- (b) Whose wife, or any member of whose family, with whom he resides, is engaged in retail trade of any kind; or
- (c) Who has, within twelve months before his appointment, or since his appointment, received union relief; or
- (d) Who has been convicted of felony, fraud, or perjury, or of purloining, embezzling, or wilfully wasting or misapplying any of the monies, goods, or chattels of any public body, or has, within five years before his appointment or since his appointment, been adjudged bankrupt, or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors; or
- (e) Who holds any other paid office or place of profit under or in the gift or disposal of the Council, or of any Committee appointed wholly or partly by the Council, not being that of Collector of Rates other than the Poor Rate; or

- (f) Who holds the office of Collector of Rates other than the Poor Rate, unless it shall be agreed between him and the Public Body under whom he holds the last-mentioned office that he shall hold such office on the same terms and conditions in respect of tenure of office, duties, and remuneration, as the office of Collector of Poor Rate, and unless the Local Government Board shall consent that he shall hold both such offices; or

- (g) Who is a woman."

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as "The Public Bodies Order, 1913," and shall be construed as one with the Public Bodies Order, 1904.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Fifth day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen.

[L. S.]

(Signed) H. A. ROBINSON.

APPENDIX A. II.

II—CIRCULARS.

No. 132 M. 1913.—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS, 1914.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 3rd December, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to the approaching elections of County and Rural District Councils in 1914, I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to call the attention of County and Rural District Councils to the following matters which require immediate consideration:—

APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER, AND DAY OF ELECTION.

In order to allow ample time for making the preliminary arrangements for the conduct of the forthcoming elections, the County Council will, no doubt, see the advisability of appointing a Returning Officer at the earliest possible date, if they have not already done so, and of fixing without delay the day of election in accordance with Section 94 (1) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1896, which provides that the ordinary day of election shall be the first day of June, or such day, not more than seven days earlier or later than that day, as may be fixed by the County Council.

In this connection the Board would impress on the County Council the desirability of appointing as their Returning Officer the County Secretary or some other experienced official. The name of the Returning Officer who may be appointed, and the date fixed for the election, should be notified without delay to the Local Government Board.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Local Government Board consider that County Councils should urge on Returning Officers, particularly those who have not acted in a similar capacity previously, the necessity of carefully studying the Election Rules, which lay down step by step the course to be followed, and impress upon them the importance of making all preliminary arrangements without delay.

No time should be lost in ascertaining whether the Ballot Boxes, screens, and fittings, provided in pursuance of Section 99 (1) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, are sufficient in number, and in good condition. If additional Boxes or fittings are required, steps should at once be taken to procure them.

A Returning Officer must be careful when making up the Local Government Register for a District Electoral Division which is situated in more than one Parliamentary Polling District, to ensure that the Register includes the lists made up for all the Registration Units comprising that Electoral Division.

POLLING DISTRICTS.

In determining the number and situation of the polling places and stations, the Returning Officer should have due regard to the provisions of Article 13 of each of the Board's Election Orders of 2nd and 16th February, 1899, and also to Sub-Section 6 of Section 94 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, which provides that:—

"(6) Outside a County Borough the elections of County and Rural District Councils shall be held together, and each District Electoral Division shall, unless the Local Government Board on the representation of the County Council otherwise direct, be a polling district, and such direction, if given, may authorise the poll for a Councillor for a District Electoral Division to be taken outside that Division, if it is taken within the County Electoral Division comprising it."

It appears to the Local Government Board that there should be at least one polling place in each District Electoral Division which is extensive or populous, and there must be no departure under any circumstances from the rule which provides that every voter must be enabled at each polling place to vote at the same time for both County and Rural District Councillors, or for County Councillors and Guardians.

Where District Electoral Divisions are small and sparsely populated, it may be found advisable to have one central polling place for more than one Division, and in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the sub-section quoted above, the Local Government Board will carefully consider any representation made to them by a County Council to authorise the poll for a Councillor for a District Electoral Division to be taken outside that Division, provided always that it is taken within the County Electoral Division comprising it. Such polling place should contain at least one polling station for each District Electoral Division concerned. Forms of application, which should be submitted in

duplicate, may be obtained from this Department. Representation with this object should, however, only be made where some such arrangement is clearly advisable.

Without laying down any hard and fast rule, the Board consider that no elector should be obliged to travel more than five or six miles to record his vote.

HOURS OF POLLING.

Councils will note that Rule 11 of the County and Rural District Councils (Ireland) No. 2 Election Order, 1899, provides that the poll, if any, is to be held on the day of election as fixed by the County Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 94 (1) of the Act, and that the hours during which the poll shall be open are to be such as shall be fixed by the County Council by any general or special order, or if no such order is in force then such hours as were applicable at the last ordinary election, so, however, that the poll shall always be open between the hours of six and eight in the evening. Provided that in any Urban District forming a separate County Electoral Division, the hours during which the poll shall be taken for the election of County Councilors shall be between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Care should be taken, in any case where a part of a County Electoral Division is within an Urban District, that the hours of poll for the election of County and Rural District Councilors in the Rural portion of the County Electoral Division, correspond with the hours of poll for the election of County Councilors and Guardians within the Urban District.

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS.

Not more than two Rural District Councilors can be elected for any District Electoral Division, except where the Local Government Board have assigned more than two Councilors to a town or part of a town forming one District Electoral Division; and one County Councilor only shall be elected for each County Electoral Division, except where an Urban District forming one such Division returns more than one Councilor.

SELECTION OF DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICERS.

With regard to the selection of Deputy Returning Officers, it will be observed that according to the provisions of the Board's Election Order of the 18th January, 1902, it is mandatory on a Returning Officer to appoint Town Clerks or Clerks of Urban District Councils as Deputy Returning Officers for all purposes for which a Deputy is required in any County Electoral Division which includes an Urban District.

This is a matter to which the Board direct the special attention of Returning Officers, as misunderstandings between a County Returning Officer and a Town Clerk acting as his Deputy as to their respective functions may cause very considerable trouble and confusion. Under the Order referred to, read with Article 1 of the Guardians Election Order, it devolves upon the Town Clerk

to carry out all the duties of Returning Officer in connection with the elections, not only of the Guardians for the Urban District, but also of the County Councils for the County Electoral Division in which the Urban District is situate, and to make all the necessary arrangements, including posting of notices, appointment of officers, &c. The reason for this is that these Clerks, being charged with the duty of carrying out the Election of Guardians in Urban Districts, have special facilities for arranging that the Voting for Guardians and County Councillors shall take place together. Moreover, the experience which these officials have acquired at Municipal Elections qualifies them for organising the Polling for County Elections, and, although the County Electoral Divisions include in some cases Rural, as well as Urban District Electoral Divisions, the Clerks have no difficulty in making all proper arrangements for the double poll.

The Returning Officer is also bound, by Rule 1 (5) of the 1899 Order, referred to above, to appoint Clerks of Rural District Councils as Deputy Returning Officers for the preliminary stages of the Rural District Council elections. There remains, accordingly, in the hands of the Returning Officer the selection of Deputy Returning Officers for County Electoral Divisions not comprised by or containing Urban Districts, upon whom will devolve the supervision of all polling arrangements within such Divisions. In appointing these Deputies the Returning Officer should be careful to appoint thoroughly competent and trustworthy men, as the success of the election arrangements must largely depend on the efficiency of these officers. Although the Deputy Returning Officers have all the powers and liabilities of the Returning Officer in relation to the matters in respect of which they are appointed as Deputies, the Returning Officer will, nevertheless, incur a serious responsibility if he selects as his Deputies careless or inefficient men. In the opinion of the Local Government Board the Returning Officer will act wisely in appointing Clerks of Rural District Councils as his Deputies, for as many of the County Electoral Divisions within their respective Districts as they can properly undertake, provided, of course, that they are willing to act, and are considered efficient.

Where a County Electoral Division runs into two or more Rural Districts it may possibly be found more convenient to appoint some other person as Deputy Returning Officer.

In appointing the Deputies for county elections, a Returning Officer should be careful to define very clearly the duties which are to be entrusted to them, and the particular arrangements which he requires them to report on or submit for approval.

The Returning Officer will also have the appointment of the Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks.

QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Board would particularly direct the attention of Returning Officers to the fact that no power is vested either in the Returning Officer or his Deputies to decide upon the qualification or disqualification of any candidate properly nominated, and that if the

nomination paper is properly filled up and signed by two Local Government Electors, and is not invalid under Rule 4 (5) or Rule 6 of the Board's General Election Order, it must be accepted, even though the person nominated seems obviously disqualified. The question of a candidate's qualification cannot be raised until after the election, and then only by an Election Petition.

The County Council are, no doubt, aware that by the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911, the restriction hitherto preventing women from being members of County Councils in Ireland has been removed. A woman, therefore, if qualified in other respects, may now be elected, not only as a Rural District Councillor, but also as a County Councillor.

MAPS, ETC.

The Returning Officer will be well advised to provide himself with a map of the Local Government Divisions in his County, showing the boundaries of each Urban and Rural District, and of every County and District Electoral Division. He should also procure lists of District Electoral Divisions comprised in County Electoral Divisions, and of District Electoral Divisions in Rural and Urban Districts. Where any alteration or sub-division of a County or District Electoral Division has been made by order of the Local Government Board since the date of the last election of County and Rural District Councillors, he should satisfy himself that the lists to be used by him are correct and revised up-to-date.

The stamping instruments used at previous elections for stamping ballot papers should be provided with fresh devices to ensure secrecy.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

With reference to claims made by Returning Officers for fees and expenses in connection with the election of County and Rural District Councillors, the Board again think it well to draw the special attention of County and Rural District Councillors and of Returning Officers to the provisions of Article 6 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Easements) Order, 1898, and particularly to sub-Articles 3, 4 and 5 thereof, which prescribe the manner in which claims should be drawn up, and the time within which they should be presented, as well as the procedure to be adopted by the Councils who are responsible for the payment.

NEGLECT BY A RETURNING OFFICER.

In conclusion, the Local Government Board have to call the special attention of Returning Officers to Section 75 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, as adapted in the General Election Order, which provides that if a person who has undertaken to act as Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer at an election of either County or Rural District Councillors, or Guardians,

neglects or refuses to conduct or declare the election in the manner provided in the Order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 —I am, etc., A. B. BARLAS, *Secretary*.

The Secretary of each County Council
The Clerk of each Rural District Council
To each Returning Officer

No. 139/M. 1913.—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 3rd February, 1914.

SUPERANNUATION OF OFFICERS

SIR,—The Local Government Board for Ireland direct me to state that a great diversity of practice prevails with regard to the amounts granted to officers by way of superannuation allowances by the various local authorities throughout the country.

The power to grant such pensions is derived from the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Act, 1865, which under Section 83 (11) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, is made applicable to officers of County and Rural District Councils other than the County Surveyor and any officer of a County Borough.

The amount awarded in each case is subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, and in their circular letter of 25th November, 1881, the Board stated that in giving this consent they would be governed as far as circumstances might permit by the rules applicable to the superannuation of Civil Servants of the Crown under the Superannuation Act of 1839. The scale prescribed by Section 2 of that Act is as follows:—

Service.	Proportion of annual salary and emoluments which may be granted.
10 years and under 11 years,	10/60ths
11 years and under 12 years,	11/60ths.
and in like manner a further 1/60th in respect of each additional year of service up to a maximum not exceeding 40/60th or two-thirds of the annual salary and emoluments.	

In their circular above referred to the Board pointed out that in cases where, for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any officer, professional or other special qualifications were required, a number of years not exceeding ten might, for the purpose of computation, be added to the actual service of the officer. The Board observe, however, that this concession has come to be regarded more or less as a right rather than as a reward for good service, or on account of special qualifications. The Board also note that in many instances the number of years proposed to be added would, if allowed to be computed, result in the amount of pension being entirely disproportionate to the officer's length of service. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the grant of superannuation allowances affects not

only present but future ratepayers, and the Board are of opinion that only in cases where efficient services have been rendered should they be asked to allow additional years to be reckoned for the purpose of pension.

With a view of securing more uniform treatment than hitherto in such cases, the Board consider it desirable to set out below the scale or added years to which, in ordinary circumstances, they will be prepared to assent, viz. — From 10 to 15 years completed service, an addition of 5 years; 15 to 20—7 years, over 20—10 years —I am, &c., A. R. HURLER, *Secretary*.

To

The Secretary of each County Council.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
The Clerk of each Union.

APPENDIX B.

CIRCULAR AND REPORTS UNDER POOR RELIEF ACTS AND THE MEDICAL CHARITIES, ETC., ACTS.

No 74/M/Miscellaneous

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 25th June, 1913.

I.—CIRCULAR.

SIR,—Adverting to the circular letter addressed to Boards of Guardians by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland on the 18th August, 1869, relative to the mode of calculating the sum to be charged to persons claiming to repay the cost of their maintenance pursuant to Section 6 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1862, and to be placed on the "separate register," I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that a question having recently arisen as to the meaning of the expression "full average cost" of maintenance which, according to Section 6 of the Act, such persons are to be charged, they referred the matter to the Attorney-General, and have now received his opinion to the effect that the words "full average cost" have the same meaning as those words bear in Section 5 of the Act dealing with Constabulary patients.

I am accordingly to inform the Guardians that in those circumstances the Local Government Board have deemed it advisable to cancel the circular letter above referred to, and I am to point out that the only persons whose names should be entered in the "Separate Register" are patients in the Fever Hospital or Infirmary—

- (a) who on admission claim to repay or on whose behalf the person liable by law to maintain them shall claim to repay the entire cost of their maintenance thereon according to the full average cost thereof; or

(b) who are members of the Constabulary Force and have been admitted pursuant to Section 5 of the Act;

The proper elements for determining the sum to be charged in each individual case of these two classes appear to be—

- (1) The actual daily expenditure on maintenance in the Fever Hospital or Infirmary, as the case may be; the calculation per head to be made on the number in each department separately.
- (2) The ordinary establishment charges incidental to the management of the Workhouse, including the daily proportion of the salaries of all Workhouse Officers; the calculation per head to be made on the total number of inmates of the Workhouse.

The "Establishment Charges" are referred to in Table (b) of Form 45 (A) of the Union Accounts Order, 1905, and include salaries and rations of officers, repairs and insurance of buildings, furniture, printing and stationery, medicines and medical and surgical appliances, &c.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the instructions printed at the head of the Separate Register require to be revised by deleting the words "and persons relieved by way of loan," and a special hook should be provided for recording the names and accounts of inmates belonging to this class—I am, etc., A. R. BARKAS, *Secretary*.

To the Clerk of each Union.

II.

REPORT OF DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, ON THE REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

The Belfast Corporation, under Part VIII. (Sections 52-60) of the Belfast Corporation Act, 1911, obtained powers to prohibit after the 1st of January, 1913, any women unless certified under that Act from attending women in child-birth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner.

Any woman holding the recognised midwifery qualifications, or any woman who could prove that at the passing of the Act she had been for at least three years in *bona fide* practice as a midwife, and bore a good character, was entitled to obtain a certificate. Under Section 54 the Corporation were obliged to prepare a roll of midwives, and the roll was to indicate the conditions in virtue of which the certificate was granted. Under Section 58 the Corporation were empowered, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, to make such rules and regulations as were necessary.

Under Section 55 (2 and 3) the Corporation were given the power to withdraw either temporarily or permanently for any sufficient cause any certificate. The midwife in the case of the temporary withdrawal of the certificate having the right of

appeal to the Recorder of the city. No certificate could be permanently withdrawn without the consent of the Local Government Board.

The Corporation, as empowered by Section 58, drew up rules and regulations which were approved by the Local Government Board on the 10th February, 1913.

These rules and regulations provided for the admission to the roll of midwives, for the investigation by the Corporation through the Public Health Committee of complaints of misconduct, and the proceedings to be adopted in the event of the charge being held to be proved.

They also provided that the designation of the midwives should be "certified midwife," but a midwife who had obtained the recognised qualifications was entitled to add the words "by examination."

In addition to these rules and regulations sanctioned by the Local Government Board, the Corporation issued a pamphlet entitled "Directions to Midwives."

These directions concern the midwife's personal cleanliness, her dress, her instruments, the disinfection of her hands, etc., and the steps to be taken in case the midwife has been in contact with a person suffering from puerperal fever. They dealt with the midwife's duty to her patient and to the child, and prohibit her, except under certain circumstances, from undertaking the duty of laying out the dead.

They deal with the notifications which are to be sent to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, and prescribe forms which are to be employed—namely, Form A.—To be used when medical help is sent for. Form B.—Notification of a death occurring in the midwife's practice. Form C.—Notification of a still-birth. Form D.—Notification of having laid out a dead body.

They also prescribe that the midwife shall keep a register of her cases, and provide for the inspection of same. This Part VIII. of the Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1913, after due notice had been given in the newspapers.

One hundred and seven applicants were qualified for enrolment by virtue of having passed an examination and holding the certificate of a recognised examining body.

Two hundred women applied for the prescribed form of application for persons qualified for enrolment by virtue of having been in *bona fide* practice for three years prior to the 16th December, 1911, and being certified as being of good character. Of these 117 were duly filled up and approved by the Public Health Committee. The total number of midwives in the two classes being 224. On the 1st January, 1914, a female sanitary inspector possessing midwifery qualifications was deputed to supervise the work of the midwives and inspect their homes, etc., and also to instruct them as to their duties. In this connection 28 visits have been paid to "certified midwives by examination;" inspection was made of their residences, their personal cleanliness, and also to see that they were working in accordance with the directions formulated by the Corporation. In four instances the

inspector found it necessary to give advice as to improved methods. The principal work of the inspector was in consultation with certified midwives, that is to say, those women who were put on the roll by virtue of having been in bona fide practice for three years. The inspector inquired into their methods of conducting these cases, and instructed them when necessary. Where it could be arranged small classes were formed, and instruction was given by the inspector in the use of antiseptics, the sterilising of appliances, the taking of the temperature and pulse of the patient, and the keeping of the registers.

In some cases instruction was rendered difficult on account of the incapacity of the certified midwife either through old age or through want of education.

The number of visits paid by this inspector from the 1st January to the 31st March to "certified midwives by examination" was 36, and to "certified midwives" 166.

The following notifications have been received up to the 15th May, 1914, by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health from the several midwives:—

Form A.—28 Form B.—5 Form C.—33 Form D.—5

Since this portion of the Act came into force two complaints have been investigated by the Public Health Committee; in neither case were the facts put before the Committee considered sufficient to warrant their taking action.

Under the Act two women were summoned for failing to register, and were fined.

The chief object of this portion of the Act was to hunt and eventually to eliminate the handy women who attend women in confinement.

While it would be unfair to judge the merits of this piece of legislation by the results of a single year, I regret to say that during 1913, the first year it was in operation, the results have not been encouraging, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Number of deaths from puerperal septicaemia in 1911	11
" " " " " 1912	3
" " " " " 1913	14

The number of deaths of patients in the puerperal state has also shown an increase which has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of births:—

Number of deaths in the puerperal state, 1911	38
" " " " " 1912	29
" " " " " 1913	46

BRYAN O'BARRIS, *Medical Inspector*

III.

REPORT OF MISS FITZGERALD-KENNEY ON
BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the working of the Boarding-out System during the year ending March 31st, 1914. Since the date of my last Annual Report the district which I inspect, has been changed by the Local Government Board. In place of the Northern District, which up to recently has been in my charge, I again inspect the Southern District, with the inspection of which I was in charge for the several years immediately succeeding my first appointment.

But this "Southern District" has in some measure been altered, a course necessitated by the growth of the Boarding-out System, which has expanded much more in the South than in the North of this country.

Taking a general view of the situation, it appears to me that the system of boarding-out is progressing, if slowly, on the whole not unsatisfactorily.

Without doubt, the great political changes which are awaited in this country have considerably diverted attention amongst the Local Authorities from Poor Law Reform. Indeed, Guardians whom I had previously known in this district, and who formerly were keenly alive to the necessity of more enlightened legislation for the benefit of Poor Law children, are now disposed to take no initiative, but to await the result of the promised legislation. While, therefore, during the last twelve months great progress has been made in England in removing nurse-children from the workhouses, not much advance had been made here. The country, North and South, is in a keen state of political excitement, and no room seems to exist in the public mind for the consideration of so small a question as the nursing-out of children from the workhouses.

Many Boards of Guardians are still unwilling to pay adequately for the maintenance of the Boarded-out children, and this in some places has a serious effect. I am far from believing that a very high payment opens necessarily the best homes, for I have found many cases illustrating the contrary.

Sometimes I have found the highly paid for nurse-child placed with an old woman who is not yet advanced enough in life to receive the Old Age Pension, and who, owing to her poverty, is herself an object for outdoor relief; the payment for the child being in this way made to support both.

Personally, I recommend a scale of payments ranging from 8/- to 8/6 a week, exclusive of school-books and clothes. In Ireland at the present time people can afford to make children very comfortable on these sums without loss to themselves. But, if any Boards of Guardians think these sums inadequate, I certainly should not press them to make any reduction. It sometimes happens, however, that where too low a scale has

been in use, Guardians will not adopt a higher one, and though much has been done to bring up such low scales, some Boards of Guardians still pay inadequately.

On the other hand, in a Union where Boarding-out has been more recently adopted, and a scale of 3/- a week fixed for each child, foster-parents vied keenly for the charge of children, and tendered various sums at which they would be willing to take them, with the result that one child was boarded-out at as low a rate as £1 16s. 6d. a year.

In this case, I think the child was taken at this figure because the foster-parent set some value on the light work which the child could do after school hours and on its company.

As the payments are extremely interesting to those who follow the Boarding-out System, I give a Table here showing how varying are the arrangements made by the Guardians. For this purpose I have selected one county from each of the three provinces in which my present district lies, choosing that which contains the largest number of Unions.

In *Manxter* I give the figures for Cork County, with its 18 Unions. In *Leinster* for County Kilkenny, with its 5 Unions. In *Connaught* I give the Unions in Mayo, for although Galway County embraces 10 Unions, they are not all in my charge.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

Co. Cork

Name of Union	Age Scale (if any)	Payment for Maintenance
Bandon	Up to 5 years of age	25 per annum
	5 years onwards	45 per annum
Clenakilly	No scale	12s per month
Cork	Under 5 years	58 per annum
Cork	Over 5 years	47 per annum
Dunmanway	None	45 per annum
Ferry	do	6s a month
Kanturk	do	5s 4d a month
Kinsale	do	12s 6d a month
Marazion	do	55 per annum
Malton	do	5s 2d a month
Midleton	do	5s 4d a week
Midleton	do	44 per annum
Midleton	do	14s and 16s a month
Midleton	do	55 per annum
Midleton	do	47 per annum
Youghal	do	5s a week

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER

Co. Kilkenny

Kilkenny	None	3s. per week
Cuba	do	3s. per week
Cullinstown	Boarding-out not yet adopted	—
Thomastown	None	3s per week
Ullingford*	do	8s a month

* Children are placed with relatives

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Co. Mayo.

Name of Union.	Age Scale (if any).	Payment for Maintenance.
Ballya	None	2s. 6d. per week.
Ballyrobe	do	2s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per week.
Behanist	do	Boarding-out not yet adapted.
Castlebar	do	2s. per week.
Claremorris	do	Boarding-out not yet adapted.
Kesh	do	do
Swatford	do	4s. monthly.
Westport	Various schemes regulate the payments.	2s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. 10s. a year.

NOTE.—If regulations of the Local Government Board, the foster-parent must receive the child's maintenance allowance not less frequently than once in every month.

It will be at once obvious to any reader of this Table that in many places Boarding-out is not adequately paid for. A more uniform rate would seem to me much more satisfactory.

Apart from the question of the maintenance allowance, improvement in the working of the system would follow if Guardians did not pass over complaints from Inspectors, as is sometimes the case. I will give two instances. A child I inspected (a girl) boarded-out in her uncle's family in a country town, I found in rags, her underclothing very neglected, and her head sore from its dirty condition. She required a good blood tonic and removal to a country home.

On a report from the Relieving Officer that this man had whitewashed his house, and that things were now better, the Guardians withdrew the order made on my report to remove this child.

In a second case, a young child was found in a dirty and neglected state, for which his foster-mother made some trivial excuses. Subsequently, the Relieving Officer, too, complained of the condition in which he found this child, yet the Board of Guardians did not order his removal, though recommended to transfer the child both by me and by the Relieving Officer.

I regard it as essential to the success of the Boarding-out System that the Relieving Officers should be most cordially supported by their Boards in this most important duty—the supervision of the nurse-children. In the South and West of Ireland it is not always possible to form Ladies' Committees who would lend moral support to the Relieving Officers. If these officers are not upheld when they do make complaints, Boarding-out may easily degenerate into a very dangerous system. Sometimes I have found that Guardians, instead of supporting the Relieving Officers, have asked them to sign testimonials recommending homes they would never have selected of their own volition. This, I am glad to say, does not often occur, but that it should ever happen is deplorable; and I deem it well to sound here a

note of warning, and to urge that the fullest consideration should be given to the reports of Relieving Officers, and that they should be firmly supported by their Boards.

The same considerations apply to the reports of Local Government Inspectors. The Inspectors of Boarded-out children, who see hundreds of nurse-children in the course of twelve months, must quickly know whether the houses are suitable, and the desirability or otherwise of removing a child. Anxious thought is always given before experienced officials make drastic recommendations, and no excuse should be accepted by the Guardians for a condition of things on which the Inspector has asked for a transfer of the nurse-child.

Personally, I consider no care too great to expend in the selection of a home. But I also think that, should the home selected not be of the very best, once the child is established in it, it should not be removed and its associations uprooted, except for some grave reason. Yet, when such grave reasons exist as gross dirt, poor nourishment, overcrowding, or a delicate foster-mother unable to train and keep clean her own children the Inspector's report should not be over-riden by local faction or influence. Boards of Guardians may rest assured Inspectors are outside local pressure, and understand what they are recommending, and have probably much information behind their requests which it would not be desirable to publish.

There is one feature in connection with Boarding-out in the considerable area of my district, which has been scheduled as "Congested," which I regard with some apprehension, viz., the reluctance of the occupiers of the new houses built by the Congested Districts Board to accept the charge of Boarded-out children. I frequently hear it stated in these districts that "there will soon be plenty of good house accommodation available for nurse-children in these new houses." My experience is quite to the contrary. Recent inquiry amongst a number of such houses revealed that not one family would consent to receive a nurse-child, and this, in spite of the fact that at a short time prior to the inquiry one man at least had endeavoured to secure a nurse-child, but his old house had been considered insanitary. Better times have come, and except in rare instances the tenant proprietors of the West are not so open-hearted or willing to receive the workhouse child as were these identical people when less well-off themselves. While the great increase in material prosperity is a subject of joy, I would greatly deplore the closing of these small farmers' doors to the workhouse child. In a farmhouse a child can and does receive a much larger measure of useful training than would be possible in a labourer's cottage. Especially is this true with regard to agricultural experience. In the farmhouse, no matter how limited operations are, a child soon becomes familiar with the growth of crops, the habits of animals and their care are a daily experience to him. Sheep and cows come directly under his observation, while the prices realised at fairs and markets are a subject of absorbing interest to him as to the other members of the home. In a labourer's cottage these details are of small account. There the child will

only hear from a labourer that the farmer in whom he labours has received such or such a price, the child takes quite a different interest in the fact that the lambs over which he personally watched since their advent, fetched at the market a good price. Sixteen small black-faced lambs having fetched a few shillings more than the remainder of the flock with which they were sold was a very interesting subject indeed to a boy whose home I visited last year. He told me they had sold better because they had suited the land and were fatter, and that in future he intended to keep only 'black faces'.

I have frequently drawn attention to the desirability of Boarding-out children of large, or city Unions, in country districts, where, removed from contact with the associations which led, it may be, to the descent of their parents to pauperism, they themselves can receive a training in agricultural pursuits, and an opportunity later on, when able to earn, of obtaining good farm situations.

No county in Ireland appears to me to offer better homes or a more ready employment later, for farm hands, than does the County Wexford. Parts of County Antrim, too, would offer excellent openings; but there is still a great and regrettable reluctance on the part of Boards of Guardians to place children "out" at a distance. Children cannot be Boarded-out wholesale, or in homes which have been indiscriminately or carelessly chosen. Often in the home Union little choice of foster-parents presents itself. In my experience, a better class of home is always available by adopting "a Boarding-out beyond the Union System." On the suitability of the home the future character of the child largely depends, and great care is exercised upon this selection by the Committees of ladies who make themselves responsible for "Beyond Union Boarding-out."

During my annual vacation, in July, 1913, I was present at Brussels at the International Congress for the Protection of Children. Official representatives were present from all the greater and most of the lesser States of Europe. Many delegates came from places so far distant as Sum. America, Australia. What struck me most forcibly amongst the many theories which were debated was the seemingly universally accepted view that, while different classes of children may require different methods in their training, the method is not of first importance, it is the personality of the person charged with the upbringing of a child that really counts. Given the right home, the right method is very quickly discovered. Such homes are more plentiful in country districts, where life has not been so strenuous as it is in our cities. Success for the child in after life depends far more on energy than on wisdom; on a trained character more than on a trained mind. No one who has adequately considered the question will claim that a school is a sufficient nursery of good men and women. The family is needed to do its part, and, indeed, of the two, the school is perhaps the less powerful agent in the formation of strong character. It is precisely for the Poor Law child that the family life is most required.

A man's personality must depend upon his inherited traits and his self-developed character. In dealing with the average workhouse child and in endeavouring to turn him into a useful citizen, the force of heredity must often be against the Guardians, and for this reason all the more care should be taken to place a child in surroundings where this force of heredity can be overcome by the stronger force of environment. He must be placed in a position where his character can be trained and developed in wholesome surroundings, and in the society of clean-minded, respectable people.

In the dreary surroundings of the workhouse, and in the society of its inmates, these conditions are not to be found; but, on the other hand, they can be found and are to be found in the houses of small farmers and respectable labourers. I would make one other plea for boarding-out in the interests of the children. One of a child's greatest assets is his childishness, and in a workhouse the discipline which must be maintained, if the institution is to be ruled at all, there is no room for childishness, and, therefore, no room for happiness in what should be the happiest period of human life.

During the year 120 children have been removed from the "Boarded-out Registers." Of these, 39 have been hired-out to service, 45 have been adopted by their former foster-parents (in many instances the children are still living with them), 26 have been claimed by relations, one has been apprenticed, four have emigrated to America, three have been sent to institutions, two have died.

Fifty-one children have returned to the workhouse during the year in circumstances made clear in the following statement:—

STATEMENT

One with sore eyes; was sent to Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment, and subsequently returned to foster-parents. Two were boarded-out in another home at request of Inspector. One through change of foster-parents' residence was boarded-out in another home. One in consequence of alleged bad treatment; was hired-out to service. Four were incorrigible; no subsequent action taken. Fourteen are under hospital treatment. Three ran away, cases under consideration. One ran away; was sent to a certified school. Five were returned by foster-parents; no subsequent action taken. Two owing to foster-parents being unable to care them; were boarded-out again. Four under hospital treatment, are going back to foster-parent. One through death of foster-parent; no subsequent action taken. One was incorrigible, and was taken by an uncle. One was badly cared; no subsequent action taken. One owing to unsuitable home; was boarded-out again. One with sore eyes; was boarded-out again. One through illness; was sent to nurse again. One was returned by nurse, and boarded-out again. One whose foster-parent had grown blind; was boarded-out again. Three would not attend school; were boarded-out again. One incorrigible; was sent to a certified school. One owing to an accident; was boarded-out again.

Children Hired-out to Service

One hundred and forty-seven children are hired-out in my district; of these, 31 are placed in situations beyond the home union area.

The wages paid to these servant children continue to be extremely low. In many instances £4 a year, and sometimes less than this sum, are not unusual wages. There are still instances where 10/- a quarter is all that the servant child is paid—boys and girls alike.

In many places improvement has been made in the regularity with which children receive their wages; but much improvement is still required in the general working of the hiring-out system before it can be considered quite satisfactory.

Galway Union continues to set an example of the administration of hiring-out which many other unions might well follow. In that union, children at service are always regularly inspected, and their wages are lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank as they become due. Kanturk Union, County Cork, creditably supervises hiring-out; Kilmallock, County Limerick, also shows interest in the children who are at service, and I might easily mention many other unions; but in all unions much better results could be obtained if employers were to be more carefully wooed out by the Guardians, and if Guardians would refuse to place girls where the work to be done is suitable for a boy, and boys where the work required from them is that which needs a man's strength.

This system of hiring-out has, however, improved somewhat in recent years, and I see no reason why, with a stricter choice of employers, it may not yet become a recognised satisfactory method of dealing with pauper children.

ALFRED FITZGERALD-KENNEL.

IV.

REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1914.

(1.) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Vaccine Department.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1914, the glycerinated calf lymph used by me at the Vaccine Department, and issued to the Public Vaccinators in Ireland, was of excellent quality, and active in my hands, and absolutely pure. I had not to reject any of the various lymphs supplied by Dr. J. Knox Denham, and had only to return some tubes from two of these lymphs, as I found the vesicles produced in a few cases were slow on the eighth day, but this may have been caused by the difficulty which sometimes occurs in the

cinizing some infants with calf lymph as much as to the lymph losing some of its activity; however, all these cases subsequently ran a normal course, and I consider that the protective power was as good as in the other cases. Very few failures were reported to me by Public Vaccinators. The falling off in the number of infants brought here for vaccination was very great as compared with last year, and the number of applications from Public Vaccinators for lymph, and the number of tubes issued show a great decrease as compared with my Report for the year ended 31st March, 1913. I think that these decreases are due to a mistaken idea which seems to prevail, that vaccination is no longer compulsory in Ireland. I have always endeavoured to explain that this report is incorrect.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. NIXON MONTGOMERY, F.R.C.P.I.,
Secretary.

Year ended 31st March, 1914.

Calf Lymph issued to Applicants	Number of Applicants	Number of Tubes
(1) Dispensary,	10,576	52,459
(2) Workhouse,	139	162
Total,	11,715	53,321

VACCINATIONS AND RE-VACCINATIONS

Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations	Total.
Under four months	Over four months, under one year	Over one year		
121	164	1 ¹	0	385

(4) REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST to the Local Government Board.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report that during the year ended March 31st, 1914, the bacteriological control of the vaccine lymph issued to Public Vaccinators throughout Ireland has been carried out on the same lines as heretofore.

The only innovation in our practice during the year under report is the trial that has been given to Dr. Blaxall's new method of preparing lymph with the addition of varying quantities of clove oil to the glycerine used for emulsifying the pulp.

Hitherto the results obtained have been most satisfactory, and fully bear out the statements of Dr. Blaxall in his report to the English Local Government Board. It seems quite possible that by using Eugenol (the active principle of clove oil) even more satisfactory results might be obtained. Further experimentation on these lines is in contemplation.

I have, in addition, to report that during the year all calves used for vaccinal purposes have been tested with Tuberculin under my personal supervision, and in no case was a positive reaction obtained. This is highly satisfactory, as showing the absence of tuberculosis from animals of the class and age used here for vaccinal purposes.

E. J. McWEENEY.

(iii) Report on the preparation and storage of the glycerinated calf lymph used by the Vaccine Department.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st 1914, 96,200 tubes of glycerinated calf lymph were supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland. The appended table, giving the monthly totals of the number of tubes supplied to the Vaccine Department during the last three years, shows a falling off, due to the neglect of the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts in certain districts, as mentioned in my last report. I pointed out that a rising population of unprotected persons was a source for grave uneasiness, both as supplying suitable ground for an outbreak of small-pox and as facilitating its spread, once it has obtained a foothold. The marked periodicity of the disease tends to accentuate the danger of an outbreak, which may assume epidemic proportions.

Each calf admitted to the Institute during the year has had the Tuberculin test applied by Professor McWeeney. The results have been uniformly satisfactory; in no case has any animal given a reaction.

Dr. P. R. Blaxall, of the Government Lymph Establishment at Hendon, having informed us that he obtained excellent results from the use of a dilute aqueous solution of clove oil as an adjuvant to glycerine, we have treated portions of a series of lymphs by the addition of 0.6 of clove oil, and find that the rapidity with which all other organisms are eliminated is very encouraging. Certain portions of these lymphs have been set aside as controls for each other, in order to test their respective vaccinal activity at the end of various periods, so that, should it prove that the clove oil treatment does not diminish the protective properties of the lymph, it may be incorporated in the routine technique.

During the year Dr. C. H. Denham visited the Bombay Presidency and Bombay City Calf Lymph Establishments, where he was much struck by a series of experiments that have been projected for the isolation of this and other filtrable anaerobic viruses. The problems to be met with in that climate differ

somewhat from those of Europe, but the technique does not materially differ from our own. We have been in correspondence with them on several minor points.

Table showing the number of tubes of glycerinated calf lymph supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland during years ending March 31st:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
April	10,000	12,000	20,000
May	16,000	14,000	12,000
June	10,000	8,000	12,000
July	8,000	8,000	8,000
August	10,000	10,000	8,000
September	14,000	12,000	12,000
October	12,000	12,000	12,000
November	8,000	8,000	6,000
December	4,000	2,000	4,000
January	8,000	0,000	4,000
February	6,000	0,000	4,000
To 28th March	4,000	0,000	6,000
March 31, 1911	112,000	99,000	96,000
March 28-31 1912	1,000	—	—
March 31, 1913	—	1,000	200
Total	113,000	100,000	96,200

J. KNOX DENHAM.

V.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACIST TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ON THE ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, ETC.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report upon the working of my department during the year ended 31st March, 1914, relating to:—

- (1) The quality of drugs and of medical and surgical appliances supplied by contractors;
- (2) The general distribution and cost of supplies to the various dispensaries and workhouses.

I am glad to be in a position to report favourably upon the quality of medicines supplied by contractors.

The number of certificates of analysis examined during the year was:—

From Workhouses,	536
From Dispensaries,	3,963
Total,	3,709

The number of samples of drugs dealt with in these certificates was 8,507, of which 100 failed to satisfy the Union Analysis; 21 of these were taken from drugs supplied under the contracts for the year 1912-13.

The percentage of samples rejected was 1.38 per cent. of the total number examined; the percentage for the preceding year having been 1.9 per cent.

As in the year last reported on, the results would have been still more favourable were it not for two batches of Belladonna Linctus, in which the determination of alkaloids showed low results, the samples from which accounted for 32 failures.

With this exception, the quality of the drugs and preparations supplied was very high, as shown by the average results of analyses.

The great majority of the samples rejected were only slightly defective, and there were only four which could be described as really bad.

The preparations containing alcohol as a necessary constituent again gave good results, only 21 samples out of 4,319 falling short of the required standard, or less than 0.5 per cent.

Of 2,208 Tinctures examined, only six were deficient in alcohol.

Summary of Medicines reported upon unfavourably by Union Analysts showing the particulars in which they were defective.

Classes or Drugs	Deficiencies				Excesses				Additions.	Subtractions.	Not in agreement with B. P. Formula	Totals
	Variable Constituents	Extractive	Alkaloids in General Constituents	Alcohol	Variable Constituents	Extractive	Alkaloids in General Constituents	Alcohol				
Acids	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Salts, Ac	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquors	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquid Extracts	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Lotions	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicines	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oils and Oleoresins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salts	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrups	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinctures	-	12	10	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	22
Wines	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resins	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	4	22	36	17	-	6	5	-	-	-	9	121

Two samples were defective in more than one particular.

PRESCRIBED LISTS

The lists of drugs and appliances for the coming year have been issued practically unchanged, beyond the necessary adjustments to meet the fluctuations of the markets.

CONTRACTORS.

The competition for medicine contracts is now confined to a very small number of firms, as many of those which formerly sent in tenders have either withdrawn from business or ceased to seek for Union contracts.

The average discount allowed upon the contracts was 28.27 per cent., as compared with 30.4 per cent. in the preceding year.

There is still a keen competition for the contracts for medical and surgical appliances, which were divided between eight firms, and the average discount allowed was 33.5 per cent., as compared with 36.80 per cent. in the preceding year.

A few complaints were received in respect to waterproof sheeting, and other items coming under the head of dressings, which were justified; the articles objected to were in each case replaced by the contractors.

The labour troubles caused considerable inconvenience to Contractors, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from England, and they were consequently, for some months, unable to complete orders in a satisfactory manner.

The Boards of Guardians have been addressed with a view to the adoption of schemes for the local distribution of supplies from railway stations, which, if generally adopted, may secure more prompt delivery.

So far, the matter has been taken up by many Boards of Guardians, and there is some hope that it will be placed upon a satisfactory footing.

ANALYSTS.

No change has taken place in the staff of Union Analysts during the year.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

I regret that I have to report that the regulation which requires Medical Officers to order drugs at intervals of not more than three months, the observance of which, during the preceding year, showed a temporary improvement, has again been much neglected. This is a necessary provision made to secure that the drugs in stock shall always be in fresh condition, and is of considerable importance to the sick poor and the Medical Officers.

It is desirable that samples of drugs should be sent for analysis more promptly than has been done in many cases during the past year. This would ensure the best results being obtained from the administration of the drugs supplied, while at present it is frequently possible that defective medicines may be dispensed long before their defective character has been ascertained.

RECOUPMENT CLAIMS.

In connection with the claims for recoupment from the Local Taxation Account on foot of expenditure for Medicines, etc., the critical examination of all contractors' invoices has been carried out as in recent years.

The expenditure for the half-year ended March, 1913, showed a slight reduction upon the cost of the corresponding period of 1912, but this was more than neutralized by an increase in the cost of half-year ended September last.

In the first half-year high expenditure was reported in connection with twelve dispensary districts. Recoupment was disallowed in four districts owing to failure to produce analyst's certificates in accordance with the regulations.

In the latter half of the year a more unsatisfactory state of things was found to exist, and it was my duty to call attention to the high expenditure in three workhouses, and forty-nine dispensary districts.

A large sum was deducted from recoupment in the case of one dispensary district, owing to extravagant orders; and in the case of two workhouse hospitals and three dispensary districts, recoupment was withheld altogether owing to the absence of analyst's certificates.

The examination of invoices disclosed a marked falling off in the systems of quarterly orders.

The primary object of the regulation on this subject is to secure fresh drugs, but experience shows that the neglect to comply with it has also the effect of causing large fluctuations in the cost of successive half-years and years, and this effect has been very marked in the period under notice.

The amount of the claims for recoupment, as revised, was:—

For half-year ended March, 1913—

Dispensaries,	£9,369	8	10
Workhouses,	£5,887	1	11
			£15,806 10 9

For half-year ended September, 1913—

Dispensaries,	£10,807	3	3
Workhouses,	£5,945	15	10
			£16,732 19 1

Total,

£32,539 9 10

The total for the corresponding period of 1912 was £31,298 12s. 7d., showing an increase of £1,260 17s. 3d.

The reduced discounts allowed by Contractors would account for about £870 of this increase.

The usual tables are annexed showing the average results obtained from the analysis of galenic preparations, compared with the standards laid down.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. BRYKER, M.A., Dub.,

Pharmacist to the Board.

SUMMARY.

TABLES.

TINCTURES.

Tinctures	No of Samples	Delectors as to				Refractive Greatest in 100 sps				Alcohol by Volume			
		Refractive	Alcohol, 40	Alcohol	Total	Average all samples	Average normal samples	L.V. B	normal standard	Average all samples	Average normal samples	L.V. B	normal standard
Amaki	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	32	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	32	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	32	-	-	1	1	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	76	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	93	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	437	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Indes	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	5	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	21	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	135	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	25	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	16	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	36	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	77	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	6	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	145	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	113	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	5	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	204	-	-	1	2	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	3	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	79	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	33	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	6	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	6	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki Comp	14	-	-	2	2	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	15	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	3	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	129	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	54	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	5	-	-	1	1	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	19	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	54	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	34	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	121	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	97	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	6	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	7	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	5	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	15	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Amaki	85	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.22	1.2	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
Total	5,705	2	15	6	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*4 Extra, 6 Deficiency

LIQUORS.

Liquors	No of Samples	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils			Alcohol by volume		
		Extractive	Alcohol	Total	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	I.C.I. H. normal standards	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	I.C.I. H. normal standards
Calumet Cane ..	63	-	-	-	4.3	4.3	3.3	26.2	26.2	16
Hampden ..	19	-	-	-	4.65	4.65	4.0	16.1	16.1	16
Isle Fort ..	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.4	73.4	70
Pine Caribee ..	6	-	-	-	4.38	4.20	3.75	80.5	80.5	80
Quana Cane ..	64	-	-	-	37	37	30	30	30	16.0
Rose ..	16	-	-	-	11.64	11.64	10	16.35	15.4	17
Santo ..	5	-	-	-	9.52	9.52	9	23.2	21.2	16
Sotaga ..	46	-	-	-	11	11	10	23	23	21
Sotona ..	14	-	-	-	12.68	12.68	11	26.1	26.1	16
	219	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

LIQUID EXTRACTS.

Liquid Extracts	No of Samples	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mils			Alcohol by Volume		
		Extractive	Alcohol	Total	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	I.C.I. H. normal standards	Average of all samples	Average of normal samples	I.C.I. H. normal standards
Cassia Angusta ..	318	6	-	6	22.44	22.27	21	19	19	17
Rapota ..	46	*2	-	2	16.27	15.22	12	30.9	30.9	30
Glycerol ..	16	1	-	1	48.7	48.80	38.5	18.25	16.00	17
Opa ..	4	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	-	21.5	21.5	-
	378	9	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Errors.

**LIST OF APPROVED SCALES OF SALARIES OF
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.**

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ARMAGHTH : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Increase of £10 each granted in the year 1907, and a further increase of £20 each granted in 1908 to the six Medical Officers.
ANTRIM : Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Initial salary of £100 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
ATHLETY : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £230 a year each. Applied retrospectively for half the period of service of each Officer.
ATHY : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each and two at £130 a year each.	Each Medical Officer is to receive an increment of £20 on completion of ten years' service, and afterwards increments of £5 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £165 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALINAMONAGH : Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each - one at £92 and one at £90 a year.	Salaries increased to £110 a year in each case, to rise by £10 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
BALINAMONEY : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, one at £130 a year, and one at £90 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year, with triennial increments of £7 10s. to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. One Medical Officer at £60 a year, rising by triennial increments of £7 10s. to £90 a year. (This latter Medical Officer holds a small-sized dispensary district in Balinamoney Union, and another dispensary district in the adjoining Union.) Applied retrospectively.
BALLYMONEY : Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Increase from £115 to £177 10s. a year to one Medical Officer, and a further increase of £7 10s. on his completing twenty years' service. Increase from £100 to £135 a year to another Medical Officer, with a further increase of £5 on his completing twenty years' service. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from an initial salary of £120 a year by quinquennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £160 a year.
BALLYMURRAY : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120.	Salaries in each case to rise by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. One Medical Officer to get an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year.
BALLYMENA : Seven Medical Officers at £90 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £90 a year for each of seven Medical Officers, rising by increments of £8 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each, and an initial salary of £100 a year for one Medical Officer, rising by increments of £8 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries	New Salaries.
BALDINGFORD. One Medical Officer at £400 a year, one Medical Officer at £300 a year; three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	Initial Salary of £400 a year, rising to a maximum of £500 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £300 a year, rising to a maximum of £400 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £100 a year rising to a maximum of £130 a year to three Medical Officers. Initial salary of £120 a year, rising to a maximum of £150 a year to one Medical Officer. Increment in each case 25 quinquennially. Applied retrospectively.
BALIVANHAN. One Medical Officer at £300 a year.	Initial salary of £100 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s 4d triennially to a maximum salary of £330 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALSOBERT. Five Medical Officers at £125 a year each, and one at £107 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by triennial increments of £5 to the maximum salary of £190 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £105 a year, rising by triennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £5 for each quinquennial period served.
BATHINGHAM. Two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, and two at £155 a year each.	Medical Officers to get increments of £10 quinquennially until a maximum salary of £200 a year is reached in each case. Applied retrospectively. Initial salary was subsequently raised in one case from £120 to £150 a year.
BATHURST. Four Medical Officers at £400 a year each; one at £150 a year; and one at £90 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £300 a year each, rising by quinquennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £400 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by quinquennial increments of £15 to a maximum salary of £225 a year.
BAYDON. Five Medical Officers at £200 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £200 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £250 a year each. An immediate increase of £20 to each of the existing officers granted.
BELFAST. Seven Medical Officers at £300 a year each, three at £110 a year each; two at £115 a year each; two at £125 a year each; and one at £175 a year.	Nine Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Six Medical Officers at £115 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. An additional Medical Officer was subsequently appointed at £100, by £10 every four years, to £130 a year.
BENTONVILLE. One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; two at £50 a year each; one at £104 a year and one at £50 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer.
BILLAN. Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
CASHIEL : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 to each Medical Officer, subject to increase afterwards by triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CASTLEMEER : One Medical Officer at £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, and one Medical Officer at £130 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CASTLEREA : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £122 a year; and one at £140 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year to each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
CELESTINE : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years, to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLONMINT : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £130 a year each. Initial salary in future to be £120 a year for each Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLONNEL : One Medical Officer at £70 a year; one at £90 a year; one at £100 a year; and one at £110 a year.	Initial salary of £70 a year, rising to £100 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £80 a year, rising to £120 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £90 a year, rising to £140 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £100 a year, rising to £150 a year, to one Medical Officer. Increments £2 quinquennially in each case. Applied retrospectively.
CLONSHIRE : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £110 a year each.
CLONVILLE : One Medical Officer at £104 a year; one at £106 a year; and one at £112 a year.	Increase of salary of £10 granted to each Medical Officer.
CLONVILLE : One Medical Officer at £50 a year; one at £60 a year; one at £100 a year; and three at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by increments of £3 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £80 a year; one Medical Officer at £100 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and three Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £250 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Then and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
CIVIL ENGINEERS : Varied—One Medical Officer had £130 a year, one £225 a year; one £115 a year; one £114 a year; one £170 a year; and one £75 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COASTGUARD : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	One Medical Officer at £113 a year, rising by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £136 a year. One Medical Officer at £80 a year rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Two Medical Officers at £80 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
CURR : Fifteen Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and eight Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Nine Medical Officers at £85 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year; two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £20 for each quinquennial period of service.
DISBURSE : One Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Salary raised to £100 a year.
DRUGS : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Retrospectively applied.
DRUGS : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DRUGS : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Immediate increase of £33 each granted to three existing officers.
DRUGS : Six Medical Officers at £110 a year each; one at £115 a year.	The Medical Officers' salaries were increased to £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £145 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DRUGS WEST : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £120 a year each.
DRUGS SOUTH : Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £90 a year; and eight at £145 a year each.	Thirteen Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
SOUTH DUBLIN : Salary £110 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £20 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year.	Sixteen Medical Officers at £400 a year each, rising by increments of £4 annually to a maximum salary of £500 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DUNDALK : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, three at £115 a year each, and one at £125 a year.	Salary £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £40 or 15 four years to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively.
DURHAMWAY : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £145 a year each.
DUNSHANMILL : One Medical Officer at £161 a year, and two at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer's salary increased from £161 to £181 a year. One Medical Officer's salary increased from £140 to £170 a year. One Medical Officer's salary increased from £140 to £150 a year, with triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year in each case. Applied retrospectively.
EDENDERRY : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with five years' service got £40 increase, those with 10 years' and under twenty years' service got £30 increase, those with over twenty years' and under forty years' service got £25 increase. The increased salaries were.—One Medical Officer at £150 a year, three at £135 a year each, and two at £145 a year each.
ENNIS : Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of twenty years in the case of existing officers.
FERRY : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year each. An immediate increment of £20 granted to each Medical Officer.
GLAYVANDILLA : One Medical Officer at £30 a year, one Medical Officer at £60 a year, and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	An immediate increase of salary from £30 to £60 a year granted to one Medical Officer, to rise in future by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. An immediate increase of salary from £60 to £120 a year granted to second Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from £120 a year by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
GOREY : Four Medical Officers at £80 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively. £20 a year additional granted to one Medical Officer for attendance at new Dispensary Depot.

LIST OF SALARIES. &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
OSRY.	
Three Medical Officers at £140 a year each.	Initial salary of £160 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £300 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively.
KASTNER.	
One Medical Officer at £116 a year, one at £129 a year, and two at £130 a year each.	Four Medical Officers received an immediate increase of £15 each. Salaries then to increase by £3 a year to a maximum of £170 a year each.
KELLS.	
Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £13 6s. 6d. every four years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £95 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s. 6d. every four years to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.
KELKINNY.	
Six Medical Officers at £160 a year each.	The six Medical Officers received an immediate increase to £180 a year each. Salaries then to increase by increments of £5 every four years to a maximum salary of £250 a year for each Medical Officer.
KILLAMBERT.	
One Medical Officer at £160 a year, and one at £129 a year.	Salaries to increase by increments of £7 10s., after each quinquennial period of approved good service to a maximum of £160 a year in each case.
KILLAMBERT.	
Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £129 a year; one at £125 a year, and two at £100 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year; one Medical Officer at £160 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £225 a year for each officer. Final increment of £5 to be granted to each Medical Officer after twenty years' service. Applied retrospectively.
KILMACTHOMAS.	
One Medical Officer at £360 a year and one at £139 a year.	The salary of each Medical Officer increased to £160 a year.
KILMALOCK.	
One Medical Officer at £112 a year; two at £115 a year each; two at £126 a year each; and one at £133 a year.	Four Medical Officers received increases—Three £15, one £22 10s., and one £30, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer.
KIRKALE.	
Four Medical Officers at £160 a year and one at £115 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £50 granted to each of four Medical Officers and £5 to one Medical Officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Current and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
LONDON :	
Five Medical Officers at £200 a year each: one at £117 a year: one at £125 a year: two at £130 a year each: and one at £150 a year.	£180 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £12 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LEAMINGTON :	
Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	Immediate increase granted to each Medical Officer from £130 to £150 a year: to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
LEWISHAM :	
Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each: one at £121 17s. 6d. a year.	£130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £3 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LOSWORTH :	
Three Medical Officers at £200 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 each granted to two: and £40 to one. Salaries then to rise by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Scale in future to commence at £130 each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
LEWISHAM :	
Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each: one at £130 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MACROON :	
One Medical Officer at £135 a year: four at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MALDEN :	
Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each: two at £130 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Four of these who had over six years' service granted an increase of £30 each.
MIDDLTON :	
Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
MIRAMARE :	
Three Medical Officers at £100 a year.	Immediate increase of salary to £130 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £12 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each.
MOIST BELLEVUE :	
Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £7 10s. granted to each Medical Officer.
MUMFORD :	
Two Medical Officers at £130 a year each: and five at £120 a year each.	Seven Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
NASS : One Medical Officer at £100 a year and eight at £125 a year each.	One Medical Officer received increase from £100 a year to £125 a year rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year. Eight Medical Officers received increase from £125 a year each to £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
NAYAS : One Medical Officer at £120 a year, one at £125 a year, and one at £130 a year.	Salary of one Medical Officer increased from £120 to £125 a year, to rise by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year. Salary of another Medical Officer increased from £125 to £135 a year, to rise by increments of £12 10s annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Salary of the third Medical Officer increased from £130 to £160 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year.
NEWAGE : One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; four at £100 a year each and one at £115 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Applied retrospectively for a period of fifteen years in case of existing officers.
NEWCASTLE : Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each and one at £105 a year.	An immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer in addition to an allowance of 10s. a year for the time each officer has been in office, rising by increments of £3 annually to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer.
NEW ROSS : One Medical Officer at £50 a year; three at £100 a year each; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £70 increased to £87 10s. and rising by £7 10s. quinquennially to £139 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to £125, and rising by £25 quinquennially to £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to £145, and rising by £10 quinquennially to £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to the maximum salary of £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £125 increased to £130, and rising by £10 quinquennially to £160 a year. One Medical Officer at £150 increased to £202 10s., and rising by £15 quinquennially to £232 10s. a year. One Medical Officer at £150. Scale fixed at £125 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £155 a year in this case. Scales applied retrospectively.
NEWTONWARRS : One Medical Officer at £150 a year; one at £125 a year; one at £110 a year; three at £100 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Old and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
CHICHESTER : Four Medical Officers at £126 a year each.	£129 a year for each Officer, rising by increments of £29 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £169 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CONSERVATOR : One Medical Officer at £90 a year; one at £129 a year; one at £190 a year; and one at £122 a year.	Salaries in each case to be increased by £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. The initial salary for one Medical Officer was subsequently increased from £90 to £100 a year, and in another case the initial salary was increased from £120 to £125 a year, rising by £39 a year to £230 a year.
PORTSWORTH : One Medical Officer at £90 a year; one at £129 a year; and one at £125 a year.	An initial salary of £90 a year to one Medical Officer, with increments of £7 10s triennially to a maximum salary of £299 a year, and an immediate increase from £90 to £27 10s. a year. One Medical Officer granted an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year, with increments of £7 10s triennially to a maximum salary of £199. The salary of the remaining Medical Officer increased from £125 to £147 10s a year, rising by increments of £7 10s triennially to £189 a year.
RETHAM : One Medical Officer at £162 a year; one at £141 a year; two at £120 a year each; four at £125 a year each; two at £120 a year each; and one at £110 a year.	Seven Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £4 triennially to a maximum salary of £164 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RAVENHURST : Eight Medical Officers at £129 a year each.	The Medical Officers with over five years' service, got an immediate increase of £20 each, and those having less than five years' service got an immediate increase of £10 each. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
RAVENHURST : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; two at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. Rate of increase subsequently altered to £2 a year.
ROARKE : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £140 a year.	An immediate increase of £25 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase further by increments of £7 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £162 10s. a year each, in case of five Medical Officers, and of £202 10s. a year in the case of the sixth Medical Officer. This latter maximum to be regarded as personal to existing Medical Officer, and subject to review on the occurrence of a vacancy. Increments applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
SHILLBURN : One Medical Officer at £130 a year, and one at £130 a year.	Initial salary of £150 a year each, rising by increments of 25 sh. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £300 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
SEIKERICKY : One Medical Officer at £135 a year ; one at £125 a year ; and two at £120 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKILL : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SUNO : Seven Medical Officers at £200 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £1 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
THOMASTOWN : Three Medical Officers at £80 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £125 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of 6s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Salary of one of existing officers increased to £145 a year, and of another to £120 a year.
TRIGLES : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of ten years.
TRIFELLY : One Medical Officer at £26 a year ; two at £200 a year each ; two at £110 a year each ; and one at £145 a year.	Immediate increase of £30 granted to each Medical Officer, thence rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
TRIGGERS : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Increase of £7 10s. granted to each officer for each triennial period of past service. Initial salary of £125 a year subsequently fixed for two Medical Officers, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
TRIGLES : One Medical Officer at £30 a year ; three at £80 a year each ; one at £20 a year ; one at £100 a year ; one at £120 a year ; and one at £125 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer ; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year ; two Medical Officers at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year ; one Medical Officer at £75 a year, rising by increments of £3 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year ; one Medical Officer at £65 a year, rising by increments of 6s. 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Old and Old Salaries	New Salaries
TEAM : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £30 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
TEAM : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year.	Salaries to be increased by increments of £7 10s. triennially until each Medical Officer has received a maximum increase of £50.
TILLAMORE : One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £110 a year; two at £100 a year each; one at £90 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively. Scale subsequently revised as follows:—Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each.
WATERFORD : One Medical Officer at £115 a year; five Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £145 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Officer, rising by increments of £30 every five years, to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. All Medical Officers having ten years' service, or over, got immediate increase of £20. The initial salary in one district subsequently fixed at £150 a year.
WEXFORD : One Medical Officer at £20 a year; four at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £20 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Four Medical Officers at an initial salary of £100 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £120 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year. Applied retrospectively.
YOUNGAL : Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year; and one Medical Officer at £155 a year.	Two Medical Officers at an initial salary of £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £185 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £150 a year rising by increments of £5 every five years to a maximum salary of £175 a year. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £155 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The two last-mentioned salaries to be considered personal to the present officers, and subject to revision on the occurrence of vacancies.

APPENDIX C.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS UNDER, AND CONNECTED WITH, THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1913, THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1906, THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AND THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1906, AND THE REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS.

I.—ORDERS.

No. 46,000.—1913.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1913.

[Prescribing Form of Requisition for Copy of Certificate of Marriage.]

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To all Superintendent Registrars and Registrars of Marriages in Ireland; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by Section 114 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is enacted as follows:—

"114. Where, for the purposes of this Act, the age of any person is required to be proved by the production of a certificate of birth, any person shall, on presenting a written requisition in such form and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board for England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be, and, on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy of the entry of the birth of that person in the birth register, under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar having the custody thereof, and forms for such requisition shall on request be supplied without any charge by every registrar of births and deaths and by every superintendent registrar."

And whereas by Section 85 of the National Insurance Act, 1913, it is enacted as follows:—

"85. The provisions of section one hundred and fourteen of the principal Act, which relate to certificates of birth, shall apply to certificates of marriage in like manner as they apply to certificates of birth, except that the fee shall be one shilling instead of six pence, and that the person from whom the certificate and form of requisition may be obtained shall be the registrar or superintendent registrar or other person having the care of the register in which the marriage is entered."

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, do hereby Order and Prescribe that the requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain, under the section secondly above-cited, a certified copy of an entry of marriage registered in Ireland shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1913.

REQUISITION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1913.

To the Registrar or Superintendent Registrar or other person having the care of the Registers in which the marriage of the undermentioned persons is entered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1913, a Certificate of the Marriage of the persons in relation to whom particulars are given below.

Name in full of Man married
Name and maiden Surname of

Woman married

(If a widow, the married surname must be stated).

Date of Marriage —The day of One Thousand
hundred and
(The year to be written in words, not figures).

Place of Marriage
(Name of building and locality must be stated)

Company, Society, Union, or other
Body or Person for which the
Certificate is required.

Signature of Applicant

Address

Dated this day of , 19

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Thirtieth
day of August, in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen.

[L S]

(Signed), EDWARD BOYD.

No. 100M.—1913.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

THE TUBERCULOSIS (PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES) ORDER, 1913.

WHEREAS it is enacted by section five of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, that every hospital or dispensary established by a county council under the said Act shall be managed by a committee of management appointed by the council, and that the Local Government Board for Ireland may,

by Order, regulate the procedure of committees of management and make provision for the filling of casual vacancies in such committees, including any such vacancy caused by a member of the committee ceasing to be a member of the council.

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by virtue of the powers vested in Us for that purpose as aforesaid and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title and Interpretation.

1. This Order may be cited as the Tuberculosis (Procedure of Committees) Order, 1913.

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1899, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) In this Order the expression "the Act" means the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1906, the expression "committee" means a committee of management appointed under the Act, and other expressions have the same meaning as in the Act.

Meetings to be Held.

3.—(1) The time and place of holding the first meeting of a committee shall be fixed by the Local Government Board in the case of the first appointment of the committee.

(2) After the first appointment the committee shall hold an annual meeting and also meetings at such other times as may be necessary for properly executing their powers and duties under the Act.

(3) The annual meeting shall be held, in the year in which the triennial appointment of the committee is made, on the seventh day next after the appointment has been completed, and in every other year on the same day of the week in the corresponding week of that year, unless in either case the Local Government Board fix some other day for that purpose.

(4) After the first meeting and after the annual meeting the committee shall hold a meeting in each quarter for the transaction of general business at such hour on each day as they, at the first meeting or at the annual meeting as the case may be, decide, or afterwards from time to time by standing order determine.

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(4) At the first meeting and at the annual meeting the committee shall appoint one of their members to be chairman and another member to be vice-chairman of the committee, and such chairman and vice-chairman shall hold office until the next annual appointment of chairman and vice-chairman unless he has previously died, resigned, or otherwise ceased to be a member of the committee. In the event of the death or resignation of the chairman or vice-chairman or of his ceasing to be a member of the committee, the committee shall, at the next meeting after the occurrence of the vacancy, appoint another member to fill the vacancy.

Calling Meetings and Summons to Attend.

5.—(1) The chairman may at any time call a meeting of the committee.

(2) If the chairman refuses to call a meeting after a requisition for that purpose, signed by three members of the committee, has been presented to him, any three members of the committee may forthwith, on that refusal, call a meeting. If the chairman (without so refusing) does not within seven days after such presentation call a meeting, any three members of the committee may, on the expiration of those seven days, call a meeting.

6. Three clear days at least before any meeting of the committee, a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and signed by the secretary or clerk of the committee, shall be left or delivered by post at the usual place of abode of each member of the committee.

Conduct of Business at Meetings.

7. At every meeting of the committee, the chairman, if present, shall be chairman. If the chairman is absent, then the vice-chairman shall be chairman. If both the chairman and vice-chairman are absent, then each member of the committee as the members then present choose shall be chairman.

8. All acts of the committee, and all questions coming or arising before the committee, may be done and decided by the majority of such members of the committee as are present and vote at a meeting held in pursuance of this Order, the whole number present at the meeting, whether voting or not, not being less than one-fourth of the number of the whole committee.

9. In case of equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote, provided that when there shall be an equality of votes at the election of chairman or vice-chairman or chairman of a meeting, it shall be determined by lot which of the persons receiving an equal number of votes shall be chairman or vice-chairman or chairman of the meeting, as the case may be.

10. The names of the members present as well as those voting on each question shall be recorded, so as to show whether each vote given was for or against the question.

11. Minutes of the proceedings at every meeting shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

12. The quorum of a committee shall be one-fourth of the whole number of the committee.

13. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order, a committee may from time to time make standing orders for the regulation of their proceedings and business, and vary or revoke the same.

Filling Casual Vacancies.

14. Casual vacancies in a committee, including any such vacancy caused by a member of the committee ceasing to be a member of the county council, shall be filled, as soon as may be, by the council which appointed the member causing the vacancy.

provided that if a meeting of the council shall not be held within two months after the occurrence of such vacancy, a special meeting of the council shall, on the expiration of such period of two months, be forthwith convened by the secretary of the council or town clerk for the purpose of filling the vacancy, by giving seven clear days' notice in writing thereof to each member of the council.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Ninth day
of October, in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen.

[6-8.]

(Signed) H. A. ROBINSON.

EDMUND BOURKE.

II—CIRCULARS.

No. 43636/1913. Miscellaneous

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 26th November, 1913.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

SIR,—In their Circular of 17th January last, No. 4/M 1913, the Local Government Board for Ireland provisionally laid down the procedure required in connection with applications for their approval under Section 16 (1) (b) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as to the manner of undertaking treatment of tuberculosis otherwise than in sanatoria and other institutions.

Under the arrangement outlined in that Circular, it was necessary to obtain the Board's approval in each case, but, owing to the fact that in a large number of Counties Tuberculosis Officers have now taken up duty, the Board are enabled to substitute for this system a general approval of the following conditions of treatment:—

(1) That the name of every person recommended for domiciliary treatment, together with the address at which such treatment is to be carried out, shall forthwith be intimated by the Insurance Committee to the Tuberculosis Officer, and that such treatment shall not be continued in any house or place unless the Tuberculosis Officer has before the commencement of such treatment reported, or within one month from the date thereof reports, to the Insurance Committee that he is satisfied as to the suitability of such house or place for the purposes of such treatment and as to the conditions under which treatment is to be provided therein.

(2) That medical attendance and supervision shall be provided at such intervals as may be necessary in the interests of the patient.

(3) That the Medical Attendant shall instruct the patient how to keep a record of his temperature, when required, and shall give the patient suitable directions as to his mode of living, diet, rest and exercise, but he shall not provide food for the ordinary subsistence of the patient.

(4) That the Medical Attendant shall give instructions as to the precautions which should be observed to protect the patient against re-infection, and to prevent the spread of infection to other persons.

(5) That the Medical Attendant shall prepare and transmit to the Tuberculosis Officer at such times as may be arranged between them, having regard to the nature of the case, a report in regard to each patient giving (besides any other information) particulars as to —

(a) the progress of the patient and the course of treatment adopted;

(b) whether the conditions under which the patient is living and receiving treatment are satisfactory;

(c) whether in the opinion of the Medical Attendant any form of institutional treatment has become desirable.

(6) That the Medical Attendant shall confer with the Tuberculosis Officer at such times and in such circumstances as may be arranged between them in regard to any patient under the care of the Medical Attendant.

(7) That the Medical Attendant and Tuberculosis Officer shall furnish to the Local Government Board or any of their officers such information as may be required by them at any time.

(8) That the Medical Attendant from time to time shall inform the Tuberculosis Officer of any circumstances known to him which may affect adversely the sanitary conditions under which the patient is living, and in respect to which action by the Sanitary Authority would, in the opinion of the Medical Attendant, be necessary or desirable.

The expression "Tuberculosis Officer" means the medical practitioner holding the office of Medical Superintendent of a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary established in pursuance of Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, by the County Council of the County or County Borough where the patient is to be treated, or such other medical practitioner as the Board may, in the case of any County or County Borough, or portion of any County or County Borough, designate for the purpose.

The Board reserve to themselves the right to amend or add to these conditions at any time, and also to withdraw their approval under these conditions when it appears to them that the circumstances warrant such a course.

With reference to Condition (1) above, I am to explain that while domiciliary treatment may proceed immediately on the case being recommended, it must not be continued in any house or other place that is, in the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer, unsatisfactory for the purpose.

The Tuberculosis Officer shall, in forming his opinion, have due regard to the following circumstances:—

(a) whether the patient, if suffering from pulmonary or from any other form of Tuberculosis from which there is danger of the spread of infection, occupies sleeping accommodation in a separate room or shelter;

- (b) whether due precautions against the spread of infection to members of the household or to other persons are observed;
- (c) whether there is no overcrowding,
- (d) whether the domestic arrangements are in other respects satisfactory.

When the Tuberculosis Officer is not satisfied with the suitability of the premises in view of the above-mentioned circumstances, he shall, without delay, serve notice to that effect upon the person by whom treatment is being undertaken and upon the Insurance Committee, and upon the delivery of such notice the Board's approval of the manner in which treatment is undertaken, in pursuance of the general conditions set forth herein, shall be deemed to be suspended. The Tuberculosis Officer shall at once report the facts to the Local Government Board. Where the Tuberculosis Officer, although not satisfied with the suitability of the premises, is of opinion that, as a temporary arrangement or otherwise, domiciliary treatment might be allowed to proceed, he should report the particulars of the case to the Local Government Board for their instructions.

This Circular is to be regarded as the Board's formal approval under Section 16 (1) (b). Where it is proposed to deviate from the general conditions, application for the Board's approval must be made.

I am to explain that the conditions above set forth apply to treatment undertaken by persons. Where a Local Authority propose to carry out such treatment, application should be made for the Board's authority under the aforesaid Section. In such cases, the application should be accompanied by a report by the Tuberculosis Officer giving full details of the scheme of treatment proposed.

I am, etc.,

A. R. BARLAS, *Secretary.*

To

The Town Clerk.

The Secretary of the County Council.

The Clerk to the Insurance Committee.

No. 64,201/1913. Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 5th December, 1913.

TUBERCULOSIS—MAINTENANCE GRANTS

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to their Circular letter of the 17th January last, No. 8, M/1913, relative to the Exchequer Grant in aid of the net cost of the treatment of Tuberculosis. That Circular contemplates an agreement between the County Council and the Insurance Committee by virtue of which the treatment of insured persons and their dependants is undertaken by the County

Council as part of the general County scheme in consideration of a specific contribution from the Insurance Fund, and the Board are pleased to note that in many Counties negotiations on these lines have already reached an advanced stage of development.

The most convenient procedure is that Sanatorium Benefit should be extended to dependants by the Insurance Committee and that the County Council should formulate a complete scheme which will include the treatment of insured persons and their dependants as well as other persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Whatever be the precise nature of the scheme it should extend to the whole population of the County and the services of the officers and the use of institutions to be provided under the scheme should be available for the treatment of all classes of the community whether insured or non-insured. Half the net expenditure of such schemes will be defrayed out of the maintenance grant. That grant will also be available in aid of the cost of the treatment of persons suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. The County Infirmarys are in most Counties well adapted for the treatment of such patients, and they might, therefore, be brought within the scope of the scheme.

I am, however, to point out that the terms in which the Exchequer Grant has been voted by Parliament in the Civil Service Estimates will admit of its distribution under circumstances other than those above described, and the Board are now in a position to give the following further particulars in regard to the disbursement of the Grant:—

(a) Under Section 17 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, an Insurance Committee may extend Sanatorium Benefit to dependants or any class of dependants of the insured, and where the County or County Borough Council and the Treasury sanction the estimated expenditure, one half of the excess expenditure over the Committee's fund available for Sanatorium Benefit will be defrayed from the rates and the other half from the Grant (Section 17 (3)). In this case the Grant will be paid to the Insurance Committee.

For the remainder of the population, namely, persons other than the insured and their dependants, the responsibility for treatment will rest, in accordance with Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, with the County or County Borough Council, who will receive payment out of the Grant to the extent of one-half of their net expenditure on Tuberculosis incurred under schemes approved by the Board.

(b) If the County or County Borough Council decline to sanction the estimated expenditure of the Insurance Committee and if for this or for any other reason the Insurance Committee's arrangements do not include treatment of all insured persons and dependants, the responsibility for treating such persons and dependants as are not included in the Committee's arrangements, as well as the remainder of the population, would devolve on the County or County Borough Council, and one-half of the cost, as approved by the Board, would be met out of the Grant.

It is to be understood that whether the Grant is made to an Insurance Committee under Section 17 (3) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or to a County or County Borough Council, the character and scope of the treatment in respect of which it is given must in both cases have received the approval of the Board.

Payments from the Grant will be made in respect of expenditure incurred during the local financial year, and the Treasury have agreed that where the Board make their approval of a scheme retrospective, payment from the Grant may be made from a date not earlier than the 15th July, 1913. Accordingly, where County or County Borough Councils have incurred expenditure in pursuance of approved schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis during the period from the 15th July, 1912, to the 31st March, 1913, a statement of such expenditure should be furnished to the Board on the enclosed Form with the least possible delay and not later than the 31st December, 1913. An additional copy of the Form is enclosed for the use of the Council.

The distribution of the Grant to County and County Borough Councils will be governed by the following conditions:—

(1) The actual and reasonable expenditure incurred by the Council on maintenance of Dispensaries, Sanatoria, Hospitals, and other institutions, and on treatment of Tuberculosis by the Council in institutions or otherwise will form a charge against the Grant, provided that every such institution is approved by the Board.

(2) The scheme of the Council for the treatment of Tuberculosis will require to be approved by the Board and to continue to their satisfaction.

(3) The salaries (including any alteration thereof), qualifications, tenure of office, and duties of the Medical Superintendent of a Tuberculosis Dispensary and of a Sanatorium and of any other institution established in pursuance of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Acts, 1906 and 1913, and of all Nurses (other than probationers) employed at or in connection with such institutions, will be subject to the approval of the Board.

(4) The salaries and the number of other officers attached to Dispensaries, Sanatoria, or Tuberculosis Hospitals provided by the Council, or employed under a scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis otherwise than in institutions, will be subject to the approval of the Board.

(5) In November of each year the Council should furnish the Board with information as to the amount of their probable receipts and expenditure in respect of their scheme for the ensuing financial year. This information, which is required in order that the Parliamentary Estimates may be properly framed, need not be in detail.

(6) As soon as the Council have approved of the estimates on which rates are to be levied for the ensuing financial year, they should forward to the Board particulars of such portion of the estimates as relates to the scheme of the Council for the treatment of Tuberculosis, together with any explanatory statement which may be necessary.

(7) If the expenditure included in the estimate is found to be wholly in respect of a scheme of treatment approved by the Board, and is *prima facie* reasonable, grants may be made during the first half of the financial year up to one-half of the net estimated expenditure of the Council during the half-year.

(8) Early in the second half of the financial year the Council should forward to the Board particulars of the actual receipts and expenditure of the Council on their Tuberculosis scheme during the first half-year, and of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the second half-year.

(9) Grants may be made during the second half-year up to 50 per cent of the net estimated expenditure of the Council for that half-year, allowing for any excess or saving on the estimated expenditure for the first half-year, and subject to any adjustment necessitated by the Auditor's scrutiny of the Council's accounts for the first half-year.

(10) The balance of the Grant will be paid upon the certificate of the Auditor, when received, after examination of the Council's accounts for the year.

The Board reserve to themselves power to alter or amend these conditions from time to time.

For the current financial year it will not be possible to follow in its entirety the procedure contemplated in the foregoing conditions but the Board propose to pay the Grant in respect of the first half of the present financial year after the actual expenditure during that period has been ascertained, and to pay an instalment of the Grant for the second half-year before the expiration of the financial year.

Forms will be issued at an early date upon which should be rendered:—

- (a) particulars of actual receipts and expenditure in respect of the Council's scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis during the half-year ended the 30th September last;
- (b) particulars of anticipated receipts and expenditure in respect of such scheme in the half-year ending the 31st March next;
- (c) a preliminary estimate of receipts and expenditure in respect of such scheme for the financial year 1914-15.

It would be desirable that the preparation of the information as indicated above should be undertaken without delay.

The forms, when received, should be completed by the officer responsible for the accounts, after consultation, if necessary, with the Tuberculosis Officer. Expenditure on capital account should not be included except in cases where the Council propose to defray any such expenditure, or the balance of any such expenditure after deducting the capital grant, out of revenue.

As regards grants to Insurance Committees, a copy of the statement of estimated expenditure approved by the Treasury and by the County or County Borough Council and of the amount available for defraying the expenses of Sanatorium Benefit in terms of Section 17 (2) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, should be transmitted to the Board as soon as notice of the approval of the Treasury and of the Council is received by the Committee. The

final payment or adjustment will be made by the Board on the net deficiency as certified by the National Insurance Auditor after audit of the Committee's accounts under the terms of Section 60 of the Act.

I am to add that the contribution of a County Council in respect of a moiety of the deficit of an Insurance Committee where approved by the Council, will be payable upon the certificate of the Insurance Auditor.

I am &c.,

A. B. BARLAS, *Secretary*.

The Town Clerk of each County Borough.

The Secretary of each County Council.

The Clerk of each Insurance Committee in Ireland

No 48 M: 1914.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 6th March, 1914.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEMES

MAINTENANCE GRANT AND FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN INSURANCE COMMITTEES AND COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCILS.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to the Board's circular letters of the 17th January, 1913, and 5th December last, relative to the Exchequer Grant in aid of the net cost of the treatment of Tuberculosis, and to state that where County or County Borough Councils undertake the treatment of insured persons on behalf of the County Insurance Committees, it is important that the respective liabilities of the contracting bodies should be specifically set out in a form of agreement.

It may be pointed out that while Insurance Committees can make arrangements for the treatment of insured persons and their dependents with persons or local authorities (other than Poor Law Authorities) they are not empowered to establish or maintain institutions. On the other hand, County Councils are empowered to establish and maintain sanatoria, hospitals and dispensaries for the accommodation and treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, and half the net expenditure incurred by County or County Borough Councils will be defrayed out of the Exchequer Grant, provided that the arrangements are approved by the Board.

In the case of those Councils which have not yet submitted a scheme for the approval of the Board, it is desirable that this step should be taken at the earliest possible date. The Exchequer Grant is only available in respect of schemes which have been approved. County and County Borough Councils should, therefore, recognise that they have a double responsibility in this matter; in the first place it devolves upon them to make proper provision for those suffering from Tuberculosis, and in the second

place their duty to the ratepayers as to make such provision as will be approved by the Board so that half the net expenditure may be defrayed by Imperial funds.

The Board note from the forms of return which have come before them in connection with the distribution of the Exchequer Grant that in few Counties only have contributions towards the cost of County schemes been received from Insurance Committees. If the arrangements of the County Council are utilised by the Insurance Committee for the treatment of insured persons, reasonable contributions from the Insurance Fund should be secured in the interests of the ratepayers.

It might be mentioned that the Exchequer Grant is available in respect of the treatment by a County Council of all cases of Tuberculosis, including cases of destitute persons who would otherwise be treated by the Guardians. It is, therefore, desirable that in course of time schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis by County and County Borough Councils should be developed so as to make provision for all classes of the community, including Poor Law cases. The Exchequer Grant of one-half of the net annual cost of such schemes has been provided with a view to encouraging development in this direction. It is, of course, to be understood that the cost of maintenance is recoverable from patients who can afford to pay for their treatment.

When a scheme for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis has been approved by the Board, the Council should take steps to ascertain what contributions the County Insurance Committee will make towards the annual cost of the scheme, and a draft agreement between the two bodies should be prepared defining the terms on which the scheme will be available for insured persons.

The arrangements made by the Insurance Committee will require the approval of the Insurance Commissioners, and when the draft agreement is forwarded to the Commissioners by the Insurance Committee, a copy should be sent to the Board by the Council. The agreement should not be executed until the Board have expressed approval of its provisions.

A form of agreement prepared on the lines of the draft form issued by the English Local Government Board, which was based on completed agreements between County Councils and Insurance Committees, is enclosed herewith. As home or domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis in England is now included in medical benefit, and as medical benefit does not extend to Ireland, it is necessary to make provision for home treatment of insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Clause 3 (c) has been inserted in the draft form of agreement for this purpose. The Board think that this form may be of assistance to the Council, but it will be understood that it is not intended as a model to be closely followed in all cases, but rather as a general guide to the essential requirements.

With regard to Clause 4 of the form, the maximum sum which the Insurance Committee will be in a position to contribute towards the annual cost of the scheme of the Council will be one shilling and twopence per insured person, together with any surplus remaining out of the one shilling and threepence per insured

person that may not be required to meet the expenditure on the administration of sanatorium benefit by the Insurance Committee. If the Insurance Committee and the County Council should prefer to enter into a limited agreement, the amount of the Insurance Committee's contribution to the Council will depend on the nature and extent of the services which the Council agree to render to insured persons recommended for sanatorium benefit, but the Board consider it important that the agreement should secure to the Council a fixed minimum sum.

As regards Clause 6, it appears to the Board that if the scheme of the Council will involve any considerable capital expenditure, the duration of the agreement with the Insurance Committee should generally be fixed with due regard to the period allowed for the repayment of the loans to be raised by the Council to defray the expenditure.

A complete scheme of institutional treatment should include arrangements for the treatment of persons, whether insured or non-insured, suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the Exchequer Grant will be available to aid of the cost of this treatment. Up to the present, very little has been done in this direction by the County Councils, except in a few instances where arrangements have been made to send patients suffering from surgical Tuberculosis to some of the voluntary hospitals.

It might be pointed out that in every County there is a County Infirmary which is for the most part supported by the County rates. In these institutions a large proportion of the patients suffer from Tuberculosis and there appears to be no reason why the cost of the treatment of such patients who are not able to contribute, should not be so arranged that half would be defrayed by means of the Exchequer Grant. The increased income derived from this source could be utilised for making provision in the County Infirmaries for the treatment of children suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, without in any way increasing the burden upon the ratepayers. Wards for this purpose could be added to these institutions.

The Board consider that beds for purposes of observation might in many cases be provided in the County Infirmaries, or in chalets on the grounds of the County Infirmaries, as the cost of maintenance of a few beds at dispensaries will probably be found to be expensive, and difficulties may arise in regard to administration.

The Board are of opinion that it is of primary importance to the efficiency and success of any scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis that the administration and control of the institutions should be concentrated in the hands of one Authority, and they trust the County Councils will resolve that in this way the greatest economy may be attained.

I am, &c.,

A. R. BURLAS, *Secretary*.

The Secretary of every County Council.

The Town Clerk of every County Borough

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No. 19 M 1914 Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN, 11th March, 1914.

SIR,—The Local Government Board for Ireland have had under consideration the Final Report of the Vice-Regal Commission appointed to inquire into the Milk Supply of Ireland, and the Board are pleased to observe the Commission's references to the improvements which have taken place in regard to the production and distribution of the milk supply since the issue of the Dairies Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908.

The Commission express the opinion that:—

"The standard of cleanliness, &c., in cowsheds has been raised. Owners who have at first unwillingly made improvements in compliance with the Order have afterwards come to the Inspector and admitted that the alterations had been good for the health of the cattle; undoubtedly they had been good for the purity of the milk."

It is satisfactory to note that the apprehensions of hardship which were not infrequently expressed on the introduction of the Order have not been realized in practice. On the contrary the Commission point out that:—

"Representative witnesses speaking on behalf of milk producers and milk vendors, and persons of both classes giving their individual opinions, have stated that they find no fault with the provisions of the Order—they are not too stringent and do not injure a person in the dairy business, but, on the contrary, are beneficial to the trade. Of the beneficial results following the issue of the Order there is ample evidence."

The Board wish to draw special attention to the important influence which the provision of a pure milk supply exercises on the public health, and, in view of their responsibilities in the matter, Sanitary Authorities would do well to recognise the necessity for making every effort to secure for the use of the inhabitants of their district a supply of milk free from contamination.

In this connection the Commission observe as follows:—

"Milk is liable to contamination in all the stages of its production and distribution, and even in the homes of the consumer. For instance, it may be drawn from a diseased cow; it is liable to faecal contamination in the farmyard or by contact with the dirty clothes or hands of the milker; it may be drawn into cans washed with impure water or not washed at all. Then in transit, it is exposed to the heat of the sun's rays and to the entrance of dust from the road or the railway platform; in the railway van it may be stowed near unsavoury articles. Under the lid of the tankard there may be a filthy cloth or newspaper, and a brass measuring strip in the can may harbour dirt. In the milkshop there are further possibilities of contamination if the receptacles be not constantly covered, as, for example, from flies. In huxters' shops it is liable to receive a taint or odour from articles such as paraffin oil, vegetables, &c., as well as pollution from the dirt of the shop; or it may be that the vessels containing the milk are not clean. Sometimes the shops themselves and their surroundings are wholly unsuitable."

"During distribution further opportunities of contamination occur. It may be that the milk is sold by the vendor in the street under circumstances which render it impossible to prevent dust getting into the milk. Dishonest servants may tamper with the milk as by adding water from a polluted stream or ditch. Cases of infection have occurred through contact of the milk with a typhoid carrier, or with persons who were in the family or employment of a dairymaid suffering from infectious disease. Finally, milk is liable to contamination in the home of the consumer in several of the ways already enumerated, *e.g.*, by flies, by the use of dirty pails, by proximity to articles in the larder which give a taint to milk. Sometimes the larder is near the ashpit."

"Much of the contamination that takes place before the milk reaches the consumer can be prevented by a strict enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1908. We found that where the Order has been strictly enforced a great improvement has already taken place in the milk supply, and its universal application and administration would secure the same satisfactory results. Local Authorities are empowered to prevent all the contamination that takes place in the farmyard and much that occurs in milkshops."

The Commission have drawn attention to the fact that the Order is not uniformly administered, and that in some rural districts the Sanitary Authority have not realized their responsibilities.

At the time the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order was issued, the Board, in view of the conditions which prevailed in many parts of the country, recognised that the process of effecting improvements must be carried out by gradual stages, but, having regard to the interval which has been allowed to elapse for raising the standard of the conditions under which milk is produced, the Board consider that the time has arrived when more active steps should be taken to give effect to the terms of the Order in its entirety.

The Board observe from the reports of their Medical Inspectors and from the records of Proceedings of Local Authorities that the most frequent defects arise from the accumulation of manure in close proximity to the cowsheds, badly constructed floors, defective drainage, dirty and ill-kept walls, the want of cleanliness in those employed in milking, and want of attention to the grooming of dairy cattle.

The effective administration of the Order depends primarily on the officers appointed to enforce it, and the Board have to request that the attention of the Veterinary Inspectors (in all districts where such officers have been appointed) may be drawn to Article 1 of the Sanitary (Veterinary Inspectors) Order, 1909, and that they may be instructed to make frequent and detailed inspection of the cowsheds and dairies in their district, and furnish full reports where they find that the terms of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order are not being complied with.

In the case of those districts where a Veterinary Inspector has not been appointed the Local Authority should give similar instructions to the Dairy Inspectors.

Recent outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in this country make it more than ever desirable that the terms of the Board's Order with regard to the cleanliness and ventilation of cowbyres should be strictly enforced, and the Board trust that the Local Authority, recognising their responsibilities at the present juncture, will see the wisdom of taking active measures to have all defects to which their officers may draw attention promptly remedied.

I am, &c.,

A. R. BARLAS, *Secretary*.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of each
Urban and Rural District in Ireland.

III.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

(a.) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the public health of the district under my charge during the year 1913-14.

The district comprises practically the whole of the Province of Leinster, and includes the County Borough of Dublin, twenty-three Urban and fifty-one Rural Districts, having a total population of about 1,072,000.

During the period under review there have been several outbreaks of infectious diseases in various parts of the district, but with the exception of measles, no form of infectious disease assumed epidemic proportions.

There is little change in the numbers of notifications of the principal epidemic diseases in the chief Urban Districts during the year as compared with the previous year, when a marked decline in notification was recorded. There was an increase in the number of cases of typhus fever notified in Dublin County Borough, and of diphtheria in Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District. There were about 40 cases of enteric fever in the Rathmines and Pembroke Urban Districts, which were traced to the milk supply from an infected dairy; and in the Balrothery Rural District a similar outbreak occurred, resulting in 32 seizures.

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox was reported during the year. In several districts the Vaccination Acts are not enforced, with the result that there is an increasing number of unprotected children, constituting a serious menace to the public health in the event of the introduction of small-pox infection.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Five cases were reported from Mountmelick Rural District, two from Dublin County Borough, and one each from the North and South Dublin Rural Districts.

Poliomyelitis

Four cases of this disease occurred in the Mountmelick Rural District. No definite cause could be assigned for the outbreak, which, fortunately, did not extend beyond the two families affected.

Enteric Fever

In Dublin County Borough there were 377 notifications of this disease during the year, as compared with 249 during the preceding year. The cases were distributed fairly evenly over the County Borough throughout the year. Inquiries were made in every case to trace the sources of infection if possible, generally with negative results. In some instances defective house drains were discovered, also other insanitary conditions, but none of the outbreaks could be traced to infected milk supplies.

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.—Thirty-five cases of enteric fever occurred in this district during the year. The greater number were traced to milk supplied from an infected dairy, already referred to, and which dairy was also the cause of a similar outbreak in the *Pembroke Urban District*, where nearly 30 cases occurred out of a total of 33 cases, notified as having occurred in the entire township during the year. The dairy referred to is situate in the Rathdown No. 1 Rural District, and was found to be in a very unsatisfactory sanitary condition. A member of the dairyman's family was under medical treatment a short time prior to the outbreak for an ailment of an indefinite character, and was attended during the illness by other members of the family who were employed in the dairying business. In the light of subsequent events it was probably a mild attack of enteric fever, and in this way the milk became infected with the bacillus typhosus, thus causing the outbreak.

Belrothery Rural District.—In August last an outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the neighbourhood of Swords, resulting in a total of 32 cases. Investigation proved that this outbreak was due also to milk supplied from an infected dairy.

Rathdown No. 1 Rural District.—Nine cases of enteric fever were notified from this district, several of which were traced to the dairy responsible for the outbreak in the Rathmines and Pembroke Districts.

South Dublin Rural District.—During the year 16 cases of enteric fever were notified in this district. The sources of infection were not ascertained in many of the cases, but in some the disease was thought to be due to contact with persons suffering from the disease in the city.

Other Districts.—Cases of enteric fever were notified from other districts as follows:—

Carlow Rural District, 7 cases.

North Dublin Rural District, 6 cases.

Déry No. 1 Rural District, Kilkenny Urban District, Kilkenny Rural District, Rathdrum Rural District, 5 in each.

Naas No. 1 Rural District and Kingstown Urban District, 3 in each.

In a few other districts one or two cases were reported. Contaminated water was suspected in some of the outbreaks, and in others no definite cause could be assigned for the outbreak. Active measures to prevent the spread of infection were taken in all cases, and where the milk supplies were found to be at fault, the supplies were stopped, and any defects in the dairy premises remedied. Special attention was also drawn to the necessity of very close supervision over milk supplies.

Typhus Fever.

Dublin County Borough.—A large number of cases of typhus fever were notified in the County Borough during the past year, and a special report on the subject is submitted.

North Dublin Rural District.—One case of typhus fever was notified, also one in Kilkenny Rural District and three in Kilkenny Urban District. These outbreaks were attributed to the insanitary condition of the infected premises. The requisite precautionary measures were promptly adopted, and there was no extension of the outbreaks.

Diphtheria.

Outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in twenty-seven of the districts, but in only ten did the number of cases notified exceed ten.

Dublin County Borough.—Four hundred and two cases were notified during the year. This number is in excess of the number notified during the preceding year, viz., 384. The cases were fairly evenly distributed over the district, and were not confined to any particular locality. Children of school age were principally attacked, and many, in all likelihood, contracted the infection in school.

Rathfrances and Rathgar Urban District.—Diphtheria was prevalent in this district during the past year, 117 cases having been notified, as compared with 84 during the preceding year. The incidence of the disease in the district for some years past has been very considerable, and the spread of the infection is attributed by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health to contact at school. I have had several conferences with this officer on the subject, and am informed that means are being used to minimise the risk of infection being contracted through school attendance, or other possible channels.

Pembroke Urban District.—Thirty-five cases of diphtheria were notified in this district during the year, as compared with 59 during the preceding year. The cases were distributed fairly evenly over the year, and were not attributed to any definite cause beyond contact.

Blackrock Urban District.—In this district 23 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. Several of these cases originated from the outbreak reported in March, 1913, in connection with a dairy at Booterstown.

Kilkeung Urban District.—Twenty-five cases of diphtheria were notified in this district during the year. Several of the cases occurred among children attending two of the local schools, which were closed temporarily, and disinfected. Some sanitary improvements were also effected in the schools.

South Dublin Rural District.—In this district 23 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. As the district adjoins the city, it is probable that the infection was contracted there, no other cause being assigned.

Nass No. 1 Rural District.—Nineteen cases of diphtheria were notified, principally from Ballina village and its vicinity. The flushing of the sewerage system was found not to be satisfactory at the time of the outbreak, and this fact may possibly have had an influence in causing the outbreak.

Other Districts.—Minor outbreaks were reported from the following districts, viz. :—

North Dublin Rural District	12 cases
Rathdown No. 1 Rural District	10 "
Kingsdown Urban District	10 "
Balrothery Rural District	7 "
Bray Urban District	6 "
Edenderry No. 3 Rural District	5 "
Carlow Rural District	5 "
Baniscorthy Rural District	3 "
Gevey Rural District	4 "
Rathdrum Rural District	4 "
Carlow Urban District	4 "

The usual preventive measures were adopted in all cases.

Scarlatina.

During the past year scarlatina was widely distributed throughout the whole area under my charge, having made its appearance in 38 of the sanitary districts. The type of the disease was generally mild, and did not assume epidemic proportions in any particular district.

In Dublin County Borough, 720 cases were notified during the year, slightly more than during the previous year, when the number notified was 694. The incidence of the disease was not confined to any particular locality, but was general over the whole area. Careful inquiries failed to elicit definite information as to the causation of the disease. Contact with infected

persons and schools were probably the chief factors in spreading the infection. None of the cases could, I understand, be traced to the use of infected milk.

Rathmanes and Rathgor Urban District.—Seventy-three cases of scarlatina were notified in this district during the past year, a decline of 35 as compared with the previous year. The cases were distributed over the entire district and fairly evenly over the year. No special cause beyond contact was assigned.

Pembroke Urban District.—In this district 47 cases of scarlatina were notified during the year, as compared with 89 in the previous year, showing a marked decline. As in the Rathmanes District, the cases were fairly evenly distributed over the year, and no special cause could be assigned for the outbreaks beyond possible contact.

Ennisceorthy Rural District.—During the last six months of the year scarlatina has been prevalent in the Clonsilla and Killaene Districts. A special report on the outbreak was submitted by me in February last. The number of cases notified amounted to 54, and the spread of the infection was attributed chiefly to contact at schools with children from infected families, the type of the disease having been very mild, and its nature unrecognised.

Other Districts.—Cases of scarlatina were notified as follows:—

Arklow Urban District	28 cases
Bray Urban District	26 "
Killenny Urban District	25 "
Balrothery Rural District	25 "
Athy No. 1 Rural District	25 "
North Dublin Rural District	22 "
Carlow Rural District	21 "
Shillelagh Rural District	19 "
Rathdrum Rural District	17 "
Gorey Rural District	16 "
New Ross Rural District	16 "
Ida Rural District	13 "
Slieveamary Rural District	13 "
Ennisceorthy Urban District	13 "
Edenderry No. 1 Rural District	13 "
Nass No. 1 Rural District	13 "
Edenderry No. 3 Rural District	12 "
Carlow Urban District	12 "
Wexford Urban District	12 "
South Dublin Rural District	12 "
Kingstown Urban District	16 "

A few cases were also reported from Celbridge No. 1 Rural District, Edenderry Nos. 2 and 3 Rural Districts, Casthomer Rural District, Baltinglass No. 1 Rural District, Kells Rural District, Mullingar Rural District, Navan Rural District, Rathdown No. 1 Rural District, Thomastown Rural District, Trim Rural District, Idonee Rural District, Blackrock Urban District

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Reports.

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and Dalkey Urban District. The number of districts affected shows the wide distribution and general prevalence of scarlatina. Isolation of the affected, or removal to hospital with subsequent thorough disinfection of infected houses, bedding, clothing, &c., was carried out in all cases. Closure of schools in infected areas and other requisite precautionary measures were also resorted to in some instances.

Measles.

Epidemic waves of measles visited a large number of districts during the year, and accounted for many deaths, especially in Dublin County Borough, due in a large measure to complications arising during the course of the illness. It is difficult to control outbreaks of this disease owing to its highly infectious nature in the early stages, and the view very frequently entertained that measles is inevitable, and the sooner it is got over the better. Efforts to check the spread of infection were made by closing schools, isolating the affected and disinfecting the infected premises.

Whooping-Cough may be placed in the same category as measles. This disease was, however, not prevalent during the year, except in a very few districts.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

Diarrhoea, or enteritis, was more prevalent amongst young children during the past summer and autumn months, particularly in Dublin County Borough, than during the preceding year, this being probably due to the less favourable climatic conditions during the past summer and autumn. Notices were published and leaflets distributed in the City of Dublin advising the public as to precautionary measures, particularly as regards the feeding of infants, observance of cleanliness and destruction of the common house fly.

Table showing the vital statistics of the principal towns in the district under my charge.

TOWN DISTRICTS DEATH-RATES

All Causes.

—	1908	1909	1909	1911	1912	1913
Dublin Registration Area	21.5	20.9	18.9	21.4	20.5	20.1
Dublin County Borough	23.0	22.3	21.2	23.0	22.4	21.5
Drogheda	15.7	15.7	18.0	13.8	14.4	17.4
Wexford	21.1	27.8	18.9	18.5	17.3	23.8
Kilkeny	17.6	18.6	20.8	21.7	18.4	20.0

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Dublin Registration Area	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.1
Dublin County Borough	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.9	3.4	2.3
Drogheda	7	3	2.6	1.4	.2	1.3
Wexford	1.5	1.3	0	1.7	.1	2.1
Kilkenny	3	1.0	4	8	7	1.7

The death-rate from all causes is below the average of the past five years in the Dublin Registration Area and Dublin County Borough, but higher in Drogheda, Wexford and Kilkenny Urban Districts.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases is the same as last year in the Dublin Registration Area and Dublin County Borough, but shows a large increase in the other three towns mentioned, particularly Wexford, where a severe epidemic of measles occurred early in the year, causing a high mortality.

In the Dublin Registration Area the number of deaths registered from all causes during the year 1913 was 8,069, and from the principal epidemic diseases 869, viz. —

Enteric Fever	43
Typhus Fever	13
Measles	29
Scarlet Fever	33
Whooping-Cough	86
Diphtheria	90
Diarrhoeal Diseases	573

As compared with the preceding year there is a decline in the number of deaths from enteric fever, measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough and diphtheria, and an increase in the deaths from typhus fever and diarrhoeal diseases.

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease and from pulmonary tuberculosis of persons properly belonging to the Dublin Registration Area registered during the past year (1913) numbered 1,317, which shows a decrease of 8 deaths of persons properly belonging to the area, as compared with the previous year, and represents a rate of 3.27 per 1,000. In Dublin County Borough 1,235 deaths were registered from all forms of tuberculous disease during the year, in Rathfriland Urban District 68 deaths, in Pembroke Urban District 63 deaths, in Blackrock Urban District 31 deaths, and in Kingstown Urban District 31 deaths.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

On the whole the Order is being fairly well administered, and a distinct improvement is noticeable as regards the construction of the cowsheds, grooming of dairy cows, attention to cleanliness generally, and particularly in the handling of the milk by those engaged in milking operations.

In some districts there is still great laxity both on the part of the officers appointed under the Order and of the Sanitary Authorities charged with its administration in failing to have defects remedied and in enforcing registration.

With respect to water supplies and sewerage, I am glad to say that Sanitary Authorities show a disposition to remedy defects reported to them, and at many of the places referred to in my last report as requiring improved water supplies and more efficient drainage, steps have been taken to carry out the necessary works.

Housing conditions are satisfactory generally as regards Rural Districts, but in many of the towns there is urgent need for improved housing of the working classes.

I have, &c.,

THOS. J. BROWN, *Medical Inspector*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(b) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWN, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to report that during the past year considerable progress has been made towards perfecting the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis in each of the counties in my district, with the exception of County Wicklow.

Central Dispensaries are about being established at the principal town in each county, but unfortunately a great difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable buildings owing to the dread of infection.

Tuberculosis Committees of Management have been appointed in some counties, and are taking an active interest in pushing forward arrangements for the treatment of tuberculous patients.

The Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses appointed have entered on their duties, but up to the present have been handicapped owing to their being no Central Dispensaries. They, however, attend regularly at branch Dispensaries in their several districts, which are generally the Poor Law Dispensaries. Their services are not being as fully availed of as could be desired, as many sufferers from tuberculosis are reluctant to attend at the Dispensaries fearing publicity. This feeling will, doubtless, in time be overcome. Another drawback is the absence of notification. Very few Sanitary Authorities have adopted Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act. This is a most essential preliminary step in dealing effectively with tuberculosis, and should be adopted and enforced by all Sanitary Authorities.

In many of the districts where notification is in force only a very small proportion of cases are notified.

Arrangements for segregating advanced cases of tuberculosis have not been completed, but are receiving attention from the several County Councils and Committees.

The posters issued by the Board giving information as to the prevention of consumption are displayed at the several Poor Law Dispensaries.

Appended is a statement as to the arrangements made or contemplated in each administrative county.

Dublin County Borough.

Tuberculosis Officers.—Dr. Murray, Chief, Dr. Daniel, Assistant.

Nurses.—Three whole-time nurses appointed. (One for Dispensary duty and two visiting.)

Central Dispensary.—The Collier Memorial Dispensary, Charles Street, Dublin, has been purchased by the Corporation as a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary. This Dispensary serves for the whole city.

Sanatorium.—Patients are sent to Crookslong Sanatorium, where there is at present accommodation for about 130 patients, which is fully occupied, some patients having to be accommodated at Peamont Sanatorium.

Advanced Cases.—Persons in the advanced stage of the disease are sent to the Isolation Hospital, Pigeon House Road, and to the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross. There is accommodation for 60 patients at the Isolation Hospital, which it is proposed to increase to 200 beds.

Estimated net cost of scheme	£7,738
Total cost	£25,900

2d in the £ rate levied to meet expenditure.

Dublin County

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Cuffe, Dublin.

Nurses.—One whole-time Nurse appointed. The services of twelve part-time Nurses to be arranged for at the principal centres of population in the county.

Central Dispensary.—Arrangements made to erect a Central Dispensary on the grounds attached to the Meath Hospital, Dublin. (Dublin County Infirmary.)

Branch Dispensaries.—It is contemplated to arrange for the attendance of the Tuberculosis Officer weekly at Kingstown, Bray, Swords, and Balbriggan.

Shelters.—Three provided.

Sanatorium.—Patients are at present sent to Crookslong, Peamont, and Newcastle Sanatoria.

Surgical Cases.—Arrangements made to send surgical cases to the Meath, Richmond, and St. Vincent Hospitals.

Advanced Cases.—Arrangements made to send such patients to the Hospice for the Dying, the Meath, and Whitworth Hospitals.

Children.—To be sent to Temple Street Hospital and Harcourt Street Hospital for Children.

Estimated cost of scheme	£3,760
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Queen's County.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Phelan, Maryborough.

Nurses.—One whole-time Nurse has been appointed.

Central Dispensary.—The site for the Central Dispensary has not as yet been decided on.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Poor Law Dispensary buildings at Abbeyfeix, Balhockmoyler, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Portlannington, Rathdowney and Stradbally are attended weekly by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Shelters.—Six provided.

Sanatorium.—Temporary arrangements made for admission of patients to Peamont Sanatorium and to Newcastle Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases.—To be treated in County Infirmary.

Children.—To be sent to Royal City of Dublin Hospital.

Estimated expenditure £1,359

County Wexford.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. O'Connor, Wexford.

Nurses.—One whole-time Nurse appointed. Five part-time Nurses, one for each of the following districts, viz. —Kennis-cortly, Gorey, New Ross, Ferns and Newtownbarry.

Central Dispensary.—A site for a Central Dispensary has been secured at Wexford. Four observation beds are to be provided in the building.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Poor Law Dispensaries at Ennis-cortly, New Ross, Gorey, Newtownbarry and Ballycullane to be attended by the Tuberculosis Officer pending further arrangements.

Sanatorium.—Ten beds have been arranged for at Newcastle Sanatorium, and it is proposed to provide for sixteen patients at the Central Dispensary.

Surgical Cases.—To be sent to St. Vincent's and Richmond Hospitals, Dublin.

Advanced Cases.—To be accommodated in building connected with Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, Wexford.

Estimated cost of scheme £2,910

Westmeath County.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Cunningham, Mullingar.

Central Dispensary.—A site for a central Tuberculosis Dispensary has been secured convenient to Mullingar. Pending the erection of the building, the Poor Law Dispensary at Mullingar is used by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Poor Law Dispensaries at Athlone, Mullagharnham, Tyrrellpass, Moate, Delvin, and Castlepollard.

Shelters.—Three provided.

Sanatorium.—Twelve beds arranged for at Peamont Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases.—Arrangements have been made with Dublin Hospitals to treat surgical cases of tuberculosis at £7 per week. Annual expenditure (at present) £495

King's County.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. O'Regan, Tullamore.

Nurses.—The nursing in connection with the Central Dispensary to be arranged for by the Board of Management of County Infirmary; part-time nurses to be provided at Tullamore, Birr, Edenderry, and Cloneygowan.

Central Dispensary.—To be erected on the grounds attached to the County Infirmary, Tullamore, with observation wards, &c. A payment of £140 per annum to be made to the Governing Body of the Infirmary for providing nurse, servants, &c., and £1 per week for each patient while in the observation wards.

Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Officer to attend weekly at the Poor Law Dispensaries at Birr, Edenderry, Shinrone, Banagher and Fethane.

Shelters.—Twelve to be provided.

Sanatorium.—Temporary arrangements made for treatment of patients at Peamount Sanatorium and Newcastle Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases.—To be sent to County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases.—To be sent to Whitworth Hospital and Hospice for the Dying, Dublin, pending further arrangements locally.

Children.—To be sent to County Infirmary or Temple Street Hospital, Dublin.

Estimated cost of scheme £9,550

County Kilkenny

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Heffernan, Kilkenny.

Nurses.—One whole-time Nurse appointed, to reside at Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, and to visit patients in Kilkenny City.

Central Dispensary.—The Militia Stores at Kilkenny have been purchased for a Central Dispensary and to accommodate advanced cases of tuberculosis. When the necessary alterations are carried out the building will be very suitable for the purpose. Portion of the building has for some time past been used as a Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dispensary Depots.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Poor Law Dispensaries at Thomastown, Kilmacgannagh, Piltown, Callan, Freshford and Johnstown.

Sanatorium.—Twelve beds purchased at Peamount Sanatorium for patients in the early stage of the disease.

Shelters.—Six provided.

Surgical Cases.—To be sent to County Infirmary and St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

Advanced Cases.—To be provided for at Central Dispensary.

Children.—To be sent to Peamount and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Estimated cost of scheme £2,596

County Kildare.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Doctor Daly.

Nurses.—One whole-time nurse to be appointed when Tuberculosis Central Dispensary is provided at Kildare, also part-time nurses at Naas, Newbridge, Maynooth, Celbridge and Monasterevan.

Central Dispensary.—A site for a Central Dispensary building has been secured at Kildare. Accommodation is to be provided for six patients, nurse, &c.

Dispensary Depots.—The Poor Law Dispensaries at Monasterevan, Maynooth, Celbridge, Athy, Castledermot, Naas, Newbridge, Cahir and Rathangan to be attended weekly by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Shelters.—Ten to be provided

Sanatorium.—Ten beds arranged for at Peamount Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases.—To be sent to Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

Advanced Cases.—To be sent to Whitworth Hospital, Dublin.

Children.—To be sent to Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin.

Estimated cost of scheme £2,380

County Carlow.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. McDonald, Carlow.

Nurses.—One whole-time nurse to be appointed when Central Dispensary is provided. Also three part-time nurses at Tullow, Borris and Bagenalstown.

Dispensary, Central.—A building with land attached close to the town of Carlow has been purchased, and is about to be converted into a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary. There will be accommodation provided for eight patients, a nurse and servant, in addition to the rooms required for dispensary purposes.

Dispensary Depot.—The Poor Law Dispensaries at Bagenalstown, Borris, Tullow, Rathvilly, and Bachelstown are attended weekly by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Shelters.—Six provided.

Sanatorium.—Seven beds at Peamount Sanatorium arranged for, and further accommodation if required.

Surgical Cases.—To be sent to Richmond Hospital, Dublin, and to Hardwicke Hospital.

Estimated cost of scheme £1,881

County Meath.

Tuberculosis Officer.—No permanent officer appointed by County Council, but a temporary Officer has been appointed by the Women's National Health Association, which body has undertaken to provide for the treatment of tuberculous patients pending the adoption of a scheme by the County Council.

Nurses.—80, part-time nurses employed by the County Insurance Committee.

Central Dispensary.—A temporary Dispensary has been erected on the grounds attached to the Workhouse, Navan.

Sanatorium.—Patients accommodated at Peamount Sanatorium.

Estimated cost of scheme £413

THOMAS J. BROWN, Medical Inspector.

(c.) Report of Dr. BOURKE, on an Outbreak of Typhus Fever in Dublin County Borough during the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1914.

As stated in my last Annual Report, an outbreak of typhus fever occurred in the months of February and March, 1913, at No. 95 Sumnerhall, in a family named P—, resulting in about 20 seizures. The nature of the disease was not recognised in the earlier cases, and, as a result, the friends and neighbours had free inter-communication with the affected family, and many of them subsequently contracted typhus fever.

During the month of April, 1913, nine cases of typhus fever were notified. In six of these cases the infection was traced to contact with the P— family, or prior cases, and in the remaining three cases the source of infection could not be definitely ascertained. The cases occurred as follows:—Four in Upper Buckingham Street, two at 25 Usher's Quay, one at 29 Clonmore Road, one at 18 North William Street, and one at 2 Buckingham Place.

In the month of May, 1913, seven cases of typhus fever were notified:—Three from No. 4 Upper Buckingham Street, two from 2 Buckingham Place, one from 25 Usher's Quay, and one from Kilmainham Cottages. In all these cases, with the exception of the one which occurred at Kilmainham Cottages, in which the source of infection could not be traced, the infection was traced to contact with persons who contracted the disease from the P— family, or from prior cases in the same family. The house in which the case occurred at Kilmainham was in a sanitary condition, there being no overcrowding or poverty, or other conditions likely to cause an outbreak of typhus fever.

In June, 1913, five cases of typhus fever were notified:—One from 2 Buckingham Place, a contact, one from 58 North Clarence Street, one from 64 Ardens Street, one from 7 Boyne Street; the source of infection could not be ascertained in the latter three cases. One case was notified from 6 Stratford Row, in a tenement house in which several families resided. It was ascertained that during the previous three months four deaths had occurred in this house, two of them being attributed to influenza and pulmonary complications, one to senile decay, and one to tuberculosis. The last of these deaths occurred on the 30th April, the patient having been ill for about ten days previously; typhus fever was not suspected, and a wake was held.

A person who attended the wake from Coolock subsequently developed typhus fever, also a niece of the patient named Miss K. S., who resided at 13 Henrietta Street, and came in contact with the patient. This doubtless was the source of infection in the cases which subsequently occurred in Henrietta Street and neighbourhood.

In July, twelve cases of typhus fever were notified, eleven of which occurred at 13 Henrietta Street and one at Donnycarney. All these cases were in contact with Miss K. S. The house is rather a good class tenement, and was tenanted by fourteen families. The first two families attacked occupied the basement, which is deficient in lighting and ventilation, and not kept as clean as other parts of the building.

In August, five cases of typhus fever were notified—one from the North Dublin Union, said to have been in contact with infected articles of clothing; one from Donnycarney, who had been in contact with the patient K. S., who resided there, and who contracted the infection from Henrietta Street; one from 13 Henrietta Street, a contact case, one from 51 Jervis Street, a man who was employed at Henrietta Street repairing sewers; and one from 15 Henrietta Street, also a contact.

In September, two cases of typhus fever were notified—one from 13 Henrietta Street and one from 39 Bow Street, both contact cases.

In October, one case was notified from 2 Malpas Street—the patient was engaged packing rugs, and lived in a very filthy home. There was no history of contact; probably the disease originated from poverty and filth, or possibly infected rugs.

In November, a case of typhus fever was notified from 15 Henrietta Street, and in December, three cases were notified—two from the same street No. 14, and one from 10 Henrietta Place. A previous case occurred at 15 Henrietta Street in August. No connection could be traced with previous cases in the outbreak which occurred at 14 Henrietta Street, but there was a large family occupying one room, which was very defectively ventilated. The source of infection in the case which occurred at 10 Henrietta Place could not be ascertained; the house was, however, very dirty and the family poor.

The last case notified occurred on the 14th February, at 5 St. Kevin's Avenue. There was no history of contact, but the room occupied by the patient was in a most filthy state and the family very poor.

In all forty-seven cases of typhus fever were reported during the year.

The infection in the great majority of the cases was traced to two sources, viz. :—The Summerhill outbreak, in February and March, 1913, and Stratford Row, in June. Unfortunately, in neither case was typhus fever diagnosed at the outset, so that there was free inter-communication with the sick, and, as a consequence, the infection spread. Nearly all of the cases occurred in tenement houses in which the families mix freely. Many of the rooms occupied by persons attacked were found to be very

filthy and overcrowded. Several of the patients on admission to hospital were covered with *verruca*, and in a shockingly filthy state.

On the receipt of notifications prompt steps were taken by the Public Health Department to have all contacts removed to the Refuge, and the infected houses, bedding, &c., disinfected. The Dispensary Medical Officers were requested to be on the look-out for suspicious cases of illness, and, as far as possible, to do everything necessary to stamp out the disease.

THOMAS J. BROWSE, *Medical Inspector.*

(d.) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease, and also with the sanitation and sanitary administration of the district under my charge for the year ending 31st March, 1914.

As heretofore, my district is comprised of one corporate borough, nine urban, and thirty-seven rural sanitary districts.

Similarly to last year, scarlatina and diphtheria were prevalent throughout the district in comparison with previous years, but no serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred except in the County Borough of Limerick and the Urban and Rural Districts of Ballina (County Mayo), in which there were a rather large number of cases of enteric fever.

Small-pox.

My district has been free from any cases of this disease for several years past. I must again refer to the laxity shown by many Boards of Guardians in enforcing the Vaccination Acts. The number of unvaccinated children in the large proportion of the Unions in my district is a very serious matter, and a great source of danger to the public health; should the infection of small-pox be introduced into any of these areas the result would probably be disastrous.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case occurred in the Ardrahan Dispensary District of Gort Union. The infection was probably brought from Dublin; the case was an aggravated one, and the patient died. Every possible precaution as to isolation, &c., was observed, and no other case arose.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases of enteric fever reported throughout the district was, as in the last two years, less than usual; the only serious outbreaks occurred in Limerick County Borough and the Ballina Urban and Rural Districts.

In the Galway Urban District only eleven cases of enteric fever were reported during the year under review—four in the No. 1 and seven in the No. 2 district.

Galway Rural District.—Six cases of enteric fever were reported from the Moycullen Dispensary District, the probable source of infection being water from an unprotected well. Three cases were reported from the Oranmore Dispensary District.

Oughterard Rural District.—Twelve cases of enteric fever were reported from the Lettermore Dispensary District, chiefly from the Rossmuck portion of the district, where enteric fever has been more or less endemic for some time past, and I fear will continue to be so until some practical steps are taken to improve the water supply, which at present is obtained from wells (or rather holes) in the ground.

Lisdownel Rural District.—Five cases of enteric fever were reported from the Ballyduff Dispensary District and three from the Lisdownel Dispensary District.

Twelve cases of enteric fever were reported from the Ballinasloe Urban District.

Limerick No. 1 Rural District.—Six cases of enteric fever were reported from the Clarins Dispensary District; they were probably due to the use of water from a polluted well. These cases occurred about the same time as the outbreak in the County Borough of Limerick, and at first it was thought the infection might have been conveyed to the city by walk from this district, but after due inquiry this assumption was found untenable.

The outbreak in the County Borough of Limerick, and also that in Ballinasloe Urban and Rural Districts are dealt with separately.

Typhus Fever.

There were several places throughout the district from which cases of typhus fever were notified during the year, but the number from each locality was small, the largest number being in the Ballina Rural District, in which thirteen cases occurred.

Galway Urban District.—Six cases of typhus fever, as compared with nineteen cases last year, were reported in this district—two from the No. 1 and four from the No. 2 Dispensary District.

Galway Rural District.—Five cases of typhus fever were reported in the Turloughmore Dispensary District and one in the Oranmore District. This shows a marked improvement from former years, when a more or less serious outbreak of typhus fever occurred in some part or parts of this rural district.

Ballina Rural District.—Thirteen cases of typhus fever occurred in this district in the summer of last year, five of the patients belonged to one family, and all those affected were more or less connected. The disease apparently was of a rather virulent type, as six deaths took place. Every possible precaution was observed, and there was no further spread of the disease.

Kilrush Rural District.—Six cases occurred in the Cragknock Dispensary District. They were members of the same family. All were removed to hospital, and no further cases arose.

Claremorris Rural District.—Four cases of typhus fever were reported from this district. They were members of one family, and lived in a very small, wretched house. All the patients were removed to hospital, and no further cases arose.

Nine cases of typhus fever occurred in the Glennamaddy Rural District, three in the Castlereagh Rural District, and one in the Roscommon Rural District. The patients were all of the itinerant class, "travelling tinkers," as they are called in the country. One of the number took ill in the Ballaghaderreen Dispensary District (Castlereagh Rural District), the disease developed into typhus fever, and the others ("contacts") took ill in the different localities mentioned.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported from the Broadford Dispensary District, Newcastle West Rural District, five from the Ballagh Dispensary District (Loughrea Rural District) and five cases from Lisnawel Rural District; there was no extension of the disease in any of these districts. It is rather difficult to account for these isolated cases of typhus fever occurring in several localities without any apparent cause.

Diphtheria.

For the last couple of years more cases of diphtheria have been reported than in former years, but nothing in the nature of an epidemic occurred in any locality except in the Lowpark Dispensary District of Swinford Rural District, in which district there were twenty-three cases, chiefly in August and September. The disease was of a mild type, only two deaths taking place. Eight cases of diphtheria occurred in the Crofina Rural District; the disease was of a very mild type. One case was reported in the Limerick County Borough, seven in Galway, four in Ballinasloe, and three in Athlone Urban Districts. In both Ennis and Westport Urban Districts one case was reported. Nine cases occurred in the Islandeady Dispensary District (Westport Rural District), one case in Killa and one in Croosa Rural Districts.

Scarlatina.

This disease has been more or less prevalent throughout the district for the last couple of years. It was generally of a mild type, and this fact was probably the cause of so many cases subsequently occurring, as in several instances children were found running about desquamating and even attending school in this condition.

Forty-seven cases were notified in the County Borough of Limerick. The cases were all very mild, and this probably accounts for the large number arising. Only three cases—compared with forty-six last year—were notified in the Galway Urban District and five in Athlone Urban District; the remaining Urban Districts under my charge were free from this disease.

Galway Rural District.—There were some nine or ten cases in the Spiddal Dispensary District of this Rural District, three children in one family died without being seen by a medical man. On the fourth child taking ill, he was found to be suffering from scarlatina. Other cases ("contacts") were discovered, and they were removed to hospital; disinfection was carried out, and the disease subsided.

Killala Rural District.—Twelve cases of scarlatina occurred in the Ballycastle Dispensary District, and two of the patients died of "scarlatina maligna," one of them having succumbed before the doctor reached the house. The local school was closed, and every precaution observed; no further cases arose.

Glenties Rural District.—Some fourteen cases occurred in the Williamstown Dispensary District. Three of the patients suffered from a very virulent type of the disease, and succumbed to it; the other cases were of a mild type.

A very large number of cases occurred in the Carrigaholt Dispensary District (Kilrush Rural District). The Medical Officer did not report the existence of this outbreak at the time of its occurrence, and it was not till he sent his report for the half-year ended 30th September, 1913, that the prevalence of the disease was ascertained; practically all the children in the district were affected, and nine deaths took place.

Newcastle West Rural District.—Some thirty cases of scarlatina were reported from this Rural District, the great majority of them being from the Broadford Dispensary District. The disease was of a very mild type, which probably accounted for the comparative failure of the preventive measures taken, as several children going about were found on examination to be desquamating. No cases have since been reported from this district.

Nine cases were notified from the Askeaton and three from the Rathkeale Dispensary Districts (Rathkeale Rural District). A few cases were also reported from three or four other Rural Districts.

Measles.

Measles have been very prevalent in many localities throughout my district, and during the last two years every Urban and Rural District has been invaded by the disease. Measles not being a "notifiable disease" under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and being regarded by the public with more or less indifference, it is difficult to get anything like a correct estimate of the number of cases occurring in any locality. A very large number of cases occurred in Galway Urban District, of which many proved fatal, pulmonary complications developing in an apparently undue proportion of cases. Many adults were affected.

A very large number of cases of the disease occurred in the Rural Districts of Gort, Kilrush, Athlone, Ballyvaughan, Clifden, Ennis, and also in Ennis Urban District. The mortality in all these places was, however, very small.

Whooping-Cough.

Few cases of whooping-cough were reported during the past year. Galway Urban District was the only place in which there were more than one or two cases.

General Remarks.

The average total death-rate for the past four years in the County Borough of Lanesick was 17.6 per thousand; the rate for the year under review being 16.4. The principal epidemic disease death-rate for the same period was 17, this year it was only 0.7 per thousand. The infantile mortality rate was 22, eighty-six (86) deaths of children under one year old took place. The death-rate from tuberculosis was 22. The birth-rate was 27.2 per thousand. In the Urban District of Galway the death-rate increased from 19.9 in 1912 to 22 per thousand in 1913; and the rate for the principal epidemic diseases similarly rose from 1.6 to 0.8 per thousand. The increased mortality rate was due to the number of deaths from measles which occurred in the Urban District.

All the sanitary authorities in my district have now put the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1906 into operation. Many Councils, in addition to appointing Dairy Inspectors, have also appointed Veterinary Inspectors (Veterinary Surgeons), and a steady, though somewhat slow, improvement is taking place in the conditions of the cowsheds, the keeping of milk vessels, &c., &c. Many of the District Councils are averse to taking proceedings to enforce the provisions of the Order, and this attitude leads to a certain amount of laxity on the part of the Inspectors who might in some places be more active and more careful and systematic in their inspections. In many places the people are most anxious to do all in their power to conform with the provisions of the Order, and in some localities a most marked improvement has taken place where the Inspector is energetic and possessed of a certain amount of tact.

The "area of charge" difficulty still more or less impedes as much improvement as one would wish to see in the provision of water supplies and sewerage arrangements for the smaller towns and villages; still there is a growing anxiety amongst the people to have such sanitary works provided, which will, no doubt, bear fruit in the near future. Following a Defauld Inquiry, the Rural District Council of Westport have been directed by the Board to provide a supply of wholesome water for the town of Newport.

A gradual improvement is taking place in the sanitary conditions of the district. It is a slow process, and not, perhaps, very apparent to the ordinary observer, but to one who knows the district the change in the last ten years is very marked.

The reluctance of the Sanitary Authorities to take proceedings to enforce compliance with their notices for the abatement of nuisances and the manner in which the constant recurrence of nuisances is allowed, form a bar to any great improvement in the sanitary conditions of my district.

The Parish Grants Scheme of the Congested Districts Board and the building of labourers' cottages have had a marked effect in improving the housing conditions, and also serve as educative factors.

A large proportion of my district is congested, and in this portion of it most of the houses are ill-ventilated, badly lighted, and have damp, earthen floors. The houses and their surroundings are generally kept in a dirty state, and, in present conditions, it is difficult to get any improvement made, but it is hoped that the Congested Districts Board will soon extend their beneficial operations to these parts.

The practice of keeping pigs and cattle in dwellinghouses still exists on the western sea-board, but is, I am pleased to say, diminishing.

The sanitary condition of the town of Gort (County Galway) is still a standing menace to the health of the inhabitants, but though repeatedly urged to take action, the Sanitary Authority have failed to do so.

The condition of the sewerage in Mountbellew and Ballygar (County Galway) is extremely bad, and requires immediate attention, but though brought before their notice frequently, the District Council appear quite apathetic in the matter.

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt., *Medical Inspector*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(c.) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Local Government Board Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year a great deal of attention has been paid to the question of the prevention of Tuberculosis, and the matter has been kept prominently before the public through the discussions taking place at the several County Council meetings as to the provision of sanatorium treatment and the arrangements for the discharge of their duties by the County Tuberculosis Medical Officers.

County Tuberculosis Medical Officers have been appointed by the County Councils of Limerick, Clare, Galway, Roscommon, Mayo and Sligo, and these gentlemen have been for some time past visiting throughout their counties and attending dispensaries at central places in each Union. So far, no central Dispensary has been established by any County Council, but meanwhile the several Boards of Guardians have granted the use of the Dispensaries in their various Unions.

The question of providing a central Dispensary is engaging the earnest attention of each of the counties, and I expect the matter will be arranged satisfactorily in the near future.

The sanatorium treatment of patients is still under consideration by the County Councils, but the Insurance Committees have made provisional arrangements pending the adoption of a general scheme by the different County Councils, all of whom have made a special rate in their estimate this year. A good many non-insured persons are also receiving sanatorium treatment from their County Council, especially in Galway, in which county a large number of persons have been sent to a sanatorium on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer.

The Councils of Galway, Clare and Sligo have determined, each of them, to establish a sanatorium, and it is expected that work on the Galway and Clare institutions will commence next month, and in Sligo in the near future.

Roscommon and Mayo Councils have entered into an agreement with the Women's National Health Association for beds at Peamount, and the Limerick County Council are considering the question of a suitable site in the county.

Notification being essential to the efficient carrying out of preventive measures, it is to be regretted that so far few sanitary authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act, 1908.

In several districts arrangements have been made for the disinfection of any house in which a case of tuberculosis has arisen, should the occupant so desire.

Instructional posters are prominently displayed in the Dispensaries of the several Unions in my district.

The several County Councils have arranged to supply shelters for the isolation and treatment of patients at their own homes when deemed necessary and advisable by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, *Knt*, *Medical Inspector*.

(f.) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH on an Outbreak of
Enteric Fever in the County Borough of Limerick

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report to you on an outbreak of enteric fever that occurred in the County Borough of Limerick. Cases of enteric fever have been cropping up at intervals in various parts of the city for some little time, but at the beginning of April, 1918, a somewhat sudden outbreak took place, fourteen cases being reported within four days. I proceeded to Limerick, had a conference with the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health (Dr. McGrath), and, accompanied by him, visited several of the affected houses and various places in the city and immediate neighbourhood.

Dr. McGrath and I had also a conference with the three Medical Officers of Health for the city.

Great difficulty was experienced in trying to trace this outbreak to any one cause as being the probable source of infection, the cases not being confined to any one part of the city, but occurring in several localities, some rather widely apart. There was grave suspicion that the milk supply might be the medium of infection in some instances, though at the time of my visit we came to the conclusion that there was hardly sufficient evidence to warrant the stopping of the sale of milk. The vendor concerned supplied fourteen customers with milk, and of these, four had cases of enteric fever in their houses. Subsequently more of this vendor's customers contracted the fever, and the sale of milk was then stopped.

Several of the cases of enteric fever occurred in the locality of Watergate, in the city, a district which was in a very insanitary condition. The milk supply was probably also the cause of the cases occurring in this locality, as on inquiry we found that a boy (J. S.) from Park had been admitted to the Limerick Fever Hospital with enteric fever some little time previously, and that his mother supplied milk to a Mrs. S., residing at Watergate, who retailed it to many of the people living in that district.

Dr. McGrath had previously made a special report on the sanitary state of Watergate to the Public Health Committee of the Corporation, and some steps were taken to improve it.

Dr. McGrath and I visited the premises of several vendors of milk living outside the County Borough but who sold milk in the city. In some instances their premises were found to be in a very dirty condition. There were large manure heaps in close proximity to the cowsheds, which also were not clean, and in many cases devoid of proper ventilation. These facts were brought before the Sanitary Authority, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District Council, with a satisfactory result.

Thirty-seven cases of enteric fever were reported in this outbreak, which terminated in the first week in May. Three persons died from the disease.

In the later part of August and beginning of September, 1913, eleven cases of enteric fever were reported in the city, No. 3 Dispensary District, and Dr. McGrath reporting on them said:— "Having investigated each case, the only points in common are, that they are bad houses, without any sanitary accommodation and the same water supply; during the summer months we were obliged to use a 'second supply' for the city. I am inclined to attribute these cases, which are of an extremely mild type, to this cause; as this 'second supply' is now being done without, a sufficient supply being procured from Castleconnell, I am of opinion that though there may be a few more cases we need not fear a serious epidemic." Dr. McGrath's conclusions proved to be correct, only eight more cases were reported, the last case occurring on the 15th October, 1913, and since that date the city has been practically free from enteric fever.

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, *Knt., Medical Inspector.*

(g.) Report of Sir ALGERNON MACCULLAGH on an outbreak of
Enteric Fever in the Ballina Urban District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report to you on an outbreak of enteric fever that occurred in the Ballina (County Mayo) Urban District.

On the 24th January, 1913, the first case was admitted to the Fever Hospital, and the second case on 30th January. One case was admitted in February and four cases in April, three of these being from the Workhouse. Two cases, both from the Workhouse, were admitted to the Fever Hospital in June; then a sudden outbreak appeared to take place, and a large number of cases were notified within a short time. I proceeded to Ballina, discussed the whole question with the Medical Officers of Health, and went most carefully into the history, &c., of the outbreak, but was unable to locate any special cause as the probable source of infection, such as milk or water.

Dr. Keane, who is the Medical Officer of Health for the greater portion of the Urban District, and who had taken a great deal of care and trouble in connection with the outbreak, was strongly of opinion that it must be attributed to the general insanitary state of the Urban District, and especially to the faulty and defective sewerage arrangements existing in the town. Dr. Walsh, Medical Officer of Health, held the same opinion, and Dr. MacCauley, the Workhouse Medical Officer and Consulting Sanitary Officer, with whom I had the advantage of a conversation, agreed with this view.

The milk supplies to the town are very varied, and as the analysis of the water supply was satisfactory, I was inclined to agree with the views of the Medical Officers as to the probable cause of this outbreak of enteric fever.

The sanitary conditions of Ballina were most unsatisfactory, and required prompt and energetic measures on the part of the Urban Council to remedy the existing evils. The sewerage of the Urban District was defective, especially that of the back yards, many of which were not connected with the mains, and in many of those that were, the connections were faulty and the traps, &c., broken, and out of order.

The water pipes in several cases are close beside a broken sewer, and in some cases the domestic supply was taken from the water-closet cistern.

The scavenging of the town was not properly attended to—heaps of refuse and rubbish were allowed to remain on the streets. Most of the lanes were in a filthy condition, many of the houses in them being quite unfit for human habitation.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order was only nominally in force; the conditions under which a great deal of the milk supply was kept were very bad; the yards and cowsheds were not clean or properly kept, and in many instances manure heaps were allowed quite close to the cowsheds.

The Local Government Board had frequently called the attention of the Urban District Council to the marked inefficiency of the Sanitary Sub-Officer, but without avail, until this outbreak arose. He was also the Inspector of Dairies, &c., &c. The officer has since been pensioned.

Ten cases of enteric fever had occurred in the Urban District before the 1st June, 1913, thirty-eight cases were notified in July and August, when a cessation took place. Of these forty-eight cases three patients died. Though there was a marked subsidence in the cases of enteric fever occurring in the Urban District an occasional case or so cropped up, but the outbreak was practically at an end in November, five cases were reported in January, 1914, four being members of the same family, and one case on the 14th February, 1914, this being the last case notified.

A new Sub-Sanitary Officer has been appointed who seems to be energetic and desirous of carrying out his duties efficiently, and the Urban Council have been taking measures to remedy the insanitary conditions existing, so it is to be hoped that cases of enteric fever may soon cease to occur in the district.

Eighteen cases of enteric fever occurred about the same time in the Ballina Rural District, almost all of them in the Ballina No. 2 Dispensary District. They arose in different localities throughout the latter district, several of the houses being some miles apart, and no connection could be traced between them. The cases were all removed to hospital, all necessary precautions observed, and the outbreak came to an end.

It was at first thought that the infection of enteric fever was conveyed to the Urban District by milk from some of these infected houses, but Dr. Walsh assured me that no milk was sold from any of the houses in question, and subsequent inquiries made by me substantiated this statement.

J. AGHERON MACCULLAGH, *Knt., Medical Inspector.*

(R.) Report of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following report as to the prevalence of infectious disease in my district for the year ending 31st March, 1914. No very serious outbreak occurred.

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in my district during the year. There is a growing tendency amongst Boards of Guardians to neglect or refuse to enforce the Vaccination Acts.

Enteric Fever.

Belturbet Urban District.—In the first quarter of this year seven cases of enteric fever were notified to the Local Government Board by the Medical Officer of Health of Belturbet Urban

District, who traced the disease to contaminated milk. No further cases occurred after the stoppage of the milk supply. Insanitary conditions at the bye of the milk supplier were reported by the Veterinary Inspector and remedied.

Glebeas Rural District, Ardara Dispensary District.—Six cases of enteric fever were reported from this district in the last quarter of 1913. The Medical Officer of Health attributed the outbreak to the use of contaminated water, which proved on analysis to be polluted with organic matter of animal origin. Five of the cases occurred in one family.

Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District, Douisa Dispensary District.—Ten cases of enteric fever were reported by the Medical Officer of Health of this district in the first quarter of this year. Eight of the cases occurred in one family. The Medical Officer of Health was unable to trace the source of infection.

Longford Rural District, Drumlish Dispensary District.—Twelve cases were reported by the Medical Officer of Health the three earliest occurring just before the close of last year. The disease was confined to three families, and the Medical Officer of Health considered that it was caused by insanitary surroundings.

Manorhamilton Rural District, Drumahaire and Manorhamilton Dispensary Districts.—Enteric fever has again occurred in these Dispensary Districts, though the outbreaks have not been on so large a scale as in some previous years. Twelve cases were reported from Drumahaire and eleven from Manorhamilton Dispensary Districts—in many cases the disease had appeared in the same houses in previous epidemics. The continued occurrence of the disease in these districts while the adjoining Dispensary Districts have remained quite free is a remarkable fact, which has marked the course of the disease in this Rural District ever since its first appearance. The Glenties District of the Manorhamilton Dispensary District, which suffered so much in previous years, has this year escaped. How far this result is due to the formation of a local Committee with a view to enforcing preventive measures it is not possible to say, but the fact is encouraging, and the Rural District Council would do well to set about the formation of similar committees in the other affected areas without further delay. Isolated cases of enteric fever were reported from a number of Dispensary Districts during the year.

Typhus Fever

No considerable outbreak of typhus fever occurred during the year. Three cases were notified from Granard Dispensary District, in the Granard Rural District, in May of last year; two were reported from Drumshambo Dispensary District, in the Carrick-on-Shannon No. 4 Rural District, in July last; one from Cloonmany, in the Inishowen Rural District, in October; and five from Londonderry No. 1 Rural District in March. It is probable that the infection was conveyed by a visitor from Glasgow in the last case. It could not be traced in the other cases.

Diphtheria.

Dromore West Rural District, Easky 1 and 2 Dispensary Districts.—Thirty-seven cases of this disease were notified from May until November of last year. Most of the cases occurred in Easky No. 1 Dispensary District. A further case occurred in the neighbouring Dispensary District of Skreen. The spread of the disease was probably caused by the unwillingness of the patients to undergo the risk of a long journey to the Sligo Fever Hospital. I visited Dromore West Workhouse, and made suggestions as to slight alterations which would enable a considerable number of patients to be treated at this more convenient place.

Inishowen Rural District, Malin Dispensary District.—During the last quarter of 1913 twelve cases of diphtheria were notified by the Medical Officer of Health; six of these cases occurred in one family. The source of infection was not traced.

Isolated cases were reported from many other Dispensary Districts.

Scarlatina.

Cases of scarlatina were reported from many parts of my district, including Londonderry County Borough. A considerable outbreak occurred in the Feeny Dispensary District, in the Limavady Rural District. Thirty-seven cases were notified by the Medical Officer of Health from May last until March of this year. The actual number of cases that occurred is probably very much larger, as parents frequently fail to recognise mild cases, and the disease is thus widely disseminated. Much of the success in checking an outbreak of scarlatina depends on the alertness of school teachers in recognising early symptoms and causing inquiries to be made in the case of children absent from school through illness.

Acute Epidemic Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Nine cases of this disease occurred in the Aghadowey Dispensary District, in the Coleraine Rural District, in November and December of last year. There were several deaths. No connection could be traced between the cases and, except that all the houses were situated in the low-lying lands close to the River Bann, the cases had nothing in common. In the Irvinestown Dispensary District, situated in the Irvinestown Rural District, a more extensive outbreak occurred at the beginning of this year. Thirty-two cases occurred, and there were four deaths from respiratory paralysis. In several cases a number of children in the same family were attacked. A single case was reported from Clones No. 1 Rural District in November, 1913.

General Observations.

Improvement in the dwellings, especially of the labouring class, continues to make progress, but the dwellings of the smaller farmers still, in many instances, show the sanitary defects to which I have called attention for many years. The

principal defects noticeable in these houses are small, fixed windows, situate at one side of the house only; clay, flagged, or rough concrete floors, which cannot be thoroughly cleaned by washing and want of eave spouting. The manure pit is frequently close to the door and windows of the house. The Parish Committees, in districts where they exist, have done much to improve this class of dwelling. It would be well if some such scheme could be devised for the areas not scheduled as "congested." The dwellings of the poor in many of the towns, notably Longford, are insanitary in every respect. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, has done much to improve the housing of cattle and the cleanliness of milk, where it has been actively administered; but I regret to say that there are still a large number of sanitary areas where the Order has been allowed to remain practically a dead letter. The water supplies of Ballinacra, Belcoo, Blacklion, Carndonagh, Derrygonnelly, Dringloe, Pettigo, Rosses' Point, Tempo and Trillick are still defective. An excellent scheme for supplying Rosses' Point with water was devised by the County Surveyor for Sligo, and steps have been taken to carry it out. A scheme for supplying Pettigo with water has not been completed. The sewerage of the places named is also very defective.

BRENDAN MCCARTHY, *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(A.) Report of Dr. BRENDAN MCCARTHY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that very little practical work has been done as yet in the counties in my district. In most of them schemes have been formed, but these are mostly only "proposed" schemes—and little practical steps appear to have been taken to bring them into actual operation. In Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim and Tyrone Tuberculosis Officers have been appointed, and these officers have examined and advised as to the treatment of patients. Little of even this class of work has been done in County Donegal.

Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act has not been adopted, except in the small rural district of Ballinmore, which is situated in Westmeath.

The following are the particulars furnished by the County Secretaries as to the schemes adopted by their County Councils:—

Cavan.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. T. P. O'Reilly.

Sanatorium, Pearsonstown.—12 beds.

Central Dispensary.—It is proposed to erect a Central Dispensary "in County Cavan," with 4 beds.

Branch Dispensaries.—It is proposed that these should be held at Ballieborough, Bawnboy, Castlebar, Cavan, Cootehill and Enniskillen No. 2 Rural Districts.

Shelters.—It is proposed that 14 of these should be procured.

Nurses.—It is proposed to appoint a Nurse as Matron of the projected Central Dispensary, and to give a grant of £35 per year to each Rural District that forms a local Committee and elects a Nurse for its district.

Home Arrangements.—None.

Surgical Cases.—No arrangement.

Advanced Cases.—No arrangement.

Children.—No special arrangement. Two of 12 beds engaged at Peamount are intended to be reserved for children.

Estimated total annual cost £1,670

Donegal.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. E. Regan.

Sanatorium, Peamount or Rosslare.—10 beds.

Central Dispensary.—It is proposed to erect a Central Dispensary in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, Letterkenny—number of beds not yet fixed.

Branch Dispensaries.—No Branch Dispensaries are up to the present in operation.

Shelters.—One has been ordered.

Nurses.—None yet appointed.

Surgical Cases.—To be treated in County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases.—No arrangement.

Children.—No arrangement.

No estimate has been furnished as to this very incomplete scheme.

Fermanagh.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Timoney.

Sanatorium.—Arrangements for treatment at Rosslare. Number of beds not stated.

Central Dispensary.—No information. I am aware that the erection of a Central Dispensary at Enniskillen was under consideration some time ago.

Branch Dispensaries.—Branch Dispensaries have been arranged for at Belleek, Derrislin and Newtownbutler.

Shelters.—12 Shelters have been procured.

Nurses.—One Nurse has been appointed for the entire district. It is proposed that three others will be appointed later.

Home Treatment.—By patients' own Medical Attendant.

Surgical Cases.—To be treated in County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases.—To be treated in Shelters.

Children.—No arrangement.

Estimated annual cost £2,350

Leitrim.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Reynolds.

Sanatorium, Peamount or Rosslare.—10 beds.

Central Dispensary.—It is proposed to erect a Central Dispensary in connection with the County Infirmary at Carrick-on-Shannon. It is not proposed to provide any beds.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Medical Charities Dispensaries at Ballinamore, Drunkerran, Kinkough, Manorhamilton and Mohill are to be used as Branch Dispensaries by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Shelters.—None have been provided.

Nurses.—One Nurse has been appointed for the county.

Home Treatment.—"Domiliary visits," presumably by the patients' own Medical Attendant, under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer.

Surgical Cases.—To be attended to under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer.

Advanced Cases.—No provision.

Children.—No provision.

Estimated annual cost £1,200

Londonderry.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Not yet appointed.

Sanatorium.—The use of 16 beds has been arranged for at Peasouni or Rosaclare.

Central Dispensary.—It is proposed to provide a Central Dispensary at Coleraine with 4 beds.

Branch Dispensaries.—Branch Dispensaries are to be provided at Larnadey and Magherafelt.

Nurses.—It is proposed to appoint 5 Nurses.

Surgical Cases.—To be treated at County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases.—No arrangement.

Children.—No arrangement.

Londonderry County Borough.

Sir Henry Miller informs me that it is the intention of the Corporation to erect a Central Dispensary and Sanatorium with 8 beds, 4 being used as observation beds. An agreement between the Corporation and the Insurance Committee has been come to, but the agreement has not yet been submitted to the Local Government Board for sanction. Sir Henry Miller states that it is proposed to rely on the District Nurses for the nursing of Tuberculosis cases, and that no further nursing arrangements have been agreed to. "The scheme" does not apparently deal with the care of advanced cases, home treatment, or children.

Longford.

This County Council have refused to make any scheme for the treatment of tubercular cases.

Sligo.

Dealt with in report of Sir Acheson MacCallagh.

Tyrone.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. Langan O'Keefe.

Sanatorium.—Dungannon House, Dungannon, has been acquired for use as a Sanatorium; 30 beds.

Central Dispensary.—It is proposed to set up a Central Dispensary at Omagh with 8 beds.

Branch Dispensaries.—It is proposed to set up Branch Dispensaries at Strabane, Cookstown and Aghnacloy, with 8 beds in each.

Shelters.—It is proposed to obtain 6 shelters.

Nurses.—Number not stated, but probably 2, at Omagh and Strabane.

Home Treatment.—Patients' own Medical Attendant.

Surgical Cases.—To be treated in County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases.—To be treated in approved Hospitals in Dublin. It is not stated how the cases are to be got to Dublin nor what Hospitals are referred to. General Hospitals will not take in this class of case. Some suitable arrangement should, therefore, be made to deal with these cases locally.

Children.—No special provision.

Estimated annual cost £4,000

BARNARD MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector.

(j) REPORT OF DR. C. J. MACCORMACK, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT UNDER HIS CHARGE.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the public health of the district under my charge during the year 1913-1914. The district includes the greater portion of the Province of Munster, and is comprised of the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Kerry (with the exception of Listowel Union), and portion of Limerick.

Small-Pox.

No case of Small-Pox occurred in my district during the past year. The Vaccination Acts are efficiently administered with the exception (as mentioned in the previous year's report) of the Unions of Fermoy, Tralee, and Dingle, where the prejudices of a small minority tend to expose the unvaccinated children to the dangers of contracting a peculiarly repulsive and filthy disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Five cases of the disease were reported from the Kilsatherine Dispensary District of the Castletown Rural District in November last, but there were only two families attacked, and no further case occurred in the district.

Enteric Fever.

The decrease in the number of cases of Enteric Fever reported during the past year (as in the previous three years) still continues, and it is satisfactory to note that this steady and gradual decline synchronises with improved sanitation, including provision of pure and sufficient water supplies and proper supervision over the milk supplies, as well as a general compliance with the requirements of Article 35 (6) of the Board's Sanitary Order of the 3rd May, 1909.

Outbreaks of the disease occurred in the Cabercreven and Keshbeg Dispensary Districts of the Cabercreven Union; in the Berrisoleigh Dispensary District of Thurles Union; in the Tullagh Dispensary District of Skibbereen Union, and in the Piltown and Carrick-on-Suir No. 2 Dispensary Districts of Carrick-on-Suir Union, as well as in the Urban Districts of Clonmel, Dungarvan and Thurles.

Seventeen persons contracted enteric fever in the Cabercreven Rural District; fifteen in the Thurles Rural District, and eleven in the Carrick-on-Suir Rural Districts Nos. 1 and 3. A special report was submitted in regard to each of these three outbreaks.

In the Skibbereen Rural District, seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, all of which occurred in the Tullagh Dispensary District, and were stated to have been caused by the use of water taken from a polluted well.

Eleven cases of Enteric Fever occurred in the Urban District of Dungarvan; eight persons contracted the disease in Clonmel Urban District, and one in the Urban District of Thurles; the cause of the disease in the majority of the persons affected was said to be defective sewerage and faulty house and yard drains. In the Tralee Urban District nineteen cases of Enteric Fever were notified, and in some of these the infection was attributed to the use of infected milk, but the origin of the disease, in the majority of the patients affected, could not be definitely traced. In Mallow Rural District, six cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the year, and were said to be due in most cases to the use of polluted water. Eighteen cases of Enteric Fever were reported from the Dingle Rural District in the month of February last, and, although the origin of the disease was not easily ascertained, I think the probable source of infection might, in the first of the cases, be ascribed to polluted water supplies.

In Cork County Borough during the year twenty-three cases of Enteric Fever were notified, as compared with seventeen in the previous year, thirty-two in 1911, fifty-four in 1910, and seventy-four in 1909.

Typhus Fever.

In Cork County Borough two cases of Typhus Fever were notified during the year as compared with one in the previous year. The disease in one case was attributed to overcrowding and general insanitary conditions. In the other no cause was assigned, nor was the type of fever clearly defined.

In Dingle Rural District twenty-six cases of Typhus Fever occurred, the majority of those affected belonging to the Ventry Dispensary District and comprising chiefly the children of the infected households. The conditions usually recognized as favouring the development of the fever were present, namely, overcrowding and general insanitary surroundings. In Cork Rural District, three cases of Typhus Fever occurred, and were stated to have been due to the general insanitary state of the premises. Two cases of Typhus Fever were reported from the Skibbereen Rural District, three from Waterford County Borough, one from the Enniscorthy Dispensary District of Cahersiveen Rural District, one from the Mallow Urban District, and one from the Waterford No. 2 Rural District.

Diphtheria

In Cork County Borough twenty-six cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with fifty-two cases in the previous year. The cause of the disease was generally ascribed to defective, or badly-ventilated, sewers or drains. In Waterford County Borough only three cases of Diphtheria occurred during the period under review. I am pleased to be again in a position to state that there has been no serious outbreak of this disease in any part of my district during the year, and I think that the general and special preventive measures now taken to check the spread of Diphtheria are mainly responsible for the marked diminution in the number and virulence of the attacks. From the Rural Districts of Carrick-on-Suir, Skibbereen, Bandon, and Mallow, and the Urban Districts of Clonmel and Dungarvan, only odd cases of the disease were reported during the year.

Scarlatina

In Cork County Borough ninety-two cases of Scarlatina were notified, as compared with ninety-four cases in the previous year. Outbreaks of this disease were reported from the Urban Districts of Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir, and from the Rural Districts of Bandon, Kilmacthomas, Clonmel, Kanturk, Middleton and Skibbereen. The disease was of a very mild type, and to this cause was attributed its dissemination in one or two of the epidemics reported.

Measles

In Cork County Borough one hundred and seventy-three cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with ninety-six cases in the previous year. The few deaths that occurred were stated to be due to respiratory complications. The disease has assumed a much milder form in recent years. Smaller epidemics of measles occurred in Tralee Urban and Rural Districts, Dingle Rural District, and in the Rural Districts of Millstreet, Kilmaley, Fermoy, and Tipperary. The general

public usually speak of measles as if it were a most trivial ailment, but it should never be forgotten that the disease may leave behind it disablements of all sorts especially among weakly children, who have to live under unhealthy conditions in the slum areas of our large cities and towns.

Whooping Cough

A return of the number of cases of Whooping Cough is not available, as the disease is not compulsorily notifiable. The disease prevailed in Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts, and also in the Rural Districts of Tralee and Dungloe. The public generally regard Whooping Cough in the same light as Measles, and refuse to adopt the most elementary principles of isolation and other measures of protection.

Dysentrical Diseases.

In Cork County Borough, diarrhoea is scheduled as a notifiable disease from the 1st June to the 1st October. During the year three hundred and twenty cases were notified, as compared with seventy-one cases in the previous year. Epidemic diarrhoea is chiefly found amongst children of two years and under, and in the parts of the City where the houses are overcrowded and the surroundings insanitary. I must again repeat that, in my opinion, the Notification of Births Act is a method which should commend itself to the careful consideration of the Cork Corporation, as it would help immeasurably to lessen the death-rate amongst new-born infants by placing mothers in the position of receiving the necessary advice and instruction in everything that appertains to the care and proper feeding of their infants, as well as to their own health and well-being. In Waterford County Borough, dysentrical diseases were prevalent during the late summer and autumn, the chief victims of the disease being the children of the poor. No returns are available, as epidemic diarrhoea is not a notifiable disease in Waterford County Borough.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THE DISTRICT GENERALLY UNDER MY CHARGE.

Cork County Borough.—The general death-rate for 1913 is 24.5, which shows an increase on that of the previous year, 1912, namely 19.1. The zymotic death-rate for the same period was, in 1913, 1.9, and in 1912, .7.

The chief contributory causes for the increased zymotic death-rate were epidemic diarrhoea, which caused 114 deaths; measles, 16 deaths; enteric fever, 6 deaths, scarlatina, 4 deaths; and diphtheria, which caused 3 deaths. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 262 deaths, and to the other forms of tuberculous 79 deaths were attributed. The disease has been made a voluntarily notifiable one for some years past, but it seems to have become practically inoperative, judging by the number of

notifications received for Cork County Borough for the past three years, namely, 3 in 1911, 3 in 1912, and 4 in 1913. These figures alone point strongly to the great necessity that exists for the adoption of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, by the Sanitary Authority.

Waterford County Borough.—In Waterford County Borough for the past four years the general death-rate was as follows:—1910, 20.2; 1911, 17.2; 1912, 18.0; 1913, 20.8.

The zymotic death-rate for the same periods was, in 1910, 1.8; 1911, 1.9; 1912, 1.2, and 1913, 4.8.

The principal epidemic diseases notified during the past year are as follows:—Dysentery, 3 cases; typhus fever, 3 cases; enteric fever, 2 cases; and erysipelas, 3 cases. Epidemic diarrhoea and tuberculosis mainly contributed to the exceptionally high zymotic death-rate for 1913—4.8 per 1,000.

Clonmel Urban District.—The general death-rate in the district was, in 1908, 30.6; 1909, 13.2; 1910, 21.2; 1911, 14.5; 1912, 16.8; 1913, 18.4; whilst the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases for the same period was as follows:—1908, 15; 1909, 8; 1910, 3; 1911, 1.4; 1912, 2.0; 1913, 1.9. The District was visited by a widespread epidemic of scarlatina during the past year. The disease was prevalent, with slight intermissions, from April, 1913, to November last. The extent and spread of the outbreak were attributed to the early (and possibly mild) cases escaping recognition, and, therefore, not being visited by a doctor or notified to the sanitary authority.

Tralee Urban District.—The general death-rate in this district was in 1908, 28.8; 1909, 19.0; 1910, 19.4; 1911, 15.0; 1912, 13.4; 1913, 19.5; whilst the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases for those years was as follows:—1908, 3.0; 1909, 1.2; 1910, 1.2; 1911, 1.3; 1912, 1.8; 1913, 4.3. A severe type of whooping-cough and measles prevailed in this district during the early part of last year, and was attended, in the large majority of cases, with respiratory complications, which caused a large number of deaths.

Queenstown Urban District.—The general death-rate in this district for each of the past six years was as follows:—1908, 15.7; 1909, 16.4; 1910, 18.5; 1911, 15.6; 1912, 11.9; 1913, 19.2; whilst the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases for these years was as follows:—In 1908, 2; 1909, .4; 1910, .6; 1911, 1.4; 1912, .5; 1913, 3.4. Diarrhoeal diseases were chiefly responsible for the deaths in the latter class.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I am pleased to report that the various sanitary authorities in my district now recognise the full importance of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, and have accordingly made arrangements, in almost every instance, for expert supervision over the milk supply by appointing Veterinary Inspectors for the purpose. The valuable and far-reaching results that must accrue from a thorough and efficient administration of the Order can hardly be questioned, when we

remember the importance of milk as an article of food, and the possible dangers, if exposed to infection, of its harbouring the disease germs of our very worst fevers, and also of tuberculosis. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Councils, both in the Rural and Urban Districts, to see that the provisions of the Dairies Order are thoroughly and systematically carried out.

C. J. MACCORMACK, *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(*k*) Report of Dr. C. J. MACCORMACK, Medical Inspector. To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—The question of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has assumed far greater importance and more definite shape since provision under the National Insurance and Finance Acts, 1911, enabled the Councils of the Counties and County Boroughs in Ireland to make special arrangements for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis within their area. It is very gratifying to find how the different Councils in the South-Western District availed themselves of these opportunities and acted on the recommendation outlined in the Board's circular letter in the preparation of their schemes. It is only necessary to give here particulars relating to one of the counties in the Munster District, where a whole-time medical specialist, assisted by specially trained nurses, is devoting his services to all those affected with tubercular disease within the County of Waterford.

The following is a summary of the report compiled by the Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Dennehy, of the work carried out in connection with tuberculosis in Waterford County from the time of the opening of the Central and Branch Dispensaries to the close of the year 1913.—

Table I., showing attendance each month.

	September	October	November	December
Dungarven	19	28	43	52
Lisnace	9	47	50	50
Waterford	3	12	28	14

Table II., showing the number of attendances and new patients on each Dispensary day from September to December, 1913, at Dungarven.

	September				October			November				December					
Dungarven	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30
Attendances	2	5	5	7	5	4	11	5	11	11	7	19	9	11	12	6	10
New Patients	2	5	—	2	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	4	2	3	3	—	—
Total: 17 Days = 148 Attendances 29 New Patients.																	

Table III., showing number of Dispensary days, attendances and patients.

(1) Dispensary Days	49.
(2) Attendances	361.
(3) Patients	73.

Table IV., showing number of contacts examined.

		Dungannon	Lismore	Waterford
Households	26	9	14	3
Examined	102	40	48	14
Tubercular	72	28	34	10

Table V.

(1) Patients receiving tuberculin treatment,	10
(2) Injections given,	78
(3) Microscopic examination of sputum,	40
(4) Consultations with medical practitioners in County Waterford,	14
(5) Patients sent for sanatorium treatment,	8

Of these, four have returned, three of whom are apparent cures, and one very much improved. All four are on full work, and the remaining four are still in the Sanatorium.

(6) Patients suffering from advanced type of the disease sent to St. Patrick's Hospital, Cork,	3
Of these, one died, one discharged slightly improved, and the third patient is still receiving treatment at the Hospital.	

(7)	Visits of Nurses.
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1903.	Chief Tuberculosis Nurse	Part-time Nurse employed in Lismore Dispensary District
September	21	9
October	40	46
November	35	32
December	34	34
Total	170	141

I think a study of the foregoing Tables cannot fail to draw particular attention to the great importance that is attached in the formulation of a Tuberculosis Scheme to the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary for each county, as specially referred to in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis.

CHARLES J. MCCORMACK, Medical Inspector.

(D) REPORT OF DR BRIAN O'BRIEN, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT UNDER HIS CHARGE.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the health of the district under my charge during the year ended the 31st March, 1914 —

Small-pox

No case of this disease has been notified in my district during the year under report, nor indeed has there been a case in this district for many years past.

In the greater part of the district the Vaccination Acts are enforced by the Guardians, but in the Ardce, Carrickmacross and Newry Unions, as the result of the Guardians refusing to prosecute the parents in default, a large proportion of the children are unvaccinated.

Enteric Fevers.

In Belfast County Borough there has been a considerable increase in the number of enteric fever cases notified during the past year, as compared with the previous four years. No definite cause could be ascertained for this increase, and no definite outbreak occurred. The cases were notified from different parts of the city, and were fairly evenly spread over the entire period.

The following table shows the incidence and mortality from enteric fever in the County Borough during the past ten years:—

Year	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths Registered	Annual Rate of Mortality per 10,000
1904	330	111	3.9
1905	331	128	3.9
1906	351	49	2.4
1907	334	52	2.2
1908	374	57	1.5
1909	40	20	.5
1910	85	12	.3
1911	95	15	.4
1912	51	17	.4
1913	151	25	.6

In the Dundalk Urban District 37 cases of enteric and simple continued fever were notified, and 9 from the portion of the Rural District adjoining the town. A few cases of the disease were notified during the months of June and July, 1913, but the maximum number of cases occurred in August. Suspicion was attached to the milk supply obtained from a dairyman in the Rural District, and the sale of milk was stopped. In spite of this precautionary measure, and though the number of cases declined, fresh cases of enteric continued to occur. The insanitary condition of portion of the town may have contributed to

the prevalence of the disease, as many of the houses are provided with privy middens, which should be replaced by water-closets.

From the Newry Urban District 9 cases were reported, of which a certain number were attributed to the eating of shell-fish obtained from beds believed to be contaminated.

In the Holywood Urban District 10 cases were notified in October, 1913, and probably were due to the use of water obtained from wells, which the people had recourse to on account of the shortage in the public water supply. A sample of water obtained from these wells was submitted to bacteriological examination, and proved to be seriously contaminated. The Urban Council are taking the necessary steps to supplement the water supply.

Five cases were reported from Bangor Urban District, but no definite cause could be assigned for their occurrence.

A small outbreak of 6 cases occurred in the village of Market-hill, in the Armagh Rural District. The persons affected had obtained their water supply from a private well sunk in proximity to some privies, owing to which cause the water in the well was probably contaminated. The well in question was closed, and no further cases occurred.

A very serious outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the Dispensary District of Moneymore, in the Magherafelt Rural District, County Derry. In the latter end of August, 1913, three cases were reported to the Board by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. McIvor, and it was thought probable that they were due to the use of impure water. Early in September the outbreak assumed a serious aspect, and I visited the district to confer with the Medical Officer of Health.

The scattered character of the outbreak and the fact that the infected persons had used water obtained from different sources led us to think that some cause other than impure water must be looked for to account for the outbreak. As the result of careful inquiries, we came to the conclusion that it was highly probable that the outbreak had been caused by the use of separated milk obtained from the Moneymore Creamery, and for the following reasons:—First, the disease was strictly limited to the area from which this creamery obtained its milk supplies; secondly, nearly all the cases had occurred in isolated farm-houses, whose occupants had received separated milk from the creamery.

Having arrived at this conclusion, we approached the creamery authorities, and suggested to them that they should discontinue to receive milk from farmers in the Moneymore District, but they were unable to see their way to agree to this. The creamery authorities, however, agreed to issue notices informing their customers that the separated milk should only be used for the feeding of animals, &c.

We made enquiries as to the manner in which the pasteurisation of the milk was carried out, and were informed that the milk was never heated to less than 185°F., and rarely less than 190°F., and, on the occasion when I visited the creamery during

the process of separation, the milk was leaving the separator at the latter figure.

From the outset of the outbreak the sale of milk from infected premises had been prevented. In the majority of cases the patients were removed to Magherafelt Fever Hospital for medical treatment, and in each instance the disinfection of the premises where cases had occurred was carefully carried out. The total number of cases came to 56, and of these 31 occurred in September and 17 in October, 1913.

Typhus Fever.

I regret to say that during the year under report typhus fever made its appearance in Belfast County Borough, 18 cases have been notified to the Board.

The first cases were reported on the 6th September, 1913, being Mr. and Mrs. C., who were removed to the Fever Hospital. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that a Mrs. B. had died on the 12th August, her death being thought to be due to pneumonia. After Mrs. B.'s death her daughter went to reside with the C.'s. It was further ascertained that three weeks previous to her death Mrs. B. had purchased old clothes, which had been imported from Glasgow. Following these two cases above mentioned 10 other persons contracted the disease, and in every case it was shown that there had been a contact with previously infected persons. The last of the cases occurred on the 9th October, 1913.

On the 29th December, 1913, a driver of one of the Corporation vans used for the removal of infected clothing developed typhus. During the month of November previously his mother-in-law and his father-in-law, with whom he resided, had been ill, but the nature of their illness was not definitely ascertained.

On the 31st December a case of typhus was removed from a lodging-house in Sixton Street, but in this case no cause for the infection could be ascertained.

On the 27th February, 1914, a further case of the disease was removed to hospital, and subsequently three persons, who had been in contact with this patient, also contracted the disease.

The Public Health Department took every requisite precaution to prevent the spread of typhus fever, the patients were invariably promptly removed to hospital, and both the houses infected and the houses adjoining were thoroughly disinfected. In addition to these measures a close supervision was kept over all contacts by the sanitary staff, and they were daily visited by the Medical Officer of Health of the district.

A small outbreak of typhus fever occurred in the Carrickmacross Rural District, six cases being notified from two farm-houses by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. McCaul. The Medical Officer of Health had the cases immediately removed to hospital, the houses disinfected, and the clothing burnt, with the result that no extension of the disease took place.

No cause could be ascertained to account for this outbreak.

Scarlatina.

Scarlatina, which for some years has been very prevalent in my district, has shown no sign of abatement during the past year. In the Belfast County Borough during recent years the number of cases notified has shown a regular increase, but during the year 1918 the increase was very marked, 2,155 cases being notified, as compared with 916 in 1912. This continued increase in the number of cases notified has been accompanied by a marked increase in the death-rate amongst the patients.

In 1910 there was a mortality rate of 8·4 per cent of those attacked. In 1911 it was 4·8, in 1912 5·2, and in 1913 the percentage rose to 7·1.

The number of deaths which were registered from scarlatina in the County Borough of Belfast during the year 1913 was 158, a mortality which has not been approached for nearly 30 years past. The epidemic was confined to no special part of the city nor to any particular period of that year. During the months of November and December, however, a marked increase took place, with the result that the accommodation provided at Purdyburn Fever Hospital and at the Union Fever Hospital was insufficient for patients requiring admission, and additional accommodation had to be obtained from the Guardians.

On account of the serious nature of the outbreak the Public Health Authorities took special steps to endeavour to control the spread of the disease, and, with this object in view, they appointed two Medical Practitioners to act as temporary Medical Officers of Health to supervise contacts and to inspect school children. During the month of December an infected milk supply was believed to have been the means of causing about 20 cases in the Malone District.

During the latter half of 1918 a very extensive outbreak of scarlatina occurred in the Newry Urban District, which subsequently spread into the adjoining Rural Districts. In the Urban District the cases began to occur in the middle of the summer, and continued to be reported up to the end of the year, 85 cases having been reported to the Board during this period. The disease was of a very mild type, and no deaths were registered from it. This fact probably contributed to the difficulty of controlling the outbreak. During the autumn the Rural Districts of Newry No. 1 and 2 became involved, the latter district being much more seriously affected. 80 cases were reported from the No. 2 District, and 33 from the No. 1 District. During the outbreak the accommodation at the Union Fever Hospital proved to be insufficient, and further accommodation was provided, in which the convalescents were housed. In December, 1918, the outbreak extended from the Newry No. 2 District into the adjoining Dispensary District of Markethill, and 14 cases were reported to the Board.

In the last two annual reports which I made to the Board I referred to the prevalence of scarlatina in the Banbridge Urban and Rural Districts, and I regret to say that the disease has

continued to be prevalent therein during the past year. 34 cases were reported from the Urban District and 47 from the Rural.

In the Stewartstown Dispensary District of the Cookstown Rural District an outbreak of a severe type occurred during December and January, 24 cases being reported, 3 of which proved fatal. In Portadown Urban District scarlatina continued to be prevalent, 45 cases being reported during the year. In the Newtownards Urban District and in the village of Comber, in the Newtownards Rural District, scarlatina was prevalent during the winter months, 39 cases being reported from the Urban District and 26 from Comber. In addition to the above-mentioned outbreaks, 24 cases were reported from the Ballycastle Rural District, 17 from Bangor Urban District, 11 from Lisburn Rural District, 8 from Hillsborough Rural District, and 20 from the Lisburn Urban District.

Diphtheria

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria notified in Belfast County Borough during the year 1913, 376 being notified as compared with 369 in the previous year; 53 deaths were registered during the period under report in the County Borough from this disease. In the remainder of my district the disease was not generally prevalent. The districts from which any considerable number of cases were notified were the Larne Urban District and Lishinn Urban District.

In my last two annual reports I drew attention to the prevalence of diphtheria in Larne Urban and Rural Districts, and I am pleased to say that the incidence of the disease in the Urban District has shown a marked decline during the past year, 22 cases having been notified, as compared with 65 in 1912, and 85 in 1911. In the Rural District the disease has absolutely died out. From the Lishinn Urban District 17 cases were reported at different periods during the year.

Measles

During the early part of the year 1913 measles were prevalent in the Belfast County Borough, and 182 deaths were registered from this cause.

In the Newry Urban District a very severe outbreak took place, resulting in 57 deaths. This disease was the main cause for the excessive death-rate recorded for this locality.

Outbreaks were also reported from the Armagh Urban and Rural Districts, from the Rural Districts of Downpatrick and Crossmaglen, and from the Portrush Urban District.

Epidemic Diarrhoea

As the result of the dry summer of 1913, epidemic diarrhoea was prevalent in the Belfast County Borough and during the year under report 457 deaths were registered from this cause. The disease was also prevalent in several urban districts, and

notably in those towns where privy middens are permitted to remain as the usual type of sanitary convenience.

In the Urban District of Dundalk 18 deaths were registered from the disease, in Lisburn 19, in Portadown 17, in Ballymena 13, and in Newtownards 15.

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

TOWN DISTRICTS DEATH-RATES

All Causes

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Belfast County Borough	19.3	18.2	18.4	17.2	18.1	18.8
Dundalk	44.4	10.8	16.7	15.2	19.4	17.4
Newry	39.4	16.8	18.4	18.8	18.1	22.2
Lurgan	38.6	19.6	17.5	17.5	17.6	15.5
Lisburn	18.2	23.4	19.7	16.8	16.9	17.5
Ballymena	17.1	18.3	16.4	19.1	16.7	18.7
Portadown	17.9	14.7	17.7	18.8	17.8	16.2
Newtownards	21.0	20.4	19.1	20.6	18.4	20.7
Armagh	15.7	14.5	15.3	13.0	13.1	14.4

Principal Epidemic Diseases

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Belfast County Borough	1.8	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.3
Dundalk	7	6	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.8
Newry	6	1.0	.5	.9	2.1	3.9
Lurgan	1.8	1.2	5.4	2.1	1.3	0.5
Lisburn	.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	.5	2.5
Ballymena	.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.3
Portadown	1.1	.2	2.4	1.7	.4	1.4
Newtownards	1.7	1.2	2.3	4.6	.3	2.1
Armagh	1	1.2	.7	.5	.3	.6

From the foregoing table it will be seen that during the year 1913 a higher death-rate prevailed in most of the towns, both from all causes, and from the principal epidemic diseases.

The death-rate in Belfast County Borough is slightly higher than it has been for some years past, and this increase has been chiefly caused by the higher death-rate from zymotic diseases, of which measles, scarlet fever, and diarrhoea caused a large number of deaths. The death-rate from phthisis, 2.1 per 1,000, still remains regrettably high, and shows no decrease during the past year.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases in Newry has been excessive, and was almost entirely due to a virulent outbreak of measles, which caused 57 deaths. In addition, six deaths were due to enteric fever in this district. A high death-rate has again been recorded in Newtownards, where an undue

number of deaths has been caused by phthisis and other diseases of the chest. In almost all the Urban Districts under my charge the hot summer of 1913 was the cause of an increased number of deaths from diarrhoea.

In Belfast County Borough during the year under report two additional pavilions at Purdystown Fever Hospital were completed, which have been in use for some months. Notwithstanding the increased accommodation thus afforded, this institution has not been sufficiently large to receive cases of infectious diseases requiring segregation, and the Fever Hospital at the Union had to be largely made use of.

The new Abattoir, which I believe compares favourably with any other in the United Kingdom, has been completed, and was opened for use in August last. Since the 1st January, 1914, all the private slaughter-houses in the city have been closed.

The House Cleansing Department has been reorganised, and it is hoped that this step will lead to economy and to improvement in the domestic scavenging of the city. A scheme for the abolition of certain insanitary areas was formulated by the Corporation some years ago, and the condemned areas were cleared, in order that suitable houses for the working classes might be erected thereon. No effective step has, however, as yet been taken to provide these houses.

The Belfast, Holywood, and Castlereagh Joint Board have continued to keep the nuisance caused by decomposed seaweed on the eastern shore of Belfast Lough under control.

New sewage schemes have been completed for the Andersonstown District by the Belfast Rural Council, and for Greenisland by the Larne Rural District Council. The latter Council have also provided a gravitation water supply for the village of Carnlough.

A new water supply for the town of Rathfriland from the Mourne Mountains is being provided by the Newry No. 1 Rural District Council, and the Urban Districts of Newry and Holywood are each taking steps to improve their existing water supplies.

During the year the Board ordered an inquiry to be held regarding a complaint that the Tanderagee Urban and Rural Districts had made default in providing their respective districts with a proper water supply. The water supplies of the Urban Districts of Ballyclare and Cootehill are still unsatisfactory, and no effective action has been taken to improve them.

The sewerage systems of the Urban Districts of Portadown, Larne, Monaghan, Ballyclare and Cootehill and Keady are very defective.

In the district under my charge the several sanitary authorities have appointed officers to enforce the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1906. The manner in which this Order is carried out by local authorities varies much in different districts; the Councils of those districts from which most milk is supplied

enforce the Order more strictly, with the result that in these districts a marked improvement is to be observed in the condition under which milk is produced. In other districts there is need for much more energetic action on the part of the sanitary authorities and their officers.

BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) Report of DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year considerable progress has been made by the County Councils in this district in formulating and putting into execution schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis in connection with the National Insurance Act.

Belfast County Borough—The Corporation have adopted an extensive scheme for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the County Borough. This scheme embraces the acquisition of the Abbey Sanatorium from the Board of Guardians, and it is proposed to provide 200 additional beds in this institution. The scheme also provides for the establishment of Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the city, and for the domiciliary treatment of patients. The Corporation have appointed Dr. Trimble, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, and in addition have appointed two Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officers. The gross estimated cost of carrying out this scheme is £41,628 per annum.

Down County—The County Council have adopted a scheme which contemplates the provision of a sanatorium containing 75 beds and are at present in negotiation with regard to a suitable site. They propose to open at least five Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the county, two of which, at Banbridge and Newtownards, have been opened for over a year, and are largely attended. They have appointed Dr. Gillespie Tuberculosis Medical Officer, and have also appointed an assistant to him. The contemplated annual expenditure on this scheme comes to £7,500.

Armagh County—The County Council have adopted a scheme involving an expenditure of £3,500 per annum. This scheme provides for a sanatorium and central Tuberculosis Dispensary at Armagh, the site for which has already been acquired. They also propose to establish branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Lurgan, Portadown and Bessbrook. The County Council have appointed Dr. Robinson Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Louth County—The County Council have adopted a scheme involving an expenditure of £1,881 per annum. This scheme provides for twelve beds, which have been acquired at the Peamont Sanatorium. A Central Tuberculosis Dispensary is to be

erected at Dundalk, and in the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made with the Louth County Infirmary. Branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been started at Carlingford and Ardee, but as yet no provision has been made for a Dispensary at Drogheda on account of the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site. The County Council have appointed Dr. McQuillan Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Monaghan County.—The County Council have decided to convert the Berrimall Fever Hospital at Monaghan into a combined Sanatorium and Central Dispensary, and in addition they propose to establish branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Castleblayney and Clones. The County Council have appointed Dr. Halpenny as Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Andrus County.—The County Council have a scheme which provides for the establishment of Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Ballymena and at Lishorn, but as yet these dispensaries have not been opened. Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the county have been sent to the Foster Green Sanatorium. The County Council have appointed Dr. Patrick Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

As the result of the steps which the different County Councils are taking in dealing with tuberculosis, I believe that in the course of a comparatively short time a marked decline in the present excessive death-rate from this disease will be recorded.

BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector*

(ii) *Report of Dr. BRIAN O'BRIEN on an outbreak of Epidemic Infantile Paralysis in the Cookstown Rural District.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you a report on the prevalence of epidemic infantile paralysis or acute poliomyelitis in my district, with special reference to a very severe outbreak of this disease in the neighbourhood of Cough, in County Tyrone. Sporadic cases of infantile paralysis have occurred in this county for a long period, but it is only quite recently that outbreaks of the disease, showing its contagious nature, have been noted, and, on account of the change which has taken place in the character of the disease, I may perhaps be permitted to give a short account of the epidemiological history of epidemic infantile paralysis.

The recognition of infantile paralysis as a separate disease is due to the work of Heine, who, in 1840, described its acute and chronic stages.

Following the work of Heine, little advance was made in our knowledge of infantile paralysis until 1887, when Medin called attention to its occurrence in fairly widespread outbreaks. Since the latter date very extensive epidemics (particularly since 1905) have been recorded in Europe, and especially in Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Austria, and in North America. A severe epidemic of over 1,000 cases, which occurred in Sweden,

in 1905-6, was very carefully investigated by Wickham, who has added much to our knowledge of the disease.

In Great Britain and Ireland small outbreaks have been reported during recent years; and, apparently the disease is becoming more prevalent in these countries.

The absence of records of outbreaks of infantile paralysis previous to 1880 makes it appear probable that the disease has only assumed its epidemic character since that date. The progress of the disease in the countries most affected has in every case been identical; small groups of cases appearing at first, then localized outbreaks, followed by an extensive epidemic, and, as Romer says, "The progress of the epidemics is comparable to that of the North-American pearlie fires, which begin with a small outbreak and spread insidiously, and finally burst with a mighty conflagration."

Up to the present time epidemic infantile paralysis has chiefly affected the more northern countries of Europe and the United States. The disease is more prevalent in the late summer and autumn months.

Children, and particularly those in the first five years of life, are much more frequently affected, but in times of epidemics adults also contract the disease, and in their case the prognosis is even worse than in the case of children.

Of the contagious character of the disease there is now little or no doubt, and for proof of this fact the work of Wickham was invaluable. In his investigations during the epidemic in Sweden in 1905, where compulsory notification was in force, he was able almost invariably to prove contact, if not with a previously infected person, at least with a person who had been in contact with a previous case.

The contagious character of the disease is especially shown by its occurrence among members of the same family. During the 1905 epidemic in Sweden, in 28 per cent. of the houses affected more than one member of the family was attacked. In Austria, 38 per cent. were attacked, while in the severe outbreak which occurred in the State of Nebraska in 1909, the percentage of houses in which more than one member of the family was affected rose to 40.

The manner in which the disease spreads is very similar to that of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and it is almost certain that the disease is communicated not only by the patients and by the convalescents, but also by means of healthy carriers.

The abortive cases, which are frequently seen during an epidemic, are probably a prolific means of spreading the disease. In addition to the spread of the disease direct from man to man, recent experiments tend to show that the disease may possibly be transmitted by means of the stable fly (*Stomoxys Calcitrans*).

Infantile paralysis is caused by one of the large groups of micro-organisms which are known as filterable; that is to say, the micro-organism is capable of passing through the pores of a Berkfeld or Chamberland filter.

During the past few months Flexner, of New York, has announced that he has been able to grow this micro-organism in an anaerobic medium.

In 1909 Landsteiner showed that it was possible to transmit the disease to monkeys, who, as the result of inoculation, suffered from a typical attack of poliomyelitis.

Heine, in his description of infantile paralysis, attributed the disease to an inflammatory lesion of the spinal cord, but recent experience and investigation has shown this to be too restricted, and that not only is the spinal cord involved, but also the brain and meninges.

The clinical manifestations of the disease are extraordinarily varied, and several types have been described.

The village of Cough, in the neighbourhood of which the severe outbreak to which I have referred took place, is situated in County Tyrone, on the border of County Londonderry. The locality is an unusually isolated one, being some six miles from the nearest railway station, and is traversed by no main road.

The district, though a purely rural one, is fairly thickly populated, the inhabitants being engaged in farming and in the fishing industry, which is carried on in Lough Neagh, on the western border of which lake the district is situated. The parents of the affected children were for the most part in humble circumstances, and the disease chiefly occurred amongst the occupants of thatched cottages, in which the living accommodation was limited to two or, at the most, three rooms. Under these conditions, effective isolation was quite impracticable, and the Medical Officer of Health endeavoured to persuade the parents to permit the patients to be removed to hospital, but without success. On the 1st November, 1913, Dr. Burgess, the Medical Officer of Health of the Cough Dispensary District, reported to the Board the existence of a severe outbreak of poliomyelitis in his district and in the adjoining district of Moneymore. On the same date he communicated with me. I visited the district on the 2nd November, and on subsequent dates, being on one occasion accompanied by Dr. Gaudiner Robb, Medical Superintendent of the Purdysham Infectious Diseases Hospital, Belfast County Borough. I also visited the infected houses with Dr. Burgess, and saw many of the patients.

The disease appears to have originated in County Londonderry, in the portion of the Moneymore Dispensary District adjoining Cough, the first case having been observed by Dr. Burgess in this locality on the 11th October. On the 14th October two further cases were seen—one a sister of the previous patient and the other in an adjacent house. On the 14th October a case occurred in the neighbourhood of Arboe, five miles away, but no connection could be traced between this case and the previous case in County Londonderry. From this date onwards until the end of November fresh cases constantly occurred. I have appended to this report a list of the cases which came under notice showing the age and sex of the patient, the date of onset, and the more prominent symptoms. I regret that it is impossible

for me to give the symptoms in more detail, but during the outbreak Dr. Burgess (to whom I am indebted for the information) was so overworked that it was impossible for him to take notes of each individual case.

With regard to the cases generally, I may say that in the initial stage gastric disturbance was a very common feature, a moderate rise in temperature, not exceeding 101.5 F., was invariably noted. Almost all the cases had rigidity of the neck, and some had retraction of the head, but in no case that I saw was the amount of retraction excessive. Any attempt to approximate the chin to the front of the chest caused intense pain, usually referred to the dorsal or lumbar region of the spine. Kernig's sign was present in many of the cases during the acute stage. Another very marked feature of the acute stage was the excessive tenderness of which the patients complained when handled, and their dislike of being moved. The knee jerks were much diminished or lost, except in case No. 34, where marked exaggeration was noted.

In two or three cases, but particularly in No. 23, inflammation of the tonsils and glands of the neck was present. No rash was observed on any of the patients.

The mental condition of the patients was never affected, and they invariably seemed quite intelligent and bright.

The severity of the early symptoms was no guide to the prognosis. Children who had marked acute symptoms recovered, some of them without any paralysis, while others, in whom the early symptoms were mild, died somewhat suddenly. No matter how mild the early symptoms are, a very guarded prognosis, both as regards life or as regards paralysis, would appear desirable in this disease.

In this outbreak there appears to have been two foci of the disease—one in County Londonderry, which accounted for eight cases, and a second, in the Arboe locality, where 32 cases occurred, and all the deaths. The people who live in these two localities differ in religion and in politics, and the children do not attend any common school; in fact, the intercourse between them is exceedingly limited.

Dr. Burgess and I made careful inquiries to endeavour to ascertain the cause of the outbreak, but we could not arrive at any satisfactory solution of the matter. In the course of our inquiries we ascertained that a child, who had suffered from acute poliomyelitis four years previously, and who had been treated for the resulting paralysis at the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, and also in the Dufferin Hospital, had been sent to Cough in the beginning of September for change of air, and in the middle of that month she attended Taolight National School. It was among children attending this school that the disease first made its appearance. It appears, however, improbable that this child was the means of starting this outbreak, having regard to the length of time which had elapsed since she suffered from the acute stage of the disease; moreover, on making inquiries at the Dufferin Hospital, no cases of poliomyelitis, so far as I could ascertain, had occurred among the children in that institution.

during her residence there. I think, however, having regard to our limited knowledge of the etiology of this disease, that the fact of this child having attended this school immediately previous to the outbreak is worthy of being recorded.

Dr. Burgess from the first recognised the anxious character of the disease, and, as I have previously stated, endeavoured to persuade the parents to allow the children to be removed to hospital, but this they absolutely refused to do, it being impossible to convince them—at least during the early period of the outbreak—of the contagious character of the disease.

Dr. Burgess had all the schools in his district closed for a period exceeding two months, and each of the infected premises was disinfected with formalin on at least three occasions.

That the disease spread so much in that portion of the district in the vicinity of Arboe may possibly have been due to the fact that during the latter portion of October and beginning of November a Mission was held, which was attended by persons from all the houses in the neighbourhood.

With regard to treatment, Dr. Burgess gave morphine on an extended trial, but could not satisfy himself that it had any preventive or curative action. The measure which seemed to give most relief was the application of hot brim to the back of the neck; this had at least the merit of being very much appreciated by the patients.

A further outbreak of acute infantile paralysis was reported to the Local Government Board from my district by Dr. Keen, Medical Officer of Health of Durnaw Dispensary District, in County Antrim. This outbreak took place during the months of December and January, and consisted of six cases. The area within which these cases occurred was a small one of less than a mile radius. The symptoms from which the patients suffered were very similar to those seen in the Cough outbreak, but the ultimate results were even worse. Of the six cases two died, three remain paralyzed, and one recovered. In the adjoining Dispensary District of Ballymoney, Dr. Boyd was called on the 20th December to see a case of acute infantile paralysis, which proved fatal the same evening. A further case occurred on the same date, in which the patient eventually developed paralysis of the left leg. In the Castlequanter Dispensary District, which also adjoins the Durnaw Dispensary District, Dr. Wallace attended another fatal case. In the month of January Dr. Patterson, of Caledon, in County Tyrone, reported a fatal case to the Board.

In the Belfast County Borough, the compulsory notification of poliomyelitis has been in force since the 17th September, 1913, and up to the present date some 25 cases have been notified. That the notification of this disease is at present defective in Belfast is, I think, almost certain, for on examining the records of the out-patient department of the Queen's Street Children's Hospital, I found that during the year ending the 30th April, 1914, 85 children suffering from the effects of this disease had been attended in that institution. These must only represent a small proportion of the cases which occur in Belfast. I must say, however, a few of these children who attended at Queen's Street were from country districts.

With reference to the increase of infantile paralysis, which I am convinced has taken place in this district during the past few years, I thought it would be of interest to compare the number of cases of infantile paralysis treated at Queen's Street Hospital during the last three years with a previous corresponding period, and having done so, the following is the result of my inquiry:—

During the years ending 31st December, 1900, 13 cases were treated; 1901, 23; 1902, 24—Total, 60 cases.

During the years ending 30th April, 1912, 51 cases were treated; 1913, 54; 1914, 85—Total, 170 cases.

These figures tend to confirm the opinion I had formed regarding the increase in infantile paralysis, especially as there was no corresponding increase in the total number of patients attending the hospital.

The increase in the disease under notice, which I believe has taken place, is not, I consider, limited to this portion of the country, as outbreaks have been reported to the Board from different parts of Ireland during the past three or four years.

In view of the epidemiological history of the disease, to which I have already referred, and having regard to its serious character, I consider that some measures should be taken to endeavour to prevent its spread in this country.

Not only does the disease cause the death of many of the patients, but, what is almost as serious, is the fact that a large proportion of those who recover from the acute stage of the disease remain for the rest of their lives crippled.

I would suggest that it would be most desirable if infantile paralysis, both of the epidemic type and of the sporadic type (for they are the same disease) were made notifiable. Such a step has already been taken in most of the continental countries, in North America and in England. The notification of this disease would give us reliable information as to its prevalence, it would help to educate the people as to its contagious character; and the fact of its being a notifiable disease would assist the Medical Officers to obtain the consent of parents to have their children isolated in hospital.—I have, &c.,

BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector.*

RETURN SHOWING CASES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE COAGH OUTBREAK.

1. J. McK.—Male, aged 6½ years; attended Twilight National School. Took ill on the 11th October, 1913. Illness commenced with vomiting and feverishness. Sore throat, enlarged glands in neck, wry neck. Rigidity of neck and back, great prostration. The early symptoms were very acute in this case. Developed paralysis of left arm and leg. Present condition—paralysis has improved; still very marked loss of power in deltoid. Six children in house.

2. K. McK.—Female, aged 1 year and 9 months. Sister of No. 1. Took ill on the 14th October. No acute symptoms. Had been able to walk, but lost the power. Developed partial paralysis of both legs, the left being the most affected. Present condition—can walk by means of holding on to chains, etc., or pushing a stool.

3. W. M. K.—Male, aged 6 years. Had been attending Tamnaght National School, lived next door to Nos. 1 and 2. Took ill on the 14th October, with vomiting; was fairly well for some days after this. He suddenly developed severe headache and pain in back, was very tender to the touch, and hated to be moved, though at the same time wanted his position in bed to be changed. Developed paralysis of right side of face and both legs, the left being the more affected. Present condition—facial paralysis still present. Can walk fairly well, though there is marked loss of power and wasting of the extensor muscles of the left thigh. Three other children in house.

4. A. C.—Female, aged $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, lived 5 miles from Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Took suddenly ill on the 14th October. Great pain in back and head, great rigidity of head and back, marked retraction of the head. Developed paralysis of both legs, and died on the third day of illness. Six other children in house.

5. A. M.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on the 18th October, with vomiting; great pain in head and back, particularly in the lumbar region. Difficulty in passing urine. No paralysis developed. Present condition—normal. Eight other children in house.

6. M. D.—Female, aged 8 years. Took ill on 20th October. Almost moribund when first seen by Medical Officer; difficulty in swallowing; throat full of mucus. Paralysis of both legs; died after three days' illness. Five other children in house.

7. W. B.—Male, aged 9 years. Took ill on 24th October. Stiff back, and pain in back when moved. Very irritable and tender to touch. Developed paralysis of both legs; left leg most affected. Present condition—paralysis improved, can walk a little, but his gait is very ataxic. Four brothers and sisters in house, but they are grown up.

8. M. K.—Female, aged 8 years. Took ill on the 25th October, with pain in head and vomiting. Great rigidity of neck and back; very tender to touch; shouted when one went near her. Had difficulty in passing water. Developed paralysis of left arm and leg. Present condition—paralysis somewhat improved. Four other children in house, who were removed.

9. P. K.—Male, aged 2 years. Took ill on the 23rd October, with symptoms of meningitis; constant vomiting and pain in head and neck. Died on the 3rd day of illness. Four other children in house.

10. P. C.—Male, aged 11 years. Took ill on the 25th October, with vomiting and pain in head, rigidity of neck, pain in lumbar region; difficulty in passing water, partial paralysis of left leg developed. Has made a good recovery. Seven children in house.

11. S. D.—Female, aged 2½ years. Took ill on the 27th October, with pain in back, rigidity of neck. Developed paralysis of left leg. Has made little or no improvement. Four children in house.

12. B. D.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on the 29th October, with pain in head and back; could not stand. Made good recovery. Six children in house.

13. G. D.—Female, aged 6 years. Took ill on 30th October, pain in head and back, vomiting. Had no paralysis. Sister of No. 12.

14. C. C.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on 30th October, pain in head and back, vomiting. This child, though frightened of being moved, insisted on his father constantly rubbing his legs. Developed paralysis of both legs, and has made very little improvement. Six other children in house.

15. C. O'N.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on 30th October, with very acute pain in head, back and legs; vomiting; very tender to touch. Developed paralysis of both legs. Can now walk, but not well. Eight other children in house.

16. D. O.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on 30th October, with pain in head and back. Did not appear very ill, and, when seen on the 7th of November, appeared almost convalescent; was playing about the bed. On the 8th, became very ill, and, after vomiting a quantity of dark-coloured fluid, died. Three other children in house.

17. M. T.—Female, aged 4 years. Took ill on the 1st November, with very acute pain in neck and back; was very rigid; could not bear to be moved; had some difficulty in passing water. Developed partial paralysis of both legs. Is making good progress towards recovery. Only child in house.

18. J. H.—Female, aged 2 years. Took ill on the 2nd November, with pain in head and back; vomiting. Stiff neck. Breathing very laboured. Died on third day, evidently from paralysis of the respiratory muscles. Three other children in house.

19. M. D.—Male, aged 3 years. Took ill on the 3rd November. Great pain in head and back; vomiting; very restless. Developed no paralysis. Made a perfect recovery. Two other children in house.

20. J. McC.—Male, aged 4 years. Took ill on 5th November, with pain in head, back and legs. No paralysis. Made perfect recovery. Two other children in house.

21. M. McC.—Female, aged 2 years. Took ill on 5th November, with pain in head and back. Developed paralysis of right leg. Has made a very partial recovery. Sister of No. 20.

22. M. Mc.—Female, aged 10 years. Attended Tamblight National School. Took ill on the 6th November, with vomiting; suffered from a very sore throat; glands in neck swollen; difficulty in swallowing. Great pain if head were moved. Disliked being touched. No paralysis. Has made a good recovery, though her mother thought she spoke very indistinctly for some time. No children in house.

23. M. R.—Female, aged 2 years. Took ill on 7th November; very stiff neck; retraction at head; vomiting; objected to being

moved or touched. After a short time the rigidity of neck ceased, and subsequently the child had no power of keeping her head in any position unsupported. Developed paralysis of the muscles of the right shoulder. Present condition—considerable wasting of muscles of right shoulder; cannot lift arm from side. No other children in house. Lives next door to No. 16.

24. J. McC.—Male, aged nine months. Took ill on the 7th November, with persistent vomiting, stiffness of back and neck, and died on second day. Three other children in house.

25. M. C.—Female, aged 2 years. Took ill on the 8th November, with pain in head and back; could not bear to be touched. Developed paralysis of both legs; has made a good recovery. No other children in house.

26. B. C.—Male, aged 8 months. Took ill on the 10th November. Died before he was seen by Medical Officer. Ill two days. Symptoms were described as similar to No. 14. Five other children in house.

27. A. B.—Male, aged 2 years. Took ill on the 15th November, with pain in head, rigidity of neck and back, great irritability. Paralysis of left arm and leg. Making a fair recovery. Three children in house.

28. B. D.—Male, aged 13 years. Took ill on 17th November. Dead on arrival of Medical Officer. Had been ill for a couple of days with pain in head and back. Before death, had difficulty in breathing, and vomited a quantity of dark-coloured fluid. Four children in house.

29. T. C.—Male, aged 1½ years. Took ill on 19th November. When first seen had lost power in back. Could not sit up, and, when lifted, had no power of keeping his head in any position, almost no power in arms or legs. He recovered some power in his arms, but after some six weeks' illness, he got suddenly worse, and died within 24 hours.

30. B. Q.—Male, aged 7 years. Took ill on the 23rd November, with great pain in head and back. Developed paralysis of right arm and left leg. Is making fair recovery.

31. G. C.—Female, aged 5 years. Not seen until late in the disease. Paralysis of both legs: no history of having had any acute symptoms. Improving. Eight other children in house.

32. M. D.—Female, aged 9 months. Took ill on 11th December, with vomiting, pain in head and back. Could not bear to be moved. Developed paralysis of right leg and arm. Is making slow recovery. Eight children in house.

33. H. D.—Female, aged 2 years. Took ill on 20th December, with vomiting, pain in head and back, rigidity of neck. No paralysis. Made good recovery.

34. A. W.—Female, aged 9 years. Took ill on the 7th April, 1914, with pain in neck and back, stiffness of neck. Difficulty of swallowing and passing urine: vomiting. Developed partial facial paralysis of right side; can close right eye. This patient had, and still has, a marked exaggeration of the knee jerks. Improving. Nine other persons in house, of whom six developed the disease.

35. B. W.—Male, aged 6 years. Took ill on 7th April, with pain in head and back, rigidity of neck. Has developed partial paralysis of left leg. Brother of No. 34.

36. C. W.—Male, aged 5 years. Took ill on 11th April. Medical Officer was attending the two previous cases, and was asked to see this child, as he had vomited before he arrived that day. The child had no pain, and did not seem to have much the matter with him; he had, however, a temperature of 101° F. The child died the same night with no apparently marked symptoms. Brother of Nos. 34 and 35.

37. D. W.—Female, aged 3 years. Took ill on the 13th April, with great pain in head and back, rigidity of neck. Could not bear to be touched or moved. The child died the following day with no further symptoms. Sister of previous cases.

38. E. W.—Female, aged 16 years. Took ill on the 16th April, with vomiting, pain in head and back and legs. Temperature 101° F. Rapidly developed paralysis of both legs and bladder. Had to have instrument passed. Removed to Hospital; died on the third day, according to Dr. Graves, from paralysis of the diaphragm. Sister of previous cases.

39. M. W.—Male, aged 30 years. Took ill on the 20th April, with pain in back and legs. No vomiting. When seen by Medical Officer, was developing paralysis of both legs. Developed complete paralysis of both legs and bladder; was removed to Hospital, and, according to Dr. Graves, death was due to paralysis of diaphragm. Uncle of previous cases, and lived in the same house.

40. F. W.—Female, aged 4 years. Took ill on 20th April, with slight pain in head and back, no vomiting. Recovered. Sister of No. 34, etc.

The total number of cases seen during the outbreak was 40, of whom 13 died, giving a death-rate of almost 33 per cent.

Twenty-five of the patients were 5 years of age or under, and of these 8 died. Eleven were between 5 and 10 years of age, and 4 were over 10.

It will be seen that the mortality among the children of 5 and under, and those over 5, was practically the same, being 32 per cent. in the former and 33.3 per cent. in the latter.

It will be noticed that, in this outbreak, in only four instances were more than one member of the family affected.

APPENDIX D.

ORDER UNDER THE LABOURERS ACTS.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1914.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1911, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, after consultation with the President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following shall be rules under the said Acts, and shall have effect and be observed in regard to the several matters to which they relate:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1914," and shall be construed with the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1912.
2. Rule 52 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1912, is hereby revoked, and the following Rule 52 shall be inserted as so numbered in the said Order, and shall be read and construed as if it was therein substituted for the said Rule 52 hereby revoked:—

52. (1). Where costs are payable by a Council to any person claiming to have any right to or interest in lands authorised to be taken under the Acts, for deducting his title in respect thereof, the bill of costs shall, save as hereinafter provided, be taxed by the Taxing Officer for the time being appointed by the Board for the purpose, and the sum certified under the hand of such Taxing Officer shall be the sum due in respect of such costs, and his certificate shall not be subject to any review.

(2). For the purposes of such taxation the bill of costs shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Council, who shall transmit the same, together with the proper taxation fee, to the Taxing Officer, after stating by endorsement on the bill the title of the Order authorising the acquisition of the plot of land affected, as well as the name of the townland and the reference number of the plot; the interest of the claimant in such plot; the amount of purchase money or compensation paid in respect of the plot; and whether the land has been taken "compulsorily" or "by agreement." The short abstract or declaration of title as furnished to the Council's Solicitor shall also be forwarded.

(3). The Taxing Officer shall serve at least two clear days' notice by prepaid letter on the Council and the parties claiming the costs, or their Solicitors, specifying the place in the City of Dublin where and the time at which he will proceed with the taxation, and stating that the parties or their Solicitors may attend and will be heard at such taxation: Provided always that, notwithstanding the absence of all or any of the parties aforesaid, the taxation shall be proceeded with in accordance with the notice.

(4) The Taxing Officer shall be paid by the Council a fee of Six Shillings and Eight Pence in respect of any bill of costs where the bill does not contain more than 50 separate items; of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence where the number of items exceeds 50, but does not exceed 100, and of One Pound where the number of items exceeds 100. The like fees shall be payable in the case of any bill of costs furnished to the Council by their Solicitor, save that where the number of items exceeds 300 an additional fee of Six Shillings and Eightpence for every 100 items or less after the first 300 shall be payable. The receipt of the taxation fee shall be noted on the bill by the Taxing Officer.

(5) The costs to be allowed to any person as aforesaid in respect of the employment of a Solicitor shall be in accordance with the following scale:—

	s.	d.
Attendance taking instructions,	5	0
Perusal of wills, deeds, leases or other necessary documents for the purpose of preparing short abstract of title for the period required by law. Per sheet (not exceeding five for any one document),	1	0
Drawing short abstract of title, per brief sheet of eight folios,	6	8
Fair copy, per brief sheet of eight folios,	2	6
Preparing statutory declaration, if required,	5	0
Attendance having declaration made,	2	6
Necessary correspondence, per letter,	3	4
Attending taxation,	5	0

Provided that, in addition to the foregoing fees, all necessary and actual disbursements, including postage and telegrams, shall be allowed, and in respect of work not hereinbefore provided for the Schedule of Fees dated 3rd January, 1869, made in pursuance of the Chancery Appellate Court (Ireland) Act, 1855, as altered by Schedule II. of the General Order of 1884 made in pursuance of the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1881, shall apply and have effect as if for the sum therein specified in each case there was substituted two-thirds of the amount of such sum, and in any case where such two-thirds would involve a fraction of a penny, such fraction shall be reckoned as a penny.

(6) The Bill, when taxed by the Taxing Officer, shall be certified and returned by him to the Clerk of the Council, and the sum certified shall be paid by the Council as soon as practicable to the party entitled thereto. The Taxing Officer shall, if required, furnish to the Solicitor of the party entitled to costs a certificate of the taxation of same.

(7) At the option of the Solicitor acting for any party as aforesaid, the total fees payable for deducing title to lands taken under the Acts, and completing transfer thereof to the Council, may, without any taxation as aforesaid, be in accordance with the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
Where the total purchase money or compensation payable does not exceed £25,	1	1	0

	£	s	d.
Where the same exceeds £25, but does not exceed £60,	2	2	0
Where the same exceeds £60, but does not exceed £100,	3	3	0
Where the same exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200,	4	4	0
and beyond £200 at the rate of two per cent. for for every additional £100 or part thereof up to and including £1,000, and beyond £1,000 at the rate of one per cent. for every additional £100 or part thereof.			

(8). For the purposes of this Order, Edward McHugh, of 50 Lower Sockville Street, Dublin, Solicitor, is hereby appointed to act as Taxing Officer until we shall otherwise direct.

[L.S.] Given under our Seal of Office, this Sixteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,

H. A. ROBINSON

EDMUND BOUREL.

APPENDIX E.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, ETC.

I.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

The following Provisional Orders [(A), (B), and (C)] were made during the year 1913-14:—

(A).—UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1907.

Place, Date and Purpose.

Holywood Urban District, 26th March, 1914.—Empowering the Holywood Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the supply of water to their district.

Kilkenny Urban District, 4th March, 1914.—Empowering the Corporation of Kilkenny to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of improving the sewerage of the borough.

Larne Urban District, 29th April, 1913.—Empowering the Larne Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands and premises for the purpose of making a new street.

Mullingar Rural District, 11th April, 1913.—Empowering the Mullingar Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the sewerage of the town of Mullingar and its neighbourhood in their district.

Naas No. 1 Rural District, 19th March, 1914.—Empowering the Naas No. 1 Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for Timahoe and other localities in their district.

(B).—UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1895 TO 1902.

Place, Date and Purpose.

Dungarvan Urban District, 27th February, 1914.—Empowering the Dungarvan Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands and premises for the purpose of laying out, planting, improving and maintaining a recreation ground or public walk for the use of the inhabitants of their district.

Galway Urban District, 5th May, 1913.—Empowering the Galway Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands and premises for the purpose of laying out, planting, improving and maintaining a recreation ground.

Inishowen Rural District, 2nd December, 1913.—Separating the town of Buncrana from the Rural District of Inishowen and constituting it an urban sanitary district.

(C).—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1908

Place, Date and Purpose.

Carlow Urban District, 6th May, 1913.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Dublin County Borough, 3rd May, 1913.—Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of Ormond Market Area.

Dundalk Urban District, 4th March, 1914.—Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Limerick County Borough, 28th January, 1914.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Tipperary Urban District, 27th August, 1913.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Waterford County Borough, 6th August, 1913.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Waterford County Borough, 16th March, 1914.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

II.—HYE-LAWS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS IN BOROUGH GROUNDS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1911.

G.) The following is a list of Hye-Laws confirmed during the year 1913-14, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—

Date of Confirmation	Place	Purpose
19th May, 1913. 27th May, 1913. 30th May, 1913.	Wexford Urban District, Bakothers Rural District, Benger Urban District,	Regulation of the water supply Dyke Respecting the removal of carriages through the streets of粪 or offal or noxious matter or liquid. Respecting new streets and buildings.
1st Sept., 1913. 24th Oct., 1913. 4th Nov., 1913.	Castlerough Rural District, Portlanna Rural District, Belfast County Borough,	Respecting common lodging houses With respect to the management and charges for the use of the Public Assestee.
24th Nov., 1913. 24th Nov., 1913.	Dublin County Borough, Dublin County Council,	With respect to tenement houses. Respecting horses to locomotives used within the county.
1st Dec., 1913.	Droichead Urban District,	With respect to new streets and buildings; the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish; the keeping of animals; the cleaning of footways and pavements; the removal of house refuse and the cleaning of earth closets, privies, latrines and cesspools; markets, slaughter houses, common lodging houses.
19th Dec., 1913.	Midleton Urban District,	Fixing times payable for acceptance of refuse under Article 9 (1) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1906.
23rd Dec., 1913.	Castlesomer Rural District,	Respecting common lodging houses.
1st Jan., 1914.	Kerrisk Rural District,	Regulation of the water supply in Crosshaven.
1st Jan., 1914.	Kerrisk Rural District,	Regulation of the water supply in Ballinacilly.
16th Feb., 1914.	Bathnagar and Rathgar Urban District,	Respecting burials under the control of the Urban District Council.
19th Feb., 1914. 17th Feb., 1914.	Belfast County Borough, Kilcush Rural District,	Respecting the sale of meat. Respecting the drainage of buildings.
20th Feb., 1914.	Bulfin Urban District,	Respecting new streets and buildings.
20th March, 1914.	South Dublin Rural District,	Dyke.
25th March, 1914.	Kilkenney Borough,	Respecting the use of locomotives upon a certain highway in the Borough.

II—BYE-LAWS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS IN BURIAL GROUNDS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1911—continued.

(ii.) List of Scales of Charges for Interments in Burial Grounds approved during the year 1913-14 under Section 188 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval	Local Authority	Burial Ground.
20th July, 1913.	Waterford No. 1 Rural District Council.	St. Optatus's Cemetery, Ballynanzagh.
22th Aug., 1913.	Charleville Rural District Council.	Ballynagh, Ballytea, Cooline and Shandrum Burial Grounds.
24th Sept., 1913.	North Dublin Rural District Council.	St. Peter's New Burial Ground, Howth.
2nd Oct., 1913.	Collier Rural District Council.	Kilbane Public Cemetery.
15th Dec., 1913.	Mountmellick Rural District Council.	Mariborough Cemetery.
5th Feb., 1914.	Antony Rural District Council.	New Cemetery, Rushoe.
15th March, 1914.	Aghalee Rural District Council.	Aghagallon, Aghalee and Peckmore Graveyards.

(iii.) LIST OF REGULATIONS confirmed during the year 1913-14 under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1911, with respect to the letting of cottages and allotments.

Date of Confirmation	Rural District
21st April, 1913.	Yough
25th April, 1913.	Karink
5th May, 1913.	Collier
7th May, 1913.	Wickham
17th May, 1913.	Trillick
27th May, 1913.	Nase No. 1.
24th June, 1913.	Glin
21st July, 1913.	Shill
24th July, 1913.	Dingle
4th August, 1913.	Carlow
27th November, 1913.	Irvinestown
8th December, 1913.	Roscrea No. 1.
27th January, 1914.	Sherrinmore
24th February, 1914.	Antony
24th February, 1914.	Calvercross
2nd March, 1914.	Ballyvaughan
19th March, 1914.	Droghda

III.—LOANS SANCTIONED IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1914.

(A)—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, THE SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACT, 1899, THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889, THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899, AND LOCAL ACTS

Name of Sanitary District	Amount of Loan	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s d		
Ardara Rural District	200 0 0	Water supplies for "Loughmore" Cottages	10th August, 1913
Arkleigh Urban District	100 0 0	Extension of Gasworks	20th Jan., 1914
Attleboro No. 2 Rural District	285 10 11	Sanitary Well and cessing pump at Needham	7th August, 1913
Do	90 0 0	Artesian well and pump at Louisa	10th March, 1914
Athy Urban District	400 0 0	(Supplementary) Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	4th Sept., 1913
Do	700 0 0	Extending St. Michael's School ground.	20th June, 1913
Ballymoney Rural District	1,000 0 0	Reforming portion of cost of extending Ballymoney Training School	1st Oct., 1913
Ballymoney Urban District	400 0 0	Do	1st Oct., 1913
Ballyvaughan Rural District	7,000 0 0	Improving Ballyvaughan Waterworks	14th Oct., 1913
Barnham Town Commissioners	600 0 0	(Supplementary) Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	14th Jan., 1914
Baughey Urban District	500 0 0	Water Improvements	9th June, 1913
Do	11,000 0 0	Extending new system of Sewers at Garswath	9th June, 1913
Belfast Council Borough	11,421 16 0	Completing Public Abolition	19th May, 1913
Do	14,500 0 0	Electric Lighting	10th Oct., 1913
Do	25,000 0 0	Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1908	10th Oct., 1913
Do	7,000 0 0	Draining Streets	10th Oct., 1913
Do	5,915 15 0	Draining Drained Square	10th Oct., 1913
Belfast Rural District	2,500 0 0	Extending Carrington Road ground.	9th April, 1914
Do	1,500 0 0	Improving Whiteabbey Water Supply	2d Jan., 1914
Barr Urban District	5,750 0 0	Sanatorium	4th Nov., 1913
Do	400 0 0	Overcoming steamrolling plant	4th Nov., 1913
Blackrock Urban District	4,400 0 0	Playing ground at Sweetman's Avenue	19th August, 1913
Carlow Rural District	2,500 0 0	Water supply to Bagenalstown	4th March, 1914
Carlow Urban District	10,000 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	11th March, 1914
Castletown Urban District	3,400 0 0	Providing a supplemental water supply	10th August, 1913
Do	5,700 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	10th March, 1914
Cork City Urban District	4,000 0 0	Do	21st Nov., 1913
Cork Rural District	579 0 0	Improvement scheme for Freshwater	21st July, 1913
Do	250 0 0	Reform ground at Callislee	27th Oct., 1913
Do	1,400 0 0	Improving Carrigrohane Waterworks	10th Jan., 1914
Clewiston Urban District	5,000 0 0	Extending and improving Waterworks	10th Jan., 1914
Do	320 0 0	Purchase of Stonebreaker, Dr. Water supply to Poynton	6th Jan., 1914
Clewiston Rural District	200 0 0	(Supplementary) Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	10th March, 1914
Clewiston Urban District	200 0 0	Do	20th June, 1913

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS LOANS, 1914—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s d		
Londonderry County Council Do.	7,000 0 0 12,000 0 0	Alteration and improvements to Castle Market. Installing electric lighting system.	1st May, 1908. 24th July, 1902.
Loughrea Rural District Lurgan Rural District Malton Rural District	7,250 0 0 715 0 0 515 0 0	Longhorn sewage scheme. Lurgan sewage farm ground. Rebuilding Malton Water Supply.	28th Jan., 1905. 22nd Oct., 1903. 18th Sept., 1913.
Malton Urban District	400 0 0	Supplementary. Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	22nd Dec., 1912.
Malla Rural District Do.	200 0 0 300 0 0	(Supplementary). Malla water supply. (Supplementary). Sinking wells and erecting pump in district.	14th Feb., 1903. 14th Feb., 1903.
Monaghan Rural District Do.	2,000 0 0 4,000 0 0	Reorganising the water supply. Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	2nd May, 1910. 15th Dec., 1913.
Monaghan Rural District Do.	2,000 0 0 4,000 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	8th Oct., 1912.
Monaghan Rural District Do.	10,000 0 0 150 0 0	Monaghan sewage scheme. (Supplementary). Public drainage scheme.	4th Nov., 1913. 18th April, 1912.
Do	400 0 0	Constructing sewer in Clontarf Street, Kildare.	1st Sept., 1905.
Naas Urban District	1,750 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	28th Jan., 1906.
Newcastle Urban District Do.	5,000 0 0 400 0 0	Sewage scheme. (Supplementary). Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	19th Sept., 1913. 9th Sept., 1913.
New Ross Urban District Do.	2,500 0 0 400 0 0	Constructing sewer. (Supplementary). Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	2nd April, 1913. 3rd April, 1905.
Newtownards Urban District Do.	1,500 0 0 1,500 0 0	Completion of sewerage works. Construction of Waterworks.	12th Jan., 1906. 22nd Jan., 1906.
Newry No. 1 Rural District Do.	5,000 0 0 3,000 0 0	Construction of Waterworks. Construction of Waterworks.	22nd Jan., 1906. 22nd Jan., 1906.
Newry Urban District	4,000 0 0	Improving and extending the sewage of the Urban District Council.	18th Sept., 1913.
Penrith Urban District Do.	400 0 0 5,000 0 0	Providing Motor Ambulances. Road improvement works.	7th Jan., 1914. 7th Jan., 1914.
Do.	1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	Providing a Motor Ambulance. (Supplementary). Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	7th Jan., 1914. 7th Jan., 1914.
Do.	12,874 0 0	Carrying out Clontarf and Boreen Ambulance road scheme sanctioned by Order under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1906.	7th Jan., 1914.
Do.	41,214 0 0	Do. An arterial and tributary road scheme under do.	7th Jan., 1914.
Do.	7,800 0 0	Do. Tropic Lodge scheme under do.	7th Jan., 1914.
Do.	14,010 0 0	Do. Tropic Lodge scheme under Part I. of do.	7th Jan., 1914.
Rathfriland No. 1 Rural District Do.	2,500 0 0 1,500 0 0	(Supplementary). Rathfriland sewage scheme. (Supplementary). Rathfriland sewage scheme.	28th Nov., 1913. 28th May, 1913.
Rathfriland Rural District Do.	400 0 0	Water supply to Rathfriland community and Rathfriland.	15th Feb., 1914.
Rathfriland Urban District Do.	15,140 0 0 15,000 0 0	Electricity. Electricity. Constructing sewerage works.	17th Feb., 1904. 17th Feb., 1904.

(A).—PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS LOANS, 1914—continued.

Name of Sanitary District	Amount of Loan	Purpose for which obtained	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Sligo Rural District	240 0 0	Extending Dracutts Road	18th Dec., 1913.
Sligo Urban District	5,000 0 0	Road improvement works (supplementary) sanctioned into the existing scheme.	16th Oct., 1913.
Swansea Rural District	780 0 0	Extending Dracutts Road	26th May, 1913.
Tandragee Urban District	348 0 0	Extending Dracutts Road	4th June, 1913.
Thames Urban District	3,000 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	21st April, 1913.
Thrapston Urban District	1,000 0 0	Providing a Public House (supplementary) Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	28th June, 1913.
Do	1,200 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	28th August, 1913.
Do	4,200 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	19th March, 1914.
Do	5,500 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	12th March, 1914.
Truro Urban District	2,400 0 0	(Supplementary) do	11th April, 1913.
Do	4,000 0 0	Reborrowing for gas undertaking for the undertaking in line of the scheme sanctioned in 1908	6th March, 1914.
Do	4,000 0 0	Reborrowing for gas undertaking for the undertaking in line of the scheme sanctioned in 1908	6th March, 1914.
Truro Urban District	450 0 0	(Supplementary) Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	20th April, 1913.
Truro Town Commissioners	5,000 0 0	Extension of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	1st Oct., 1913.
Tullamore Urban District	1,100 0 0	(Supplementary) Waterworks	2nd April, 1913.
Waterford County Borough	501 0 0	Purchasing steamroller and other equipment	22nd Dec., 1913.
Waterford No. 2 Rural District	780 0 0	Extending main sewer at Tintern	26th April, 1913.
Warrington Urban District	2,550 0 0	Constructing sewerage works	23rd Dec., 1913.
Total	66,808 17 9		

(B).—WORKHOUSE LOANS.

Union.	Amount.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Ballymore	7,500 0 0	New Hospital at Workhouse	20th June, 1913.
Do	361 17 7	Extra of annual 1000 sanctioned April, 1913, for heating system	21st April, 1913.
Barnet	7,500 0 0	Various works at Workhouse	19th Dec., 1913.
Cotton	500 0 0	Sanitary appliances at Workhouse	25th Jan., 1913.
Uxbridge	1,200 0 0	Sanitary scheme at Workhouse	27th Feb., 1913.
Widley, North	5,500 0 0	Alterations to Workhouse buildings, etc.	26th Jan., 1913.
Permy	450 0 0	Cooking and laundry appliances (supplementary)	19th March, 1914.
Quinsford	750 0 0	Workhouse	12th March, 1914.
Longham	1,600 0 0	Providing new Peter Hospital	17th Sept., 1913.
Wain	300 0 0	Providing existing Peter Hospital	25th Feb., 1914.
Worcester	500 0 0	Extending existing hospital	12th March, 1913.
Worcestershire	1,200 0 0	Workhouse drainage scheme	12th March, 1913.
Worcester	300 0 0	(Supplementary) Provision of Peter Hospital.	24th Sept., 1913.
Total	22,408 17 7		

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES
OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of sanction.
	£ s d		
Ashton Culver	2,000 0 0 750 0 0	New Road, Lower Rural District Sewerage, Culver Rural Dis- trict	20th Feb., 1904 19th Oct., 1913.
Joint Committee Culver District Lunatic Asylum (Culver, Culver and Kilham)	2,500 0 0	Addition buildings, stables and inventory blocks and fence sides, and a Hay barn at Northampton Farm.	4th Nov., 1913.
Chor	670 0 0	Sewerage, Chor Rural District.	12th Sept., 1903.
Do	1,331 0 0	Sewerage, Emsaynham Rural District.	17th Sept., 1913.
Don	554 13 0	Road improvements, Hildesley Rural District.	4th April, 1913.
Do	490 0 0	do do do	4th April, 1913.
Do	680 0 0	Road improvements, Cuthbert Rural District.	17th August, 1913.
Do	480 0 0	Road improvements, Kildon Rural District.	18th Feb., 1914.
Donk District Lunatic Asylum (Do Chor)	3,310 0 0	Errecting boiler house, boilers, concessions, and workshop chimney shaft.	14th Oct., 1913.
Galley	710 0 0	Repairing Hospital Fire	14th Mar., 1903.
Do	900 0 0	Rebuilding streets of Portman Sewerage in Kilmare Rural District.	3rd Nov., 1912.
Kerry	300 0 0	Sewerage in Kilmare Rural District.	23rd April, 1903.
Do	800 0 0	Sewerage in Kilmare Rural District.	3rd April, 1903.
Do	3,547 15 0	Completing County Hall and Glen.	14th July, 1914.
Do	430 0 0	New Road, Duberham Rural District.	11th Feb., 1904.
Kilham	140 0 0	Sewerage in Afro Urban Dis- trict.	4th July, 1913.
Do	410 0 0	Sewerage in Colledge No 1 Rural District.	18th Sept., 1913.
Do	700 0 0	Sewerage in Adly No 1 Rural District.	20th Sept., 1913.
Do	1,004 10 0	Sewerage in Colledge No 1 Rural District.	20th Sept., 1913.
Do	2,375 0 0	Sewerage in Kilmare No 1 Rural District.	20th Sept., 1913.
Do	300 0 0	Sewerage in Kilmare No 1 Rural District.	4th Nov., 1913.
Kilham	4,300 0 0	Sewerage in several Rural Districts.	24th May, 1913.
Do	300 0 0	Sewerage in Corveth-on-Sea No 1 Rural District.	24th May, 1913.
Do	5,210 0 0	Sewerage in several Rural Districts.	24th Oct., 1913.
Do	15,210 0 0	do do do	12th Jan., 1914.
Do	170 0 0	Sewerage in Cullion Rural District.	12th Jan., 1914.
Do	150 0 0	Rebuilding bridge of Kilham, Cullion Rural District.	20th Feb., 1914.
King's	750 0 0	Constructing a road, Kilmare No 2 Rural District.	1st Sept., 1913.
Do	140 0 0	Constructing a road, Kilmare No 1 Rural District.	18th Dec., 1913.
Lanham	110 0 0	Purchasing road machinery.	17th Dec., 1913.
Do	125 0 0	Sewerage in Kilmare Rural District.	20th March, 1914.
Lansdown	8,500 0 0	Improving a road in Lansdown No 1 Rural District.	10th July, 1913.
Do	4,500 0 0	Rebuilding a road in Lansdown No 1 Rural District.	9th Dec., 1913.
Maye	1,400 0 0	Purchasing Sewerage Ma- chinery.	20th July, 1913.
Do	1,365 0 0	Rebuilding a road, Westport Rural District.	9th Sep., 1913.
North	1,200 0 0	Purchasing Sewerage Ma- chinery.	1st Oct., 1913.
Queen's	2,200 0 0	Sewerage in Abbeyham Rural District.	7th April, 1914.
Do	1,465 0 0	Sewerage in Abbeyham Rural District.	7th April, 1913.
Do	140 0 0	Sewerage in Abbeyham Rural District.	7th April, 1913.

(C).—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES
OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

County and Asylum Districts	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of sanction.
	£ s d		
Queen's	225 0 0	Reconstruction in Koonra No. 3 Rural District	7th April, 1913.
Do.	280 0 0	Reconstruction in Arly No. 3 Rural District	28th May, 1913.
Do.	500 0 0	Purchasing steamroller, &c.	28th August, 1913.
Do.	750 0 0	Reconstruction in Koonra No. 2 Rural District	14th March, 1914.
Do.	1,265 0 0	Reconstruction in Abbeyleix Rural District	19th March, 1914.
Do.	550 0 0	Reconstruction in Mountmellick Rural District	19th March, 1915.
Do.	150 0 0	(Supplementary) Proportion of cost of erecting Portlaoine Bridge	20th March, 1914.
Joint Committee, Rath- friland District Lunatic Asylum (Cm. Wicklow, Louth and Wicklow, and Dublin County Councils)	1,000 0 0	Erecting houses for staff and small works at Portlaoine Asylum	10th Dec., 1913.
Do.	8,575 0 0	Erecting additional cottages for married attendants, including bedroom, dining, &c. for female deportments, electric lighting, &c., at Richmond Asylum	18th Dec., 1913.
Sligo	1,400 0 0	Reconstruction, comprising of rural shops in Ballina	21st July, 1913.
Do.	265 0 0	Purchasing steamroller plant	21st July, 1913.
Do.	271 0 0	Reconstruction in Buncrana Rural District	6th Mar., 1913.
Do.	3,124 18 0	Reconstruction in Buncrana Rural District	6th May, 1913.
Do.	1,105 0 0	Reconstruction in Stranish Rural District	6th May, 1913.
Do.	420 18 0	Do. do. do.	6th Oct., 1913.
Do.	1,450 18 0	Reconstruction in Threave Rural District	6th Oct., 1913.
Do.	2,400 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling machinery and repainting store at the Court House, Stranish	19th Oct., 1913.
Do.	2,654 0 0	(Supplementary) Proportion of cost of Portlaoine Bridge	2nd Dec., 1913.
Do.	3,048 18 4	Reconstruction in several Rural Districts	25th July, 1913.
Do.	32,325 0 0	do. do. do.	15th Dec., 1913.
Do.	1,000 0 0	Constructing a road in Stranish No. 1 Rural District	15th Dec., 1913.
Do.	540 0 0	Constructing a road and bridge Stranish No. 1 Rural District	15th Dec., 1913.
Do.	1,825 0 0	Reconstruction in Connell No. 2 Rural District	18th Sept., 1913.
Do.	600 0 0	Reconstruction in Dungarvan Rural District	20th Sept., 1913.
Do.	1,674 0 0	Reconstruction in Kilmacshannon Rural District	20th Sept., 1913.
Do.	1,219 0 0	Reconstruction in Waterford No. 1 Rural District	20th Sept., 1913.
Do.	687 0 0	Reconstruction in Dungarvan Rural District	20th Sept., 1913.
Do.	1,274 0 0	do. do. do.	20th Sept., 1913.
Do.	792 0 0	Reconstruction in Mullingar Rural District	24th May, 1913.
Do.	1,380 0 0	do. do. do.	13th Sept., 1913.
Do.	850 0 0	Reconstruction in Ballymore Rural District	13th Sept., 1913.
Do.	1,800 0 0	Reconstruction of bridge over River Maunty at Derry	10th May, 1913.
Do.	326 0 0	Reconstruction in Buncrana Rural District	21st June, 1913.
Do.	480 0 0	Reconstruction in Garry Rural District	21st June, 1913.
Do.	720 0 0	Reconstruction in New Ross Rural District	21st June, 1913.
Do.	520 0 0	Purchasing steam engine	7th August, 1913.
Do.	1,000 0 0	Reconstruction of schools at Aghoe and Ballymolee	4th April, 1913.
Total	123,512 2 10		

(D)—LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1911.

Loans sanctioned during the year ended the 31st March 1914.
To be advanced by the Irish Land Commission:—

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Aglish	2,550	Eda	3,000
Ards No. 1	13,200	Eda	940
Ards No. 1	1,700	Killybegs	1,150
Ballyhennessy	8,300	Larne	1,850
Ballyhennessy	4,500	Larne	10,200
Ballyhennessy	30,000	Londonderry No. 1	5,700
Ballyhennessy	440	Londonderry No. 2	3,550
Bellah	6,287	Louth Rural District of	2,380
Bellah	4,250	Meath Rural District of	7,480
Castledub	3,250	Meath Rural District of	11,500
Castledub	510	Meath Rural District of	4,350
Castledub	2,210	Meath Rural District of	22,700
Castledub	1,700	Meath Rural District of	8,100
Castledub	11,500	Meath Rural District of	4,350
Castledub	14,020	Meath Rural District of	21,800
Castledub	5,610	Meath Rural District of	5,700
Castledub No. 1	3,000	Meath Rural District of	8,300
Downpatrick	34,000	Meath Rural District of	4,650
Downpatrick	2,210	Meath Rural District of	6,700
Downpatrick	14,110	Meath Rural District of	720
Downpatrick	770	Meath Rural District of	2,475
Edenderry No. 2	3,570		
Edenderry	4,200		
Edenderry	310		
Edna	150		
Edna	4,250		

To be borrowed in the open market:—

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Carrikenan	800	Yacross	3,000
Carrikenan	400	Yacross No. 1	2,000
Carrikenan	1,100	Yacross No. 2	4,000
Carrikenan No. 2	1,300	Yacross No. 3	4,000
Carrikenan	1,100	Yacross No. 4	2,000
Carrikenan	3,000	Yacross No. 5	2,000
Carrikenan	400	Yacross No. 6	2,000
Carrikenan	800	Yacross No. 7	2,000
Carrikenan	600	Yacross No. 8	2,000
Carrikenan	3,000	Yacross No. 9	2,000
Carrikenan No. 1	200	Yacross No. 10	2,000
Carrikenan No. 2	1,300	Yacross No. 11	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 12	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 13	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 14	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 15	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 16	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 17	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 18	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 19	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 20	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 21	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 22	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 23	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 24	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 25	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 26	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 27	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 28	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 29	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 30	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 31	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 32	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 33	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 34	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 35	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 36	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 37	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 38	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 39	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 40	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 41	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 42	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 43	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 44	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 45	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 46	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 47	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 48	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 49	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 50	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 51	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 52	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 53	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 54	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 55	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 56	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 57	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 58	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 59	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 60	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 61	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 62	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 63	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 64	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 65	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 66	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 67	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 68	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 69	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 70	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 71	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 72	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 73	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 74	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 75	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 76	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 77	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 78	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 79	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 80	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 81	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 82	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 83	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 84	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 85	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 86	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 87	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 88	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 89	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 90	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 91	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 92	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 93	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 94	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 95	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 96	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 97	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 98	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 99	2,000
Carrikenan	100	Yacross No. 100	2,000

The addition of the above sum to that given at page 123 of the Appendix to our last Annual Report makes the total amount of the loans sanctioned for the purposes of the Labourers Acts £28,380,884.

IV.—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2)
(a) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(A.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1914, on behalf of the Boards of Guardians of unions, and to the Boards of Management of GHin and Trim district schools, in respect of the expenditure incurred by these bodies for medical and educational purposes.

Unions	Total amounts payable	Proportional amounts owing to beneficiaries of groups under the Section.	Amounts paid
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM:			
Antrim ..	492 10 2	54 18 9	437 11 5
Ballycastle ..	289 17 2	33 9 0	256 8 2
Ballymena ..	636 15 9	71 0 8	565 15 1
Ballymoney ..	572 15 0	63 17 10	508 17 2
Belfast, part of ..	127 2 10	14 3 8	112 10 2
Larne ..	421 9 5	47 0 4	374 9 1
Lisburn, part of ..	377 7 2	42 1 10	335 5 4
Lurgan, part of ..	56 15 0	6 6 7	49 8 5
	2,684 12 6	332 18 8	2,351 13 10
COUNTY ARMAGH:			
Armagh ..	707 1 7	78 17 6	628 4 1
Banbridge, part of ..	88 10 0	9 17 6	78 12 3
Castleblayney, part of ..	123 15 8	13 16 2	109 19 6
Lurgan, part of ..	448 1 0	52 4 3	415 16 9
Newry, part of ..	303 14 7	49 7 0	254 7 7
	1,749 8 7	195 2 5	1,554 1 2
COUNTY CARLOW:			
Boltonstown, part of ..	131 19 0	14 14 5	117 4 7
Carlow, part of ..	808 18 3	90 4 9	718 13 6
New Ross, part of ..	63 16 8	7 2 2	56 12 2
	1,004 11 7	112 1 4	892 10 3
COUNTY CAVAN:			
Bahoborough ..	263 11 8	49 15 7	214 16 1
Bawnboy, part of ..	172 3 10	19 4 2	152 19 8
Cavan ..	646 8 3	72 2 2	574 6 1
Coothill, part of ..	234 15 6	25 3 4	208 8 2
Enniskillen, part of ..	41 11 8	4 12 9	36 18 11
Granard, part of ..	77 4 5	8 12 4	68 12 1
Oldcastle, part of ..	180 19 5	20 8 6	159 15 8
	1,718 10 9	191 14 1	1,526 16 8
COUNTY CLARE:			
Ballyvaughan ..	125 9 4	13 19 11	111 9 5
Carroon ..	110 2 7	12 19 1	100 3 6
Ennis ..	394 18 3	46 7 3	348 11 0

SCHEDULE—continued

Union.	Paid amounts payable.	Provisional amounts owing to Secretary of Council under the Act.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY CLARE—contd.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ennistymon ..	253 11 3	28 14 10	229 14 3
Killeshock ..	227 3 9	23 6 10	201 16 11
Kilrush ..	533 1 6	59 9 4	473 12 2
Limerick, part of ..	217 15 8	24 5 10	193 9 10
Shanagh ..	380 0 10	65 14 2	315 6 8
	2,662 3 2	286 19 3	2,375 3 11
COUNTY COKE :			
Bandon ..	494 6 10	55 2 11	439 3 11
Bantry ..	294 6 8	32 14 8	261 10 0
Castlegar ..	213 15 11	33 17 0	180 18 11
Clonsilla ..	308 15 9	34 8 11	274 6 10
Cork, part of ..	1,368 2 9	155 19 3	1,212 3 6
Dunmore ..	374 8 11	41 14 5	333 13 6
Ferry ..	585 3 2	62 5 6	523 17 3
Kanturk ..	654 1 4	61 14 2	592 5 2
Kilmeadow, part of ..	112 4 3	12 10 4	99 13 11
Kinsale ..	459 12 0	50 5 4	409 6 8
Macroom ..	317 17 9	37 13 6	280 2 4
Malton ..	608 17 4	67 18 5	540 18 11
Mallow ..	632 17 10	70 12 0	562 6 10
Milford ..	236 2 1	26 6 9	209 15 4
Midleton, part of ..	212 1 11	23 13 2	188 8 9
Shillburne ..	513 12 10	57 5 11	456 6 11
Skull ..	193 4 5	21 11 1	172 13 4
Youghal, part of ..	333 6 6	37 8 8	296 2 10
	8,033 18 3	896 3 11	7,137 14 4
COUNTY DONEGAL :			
Ballyshannon, part of ..	265 4 3	22 17 10	242 6 5
Donagall ..	373 18 5	41 14 3	332 4 2
Dunfonghy ..	398 15 4	23 5 9	375 9 7
Glenties ..	538 18 11	60 2 5	478 16 6
Inishowen ..	447 18 10	49 19 4	397 19 0
Letterkenny ..	239 1 6	26 13 5	212 8 1
Londonderry, part of ..	167 12 8	18 14 0	148 18 8
Milford ..	350 12 8	39 8 3	311 10 5
Strabane, part of ..	227 6 4	25 7 2	202 19 2
Stranorlar ..	278 2 3	31 0 6	247 1 9
	3,037 11 2	338 16 11	2,698 14 3
COUNTY DOWR :			
Banbridge, part of ..	447 4 5	40 17 9	397 6 8
Belfast, part of ..	127 18 5	14 5 5	113 13 0
Dunmurry ..	656 1 4	60 16 9	595 4 7
Kilkeel ..	322 12 1	33 19 9	289 12 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union	Full amount payable.	Proportionate share of cost owing to insufficiency of income under the system	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY DOWNS—contd.			
Lisburn, part of ..	204 19 2	32 18 1	262 1 1
Lurgan, part of ..	160 10 3	18 12 1	148 3 2
Kerry, part of ..	510 2 0	56 18 1	453 3 11
Newtownards ..	388 13 10	65 13 7	323 2 3
	3,084 8 6	344 1 6	2,740 7 6
COUNTY DUBLIN.			
Balrathery ..	627 17 9	79 0 10	537 16 11
Celbridge, part of ..	177 6 2	19 15 7	157 10 7
Dublin, North, part of	486 10 10	34 5 6	432 5 4
Dublin, South, part of	1,482 4 0	180 15 3	1,272 8 9
Rathdown, part of	947 32 4	100 14 3	841 18 2
	3,671 11 1	400 11 4	3,261 19 9
COUNTY FREEMANSHIRE:			
Ballyshannon, part of	131 12 1	14 13 7	116 18 4
Clones, part of ..	142 14 7	15 18 5	126 16 2
Enniskillen, part of	495 15 2	53 6 1	440 9 1
Irvinestown, part of	227 18 4	25 8 6	202 9 10
Lisnaskea ..	325 7 5	36 5 11	289 1 6
	1,323 7 7	147 32 6	1,175 15 1
COUNTY GALWAY:			
Ballyvaughan, part of	494 7 2	55 3 11	439 4 3
Clifden ..	376 8 5	41 19 10	334 8 7
Galway ..	865 19 3	96 18 8	772 0 7
Glenties ..	215 8 10	24 0 8	191 8 2
Glenties ..	360 0 7	40 3 3	319 17 4
Goat ..	372 11 10	41 11 3	331 0 7
Loughrea ..	322 4 4	35 18 10	286 5 6
Mount Bellew ..	350 5 4	40 1 0	310 3 10
Oughterton ..	259 14 6	28 17 3	229 17 3
Portlanna ..	508 4 6	55 13 10	451 10 8
Tham ..			
	4,136 4 9	461 8 0	3,674 16 9
COUNTY KERRY:			
Cahertree ..	391 17 6	43 14 3	348 3 3
Dingle ..	477 17 3	53 6 1	424 11 2
Keemans ..	397 8 1	44 6 7	353 1 6
Killarney ..	779 3 2	87 14 3	692 4 11
Listowel, part of	519 15 8	56 19 7	453 16 1
Trillick ..	817 6 5	91 3 5	726 3 0
	3,365 8 1	375 8 2	2,989 19 11

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions	Total amounts payable.	Proportional amounts owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY KILDARE :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashy, part of ..	517 3 6	37 18 10	439 9 8
Ballinglass, part of ..	93 12 1	7 8 7	59 3 6
Clonsilla, part of ..	294 9 10	32 17 0	261 12 10
Edenderry, part of ..	236 9 5	25 7 7	210 1 10
Nass, part of ..	862 17 6	94 16 1	725 1 5
	1,864 12 4	210 3 1	1,745 9 3
COUNTY KILKENNY :			
Callan, part of ..	268 6 0	29 18 7	238 7 5
Carrick-on-Suir, part of ..	126 6 7	14 1 10	112 4 9
Castlecomer ..	315 19 7	35 3 11	280 6 8
Kilkenny ..	752 19 7	83 19 11	668 19 8
New Ross, part of ..	97 17 2	10 18 4	86 18 10
Thomastown ..	313 11 6	34 19 7	278 11 11
Uringford, part of ..	217 18 0	24 6 2	193 11 10
Waterford, part of ..	312 9 8	34 18 2	277 4 6
	2,404 19 1	268 4 6	2,136 5 7
KING'S COUNTY :			
Burr, part of ..	537 1 3	59 18 2	477 3 1
Edenderry, part of ..	252 5 2	25 18 2	206 7 0
Meunimick, part of ..	61 8 0	6 17 0	54 11 0
Roscrea, part of ..	159 2 0	17 14 11	141 7 1
Tellinnee, part of ..	480 17 11	54 6 3	432 11 8
	1,476 14 4	166 14 6	1,311 19 10
COUNTY LIMERICK :			
Ballyshannon, part of ..	75 15 5	8 9 1	67 6 4
Bawnboy, part of ..	130 0 2	14 10 1	115 10 1
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of ..	152 7 3	16 19 11	135 7 4
Manorhamilton ..	499 4 4	45 13 0	383 11 4
Mohill ..	359 4 1	40 1 5	319 2 8
	1,126 11 3	125 13 6	1,000 17 9
COUNTY LIMERICK :			
Croom ..	435 8 6	48 11 8	386 17 1
Kilmallock, part of ..	649 14 4	72 9 4	577 4 10
Limerick, part of ..	703 11 11	78 9 9	625 2 2
Listowel, part of ..	67 2 6	7 9 9	59 12 9
Michelstown, part of ..	312 12 9	12 11 4	299 1 5
Newcastle ..	434 10 4	48 9 5	386 0 11
Rathkeale ..	528 5 6	58 18 7	469 6 11
Tipperary, part of ..	125 4 7	13 19 5	111 5 2
	3,056 10 5	340 19 2	2,715 11 3

SCHEDULE—continued

Union.	Full amounts payable	Proportions due to the order of insufficiency of charges under the Act	Amounts paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY LONDONDERRY :			
Coleraine	370 17 6	63 13 8	307 3 10
Larne	448 16 9	50 1 4	398 15 5
Londonderry, part of ..	256 9 3	38 7 8	218 1 7
Magherafelt	481 7 1	53 13 11	427 13 2
	1,555 10 7	196 16 7	1,359 14 0
COUNTY LONGFORD :			
Ballymahon, part of ..	178 1 11	19 17 4	159 4 7
Granard, part of	336 8 3	37 6 1	299 2 2
Longford	322 7 11	39 6 3	283 1 8
	864 18 1	96 9 8	768 8 3
COUNTY LOUTH :			
Ardee, part of	315 0 0	35 2 9	279 17 3
Draghda, part of	285 2 0	31 16 1	253 5 11
Dundalk	518 6 2	57 7 5	460 18 9
	1,118 8 2	124 6 3	994 1 11
COUNTY MAYO :			
Balla	241 0 1	38 0 9	202 19 4
Ballinacorney	406 14 3	45 7 5	361 6 10
Belmullet	306 6 8	34 3 5	272 3 3
Castlebar	339 8 0	37 10 6	302 17 6
Claremorris	357 16 7	39 18 4	317 18 3
Killala	253 9 5	26 0 11	227 8 6
Swaneford	472 1 1	52 13 2	419 7 11
Westport	611 14 4	68 4 9	543 9 7
	3,065 19 5	341 19 3	2,723 11 2
COUNTY MEATH :			
Ardee, part of	113 5 6	12 10 6	99 15 0
Draghda, part of	285 3 4	31 16 2	253 7 2
Dunshaughlin	340 0 7	37 18 7	302 2 0
Edenderry, part of ..	99 11 9	10 2 1	89 9 8
Kells	479 14 2	52 10 5	418 3 9
Nasau	235 2 4	27 7 8	207 14 8
Oldcastle, part of ..	243 18 5	27 3 10	216 11 7
Trim	409 14 7	44 14 0	365 0 7
	2,278 9 8	254 2 3	2,024 4 5
COUNTY MONAGHAN :			
Carnockmacross	212 5 2	30 7 5	181 17 10
Castleblayney, part of ..	294 18 6	32 18 0	262 0 5
Clones, part of	167 2 11	18 12 11	148 10 0
Geashill, part of	145 1 2	16 3 8	128 17 6
Monaghan	471 0 7	52 10 10	418 9 9
	1,350 8 4	150 12 10	1,199 15 6

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union.	Full wages payable	Proportionate abatement owing to insufficiency of spawse under the section	Amount paid.
QUEEN'S COUNTY :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyfeix ..	460 4 7	51 6 9	408 17 10
Athy, part of ..	210 17 1	25 10 5	187 6 8
Carlow, part of ..	145 19 6	14 5 8	129 13 10
Mountmellick, part of ..	329 6 3	59 0 11	479 5 4
Roscrea, part of ..	123 6 9	13 15 2	109 11 7
	1,409 14 2	163 18 11	1,305 15 3
COUNTY ROSCOMMON :			
Athlone, part of ..	221 6 2	25 16 1	205 10 1
Bellinacree, part of ..	74 2 1	8 5 4	65 16 9
Boyle, part of ..	338 8 4	89 19 8	313 8 8
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of ..	127 7 11	14 4 3	113 3 8
Castleross ..	417 9 3	46 11 4	379 17 11
Roscommon ..	334 6 0	37 3 10	297 0 2
Strokestown ..	267 1 0	29 15 9	237 5 3
	1,410 0 9	201 18 3	1,608 2 6
COUNTY SLIGO :			
Boyle, part of ..	240 9 0	27 16 6	221 12 6
Dromore West ..	275 8 0	30 14 5	244 13 7
Shige ..	834 11 0	93 1 11	741 9 1
Tobercurry ..	368 8 0	41 1 11	327 6 1
	1,727 16 0	192 14 9	1,535 1 3
COUNTY TIPPERRARY (North Riding)			
Birr, part of ..	74 5 7	8 5 0	65 19 10
Borrisokane ..	289 0 2	28 17 10	260 2 4
Neasagh ..	313 10 2	57 5 8	450 4 6
Roscrea, part of ..	183 19 8	20 10 6	163 9 2
Thurles ..	376 19 1	64 7 2	312 11 11
	1,667 14 8	179 6 11	1,628 7 9
COUNTY TIPPERRARY (South Riding)			
Callan, part of ..	157 12 3	17 11 8	149 9 7
Carrick-on-Suir, part of ..	140 11 3	15 13 7	124 17 4
Cashel ..	642 4 6	71 12 10	579 11 8
Clonmel ..	443 7 11	49 9 3	393 18 8
Comstock, part of ..	587 7 10	62 3 7	495 4 3
Tipperrary, part of ..	605 4 6	56 16 1	452 8 5
Uringford, part of ..	86 5 6	9 12 6	76 13 0
	2,536 13 9	282 19 6	2,253 14 3

SCHEDULE—continued

Unions	Paid amounts payable	Proportional amounts owing to maintainers of income under the Act.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY TYRONE :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cashlag	241 8 7	25 18 8	214 9 11
Cloghan	329 12 0	36 8 8	290 3 4
Cookstown	375 16 0	41 18 5	332 17 7
Dungannon	478 9 1	52 7 5	425 1 8
Irvinestown, part of	98 16 11	11 0 6	87 16 5
Omagh	513 14 1	60 13 0	452 1 1
Stranaboe, part of	381 0 0	42 10 0	338 10 0
	2,445 16 8	272 16 8	2,172 0 0
COUNTY WATERFORD :			
Carrick-on-Suir, part of	176 4 10	19 13 3	156 11 7
Clonmel, part of	183 12 5	14 18 1	118 14 5
Dungarvan	472 11 7	52 14 4	419 17 3
Kilmacthomas	549 0 3	57 15 7	491 8 8
Lismore	426 16 1	46 18 10	379 17 3
Waterford, part of	403 13 8	45 0 7	358 12 11
Youghal, part of	197 9 10	22 0 7	175 9 3
	2,052 8 7	229 1 2	1,822 7 4
COUNTY WEXFORD :			
Athlone, part of	414 10 2	46 4 9	368 5 8
Ballynashon, part of	91 18 9	10 5 1	81 13 8
Delvin	236 14 10	26 14 11	212 19 11
Grainald, part of	143 14 9	16 0 8	127 14 1
Mullingar	949 14 0	72 9 6	877 4 6
Trillickmore, part of	74 13 10	8 6 8	66 7 2
	1,914 6 7	180 1 7	1,734 5 0
COUNTY WEXFORD :			
Enniscorthy	632 14 4	70 11 7	562 2 9
Gorey	460 17 0	51 8 2	409 8 10
New Ross, part of	480 13 8	54 5 9	425 7 11
Wexford	653 14 3	73 2 11	580 11 4
	2,225 19 3	249 8 5	1,976 10 10
COUNTY WICKLOW :			
Balungloss, part of	261 3 5	29 2 8	232 0 9
Near, part of	83 8 1	9 6 1	74 2 0
Baldoburn, part of	265 3 1	29 11 7	235 11 6
Baldoburn	801 3 4	89 7 5	711 16 1
Shilleigh	275 4 6	30 14 0	244 10 6
	1,685 2 7	188 1 9	1,496 0 10

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union.	Full amounts payable	Proportions abated owing to insufficiency of income under the section.	Amounts paid
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BELFAST Co. BOROUGH: Belfast, part of	3,863 0 9	433 3 9	3,429 3 0
CORK Co. BOROUGH: Cork, part of	1,323 10 10	136 10 9	1,087 9 1
DUBLIN Co. BOROUGH: Dublin, North, part of Dublin, South, part of	2,463 10 4 1,868 10 3	297 8 0 208 8 8	2,266 13 4 1,659 1 7
LIMERICK Co. BOROUGH: Limerick, part of	518 1 5	57 15 10	460 5 7
LONDONDERRY Co. BOROUGH: Londonderry, part of	542 4 2	60 9 8	481 14 6
WATERFORD Co. BOROUGH: Waterford, part of	324 15 5	36 4 7	288 10 10
Totals for Unions	87,442 1 10	9,754 4 11	77,687 16 11

ADDITIONAL FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY LIMERICK: Glin School	371 0 0	41 7 8	329 12 4
COUNTY MEATH: Trim School	210 11 3	23 9 9	187 1 6
Totals for Schools	581 11 3	64 17 5	516 13 10
Totals for unions and District Schools	88,023 13 1	9,819 2 4	78,204 16 9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (3) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(B.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1914, on behalf of Rural District Councils, and to Urban District Councils in respect of the sanitary salaries paid by these bodies.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Felt amounts payable	Proportional amounts owing to insufficiency of rates under the various	Amounts paid
Co. ARMAGH.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aghaloe	14 16 8	1 13 1	13 3 7
Antonia	76 10 3	8 10 8	67 19 7
Ballycastle	42 12 0	4 15 1	37 17 5
Ballymena	82 6 8	9 3 8	73 3 0
Ballymore	89 15 0	10 0 3	79 14 9
Belfast	47 7 4	5 5 8	42 1 8
Larne	67 14 8	7 11 1	60 3 7
Lisburn	36 0 0	3 18 1	31 1 11
Urban Districts:—			
Ballyclare	4 8 6	0 9 10	3 18 8
Ballymena	55 2 6	6 3 0	48 19 6
Ballymore	13 10 0	1 10 1	11 19 11
Carrickfergus	23 15 0	2 13 0	21 2 0
Larne	17 0 0	1 17 11	15 2 1
Lisburn	40 0 0	4 9 3	35 10 9
Pontefract	17 12 3	1 10 4	15 12 11
	627 11 4	70 0 0	557 11 4
Co. ANTRIM.			
Rural Districts:—			
Alnagh	84 17 3	10 11 8	84 5 7
Crossmaglen	20 8 10	2 5 7	18 3 3
Lurgan	40 3 10	4 9 8	35 14 2
Newry No. 2	67 10 0	7 10 7	59 19 5
Tandragee	13 11 4	1 10 3	12 1 1
Urban Districts:—			
Armagh	52 6 0	5 16 8	46 9 4
Kesh	1 7 9	0 3 1	1 4 8
Lurgan	37 10 0	4 3 8	32 6 4
Portadown	19 8 4	2 3 4	17 5 0
Tandragee	5 11 11	0 12 6	4 19 5
	352 15 3	39 7 0	313 8 3
Co. CARLOW.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinglass No. 2	14 17 9	1 13 3	13 4 6
Carlow	96 9 0	10 14 2	85 5 10
Maroon	8 9 0	0 18 10	7 10 2
Urban District:—			
Carlow	23 16 8	2 13 2	21 3 6
	343 3 5	15 19 5	327 4 0

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts	Full amounts payable	Proportional amounts owing to insufficiency of houses under the Scheme.	Amounts paid.
CO. CAVAN.			
Rural Districts.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bailieborough ..	70 0 0	7 16 2	62 8 10
Bawnboy ..	34 0 0	2 18 6	31 6 6
Castlerahan ..	24 10 8	2 14 9	21 15 11
Cavan ..	103 5 0	11 10 4	91 14 8
Cootehill No. 1 ..	32 15 0	3 13 1	29 1 11
Enniskillen No. 2 ..	11 10 0	1 5 8	10 4 4
Mullaghcan ..	14 8 4	1 5 6	10 2 10
Urban Districts.—			
Bellaghet ..	9 2 6	1 0 4	8 2 2
Cavan ..	13 19 0	1 10 1	11 19 11
Cootehill ..	6 1 3	0 13 6	5 7 9
	300 2 9	38 2 11	271 19 10
CO. CLARE.			
Rural Districts.—			
Ballyvaughan ..	16 5 0	1 16 2	14 8 9
Cortafin ..	26 12 6	2 17 2	22 15 4
Ennis ..	60 9 9	6 14 11	53 14 10
Ennistymon ..	44 7 6	4 19 0	39 8 6
Killybegart ..	38 5 0	4 5 4	33 19 8
Kilrush ..	77 14 7	8 18 5	69 1 2
Lismuck No. 2 ..	31 2 0	2 9 5	27 12 7
Seanniff ..	58 10 0	6 10 6	51 19 6
Tulla ..	67 10 0	6 8 4	51 1 8
Urban Districts.—			
Ennis ..	23 12 0	2 17 1	22 14 11
Kilrush ..	15 10 0	1 14 7	13 15 5
	450 18 4	50 0 0	400 12 4
CO. COCK.			
Rural Districts.—			
Bandon ..	60 5 0	6 14 5	53 19 7
Bantry ..	41 16 2	4 13 4	37 2 11
Charleville ..	32 10 0	3 12 6	28 17 6
Charleville ..	14 7 6	1 13 1	12 15 5
Clonsilla ..	42 5 10	4 14 4	37 11 6
Deck ..	166 1 5	18 10 0	147 10 11
Dunmanway ..	57 13 1	6 9 2	51 8 11
Forney ..	66 10 0	7 8 4	59 1 8
Kantuck ..	95 10 0	10 15 1	84 16 11
Kinsale ..	35 17 10	6 4 8	49 13 2
Macroom ..	59 10 0	6 12 0	52 17 8
Mallow ..	45 15 9	5 2 2	40 13 7
Midleton ..	92 0 0	10 7 6	82 12 6
Millstreet ..	38 7 6	4 5 7	34 1 11
Midleton No. 1 ..	28 2 4	3 2 0	24 19 7
Skibbereen ..	68 5 0	7 1 1	60 3 11
Skull ..	20 15 0	2 6 4	18 8 8
Youghal No. 1 ..	27 8 2	2 1 2	24 7 6

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full payments payable.	Proportionate sharements owing to municipality of Soudry under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. CONK—continued.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clonakilty ..	12 7 6	1 7 7	10 19 11
Franny ..	37 10 0	4 3 8	33 6 4
Kinsale ..	12 0 0	1 6 10	10 13 8
Monroon ..	5 17 4	0 13 1	5 4 3
Mallow ..	5 4 8	0 11 8	4 12 7
Midleton ..	21 11 8	2 8 2	19 3 6
Queenstown ..	50 10 0	6 12 9	52 17 3
Skibbereen ..	10 0 0	1 2 4	8 17 8
Youghal ..	43 0 0	4 15 11	38 4 1
	1,216 6 11	135 13 9	1,080 13 2
Co. DONEGAL.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballykannon ..	30 17 6	3 8 11	27 8 7
Donagall ..	67 7 6	7 19 4	59 17 2
Drumfinaghy ..	22 3 9	2 9 0	19 14 3
Gleadow ..	75 0 0	8 7 4	66 12 8
Inishowen ..	52 9 3	5 17 1	46 12 2
Letterkenney ..	34 18 4	3 17 11	31 0 7
Leamladerry No. 2 ..	35 19 4	3 19 3	31 11 3
Milford ..	46 7 1	5 3 5	41 3 8
Strabane No. 2 ..	23 4 4	2 11 10	20 12 6
Stranish ..	52 10 0	5 17 2	46 12 10
Urban District:—			
Letterkenney ..	10 1 6	1 2 0	8 19 0
	459 9 11	59 5 3	400 4 8
Co. DOWS.			
Rural Districts:—			
Banbridge ..	71 8 10	7 19 5	63 9 5
Castlerough ..	19 12 10	2 3 10	17 9 0
Downpatrick ..	102 7 7	11 8 5	90 19 2
Hydeborough ..	47 10 0	5 0 0	42 4 0
Kilkeel ..	41 4 5	4 12 0	36 12 5
Marra ..	24 6 8	2 14 3	21 12 5
Newry No. 1 ..	52 10 0	5 17 2	46 12 10
Newtownards ..	32 0 5	9 3 0	22 17 5
Urban Districts:—			
Banbridge ..	36 11 3	4 1 7	32 9 8
Bangor ..	28 2 8	3 2 0	24 19 11
Donaghadee ..	5 7 10	0 12 4	4 15 10
Downee ..	9 10 0	1 1 2	8 8 10
Ballywood ..	14 0 0	1 15 8	14 4 4
Newcastle ..	8 15 7	0 12 7	7 16 0
Newry ..	37 16 0	4 4 4	33 11 8
Newtownards ..	49 17 6	4 11 2	36 6 4
Warrenpoint ..	12 10 0	1 7 11	11 2 1
	636 11 7	71 0 3	565 11 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts	Full year's payable	Proportionate sharements owing to discontinuance of income under the section	Amounts paid
Co. DUBLIN.			
Rural Districts:—			
Balrothery ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collesbury ..	95 11 8	10 13 3	84 18 5
Collesbury No. 2 ..	25 0 0	2 15 9	22 4 3
Dublin, North ..	164 9 7	11 13 1	92 16 6
Dublin, South ..	123 7 8	14 17 7	118 10 1
Rathdown No. 1 ..	92 5 6	10 5 10	83 10 8
Urban Districts:—			
Blackrock ..	77 15 0	8 13 6	69 1 6
Dúnree ..	24 9 10	2 14 8	21 15 2
Kilney and Ballybrack ..	31 19 2	3 11 4	28 7 10
Kingstown ..	159 18 9	16 16 9	134 2 0
Pembroke ..	176 0 0	19 12 8	156 7 4
Rathfriland and Rathgar ..	179 17 6	29 1 4	159 16 2
	1,691 14 8	121 15 9	969 18 11
Co. FERMANAGH.			
Rural Districts:—			
Bellack ..	22 11 0	2 10 4	20 0 8
Crossa No. 2 ..	25 2 2	2 16 0	22 6 2
Enniskillen ..	59 0 0	6 11 8	52 8 4
Irvinestown ..	32 15 0	3 18 1	29 1 11
Larne ..	42 10 0	4 14 10	37 15 2
Urban District:—			
Enniskillen ..	41 10 0	4 12 7	36 17 5
	229 8 2	24 18 6	196 9 8
Co. GALWAY.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinasloe No. 1 ..	47 7 8	5 5 8	42 2 0
Chilren ..	76 5 10	8 10 2	67 15 8
Galway ..	86 13 4	9 13 4	77 0 0
Glenties ..	38 10 0	4 5 11	34 4 1
Gort ..	25 0 0	2 15 9	22 4 3
Leighlin ..	37 0 0	6 7 2	30 12 10
Mountbellew ..	42 10 0	4 14 10	37 15 2
Oughterard ..	45 15 9	5 2 2	40 13 7
Parlanna ..	29 8 0	2 5 7	26 2 5
Trillick ..	106 18 9	11 5 2	95 18 7
Urban Districts:—			
Ballinasloe ..	25 10 0	2 14 11	22 13 1
Galway ..	60 18 8	6 15 9	54 0 11
	650 16 0	70 18 5	566 17 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts	Full amounts payable.	Proportional amounts owing to ratepayers of houses under the Rating	Amounts paid.
Co. KERRY.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cahoreavea ..	41 0 0	6 16 1	34 3 11
Dingle ..	46 17 7	5 4 7	41 13 0
Kenmare ..	85 0 0	9 9 8	75 10 4
Killarney ..	106 0 0	11 16 0	94 3 6
Listowel ..	80 10 0	8 49 7	71 10 5
Trillick ..	103 16 11	11 16 2	94 0 9
Urban Districts:—			
Killarney ..	32 10 0	3 12 6	28 17 6
Listowel ..	14 0 0	1 15 8	14 4 4
Trillick ..	69 8 7	7 14 11	61 13 8
	603 3 1	67 5 8	535 17 5
Co. KILDARE.			
Rural Districts:—			
Athy No. 1 ..	44 17 1	5 0 1	39 17 0
Ballinglass No. 3 ..	8 15 0	0 19 6	7 15 6
Collingwood No. 1 ..	46 0 0	5 2 8	40 17 4
Edenderry No. 2 ..	36 10 8	4 1 6	32 9 2
Nass No. 1 ..	53 1 11	10 7 8	42 14 3
Urban Districts:—			
Athy ..	18 7 6	2 1 0	16 6 6
Nass ..	28 9 10	3 3 7	25 6 3
	276 2 0	30 16 0	245 6 0
Co. KILKENNY.			
Rural Districts:—			
Callan ..	32 10 0	3 12 6	28 17 6
Carriek-on-Suir No. 3 ..	19 12 0	2 3 9	17 8 3
Castlecomer ..	48 10 0	5 8 2	43 1 10
Ida ..	15 0 0	1 13 6	13 6 6
Kilkenny ..	93 7 3	10 8 4	82 19 1
Thomastown ..	70 12 6	7 17 7	62 14 11
Uxlingford No. 1 ..	41 4 10	4 12 0	36 12 10
Waterford No. 2 ..	43 0 0	4 15 11	38 4 1
Urban Districts:—			
Kilkenny ..	44 8 8	9 8 4	35 0 4
	418 5 5	50 0 1	368 5 4
Kew's Co.			
Rural Districts:—			
Bury No. 1 ..	72 10 0	8 1 9	64 8 3
Cloonygowan ..	8 9 0	0 18 10	7 10 2
Edenderry No. 1 ..	38 11 7	4 4 1	34 5 6
Roosna No. 2 ..	22 14 4	2 11 2	20 7 2
Tullamore ..	71 12 6	7 19 10	63 12 8

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatement owing to deficiency of amount under the Section.	Amounts paid.
KING'S CO.—continued.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Burr	22 5 0	2 9 8	19 15 4
Tullamore	21 0 0	3 6 10	18 13 2
	257 6 5	23 14 2	224 12 3
CO. LIMERICK.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinacorney	21 10 4	2 8 8	19 7 8
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1	57 19 2	4 4 8	53 14 6
Kimrough	15 1 0	1 13 8	13 7 10
Monaghanstown	23 0 0	5 18 3	47 1 9
Modall	50 0 0	5 11 7	44 8 5
	177 17 0	19 16 10	168 0 2
CO. LIMERICK.			
Rural Districts:—			
Croagh	75 0 0	8 7 4	66 12 8
Glen	15 10 0	1 14 7	13 15 5
Kilmallock	78 3 4	8 14 5	69 8 11
Limerick No. 1	93 18 0	10 9 0	83 8 0
Mitchelstown No. 2	16 17 8	1 17 8	15 0 0
Newcastle	57 10 0	6 8 3	51 1 9
Rathcoole	60 0 0	6 13 10	53 6 2
Tipperary No. 2	14 8 7	1 12 2	12 16 5
	411 7 7	45 17 9	365 9 10
CO. LONGFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Coleraine	82 15 0	9 4 10	74 8 2
Lamavady	59 9 0	6 12 8	52 16 4
Londonderry No. 1	53 13 6	5 19 9	47 13 9
Magheraish	49 5 8	5 9 11	43 15 9
Urban Districts:—			
Coleraine	23 15 0	2 13 0	21 2 0
Lamavady	15 18 0	1 15 0	14 8 0
	193 16 8	31 17 8	233 19 0
CO. LONGFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballymahon	40 6 8	4 10 0	35 16 8
Granard No. 1.	28 2 5	4 5 1	23 17 4
Longford	90 0 11	5 11 8	84 9 3
Urban Districts:—			
Granard	10 10 0	1 8 5	9 6 7
Longford	15 0 0	1 13 6	13 6 6
	164 0 0	17 3 8	156 16 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts	Full amounts payable	Proportionate sharements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. LOUTH.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee No. 1 ..	60 5 0	6 14 5	53 10 7
Dundalk ..	71 15 0	8 0 1	63 14 11
Leath ..	35 0 0	3 18 1	31 11 11
Urban Districts:—			
Drogheda ..	61 1 8	6 16 3	54 5 5
Dundalk ..	30 8 8	3 7 11	27 0 9
	258 10 4	28 10 0	229 13 7
Co. MAYO.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballina ..	50 6 2	5 12 3	44 13 11
Ballinrobe ..	88 14 8	9 18 0	78 16 8
Belmullet ..	36 18 4	3 0 1	33 18 3
Castlebar ..	43 1 11	4 16 2	38 5 9
Claremorris ..	75 2 6	8 7 7	66 14 11
Killalea ..	38 0 0	4 4 9	33 15 3
Swineford ..	77 10 7	8 13 0	68 17 7
Westport ..	63 0 10	7 0 8	55 9 2
Urban Districts:—			
Ballina ..	5 14 8	0 13 0	5 3 8
Castlebar ..	15 10 8	1 14 8	13 14 0
Westport ..	18 19 0	2 2 3	16 14 9
	503 1 4	56 2 5	446 18 11
Co. MEATH.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ardee No. 2 ..	22 10 0	2 10 2	19 19 10
Dunshaughlin ..	51 5 0	5 14 4	45 10 8
Edenderry No. 3 ..	11 19 4	1 0 8	10 12 8
Kells ..	49 0 0	5 9 4	43 10 8
Moath ..	46 0 0	5 2 7	40 17 5
Nasau ..	47 10 0	5 0 0	42 4 0
Oldcastle ..	25 19 9	2 18 0	23 1 9
Trim ..	62 10 0	6 19 5	55 10 7
Urban Districts:—			
Kells ..	7 14 0	0 16 9	6 13 3
Nasau ..	8 10 0	0 19 9	7 11 0
Trim ..	12 0 0	1 0 9	10 13 3
	344 14 1	38 9 9	305 5 1
Co. MONAGHAN.			
Rural Districts:—			
Carletonmacross ..	35 5 0	3 18 8	31 6 4
Castleblayney ..	31 10 0	3 10 3	27 19 9
Crossa No. 1 ..	20 12 8	2 0 0	18 0 8
Crossa No. 2 ..	20 15 0	2 0 3	18 8 9
Monaghan ..	77 5 7	8 12 5	68 13 2

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportional amounts owing to insufficiency of charges under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. MONAGHAN—contd.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carneshmacross ..	11 0 0	1 4 6	9 15 6
Castleblayney ..	11 4 2	1 5 0	9 10 2
Cleons ..	16 0 0	1 15 8	14 4 4
Monaghan ..	12 3 0	1 7 1	10 15 11
	280 15 3	29 5 10	209 9 7
Co. QUERRY'S Co.			
Rural Districts:—			
Abbeyleix ..	30 13 4	9 0 0	71 13 4
Ataly No. 2 ..	24 16 8	2 15 5	22 1 3
Mountmellick ..	82 3 2	9 3 4	72 19 10
Bacra No. 2 ..	17 1 0	1 18 0	15 3 0
Stevenson ..	17 10 0	1 19 0	15 11 0
	222 4 2	24 15 9	197 8 5
Co. ROSCOMMON.			
Rural Districts:—			
Affane No. 2 ..	43 0 0	4 15 11	38 4 1
Bailinacorney No. 2 ..	10 14 0	1 3 10	9 10 2
Boyle No. 1 ..	31 17 0	3 11 1	28 6 5
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2 ..	22 10 10	2 10 3	20 0 7
Castleroe ..	47 0 0	7 9 6	39 10 6
Roscommon ..	55 10 0	6 3 10	49 5 2
Strakestown ..	51 0 0	5 13 9	45 6 3
	291 12 4	31 8 2	259 4 2
Co. SLIGO.			
Rural Districts:—			
Boyle No. 2 ..	27 2 6	3 0 6	24 2 0
Drumore West ..	42 10 0	4 14 10	37 15 2
Sligo ..	116 0 0	12 18 10	103 1 2
Toberanary ..	47 10 0	5 0 0	42 4 0
Urban District:—			
Sligo ..	52 0 0	5 16 0	46 4 0
	283 2 4	31 16 2	252 6 4
Co. TIPSERY, N.E.			
Rural Districts:—			
Birr No. 2 ..	12 0 0	1 6 9	10 13 3
Borneskane ..	27 10 0	3 1 4	24 8 8
Neasagh ..	60 11 9	6 15 2	53 16 7
Bacra No. 1 ..	25 10 0	2 16 11	22 13 1
Thurles ..	83 15 0	9 6 10	74 8 2

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatement owing to insufficiency of income under the section.	Amounts paid.
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.— —continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Urban Districts:—			
Nearagh	26 8 11	4 1 4	32 7 7
Templemore	7 10 0	0 10 2	6 13 2
Thurles	15 0 0	1 13 6	13 6 6
	268 5 8	29 18 7	238 7 1
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.— Rural Districts:—			
Carnock-on-Suir No. 1	14 13 1	1 12 8	13 0 5
Cashel	84 13 7	9 9 6	76 9 1
Clagheen	57 10 0	0 8 3	51 1 9
Clonmel No. 1	43 3 3	4 12 4	38 6 11
Gortmahoe	10 5 2	2 3 0	17 2 2
Shredburgh	31 0 0	3 0 2	27 10 10
Tipperary No. 1	58 0 9	6 0 6	51 11 3
Urban Districts:—			
Carnock-on-Suir	24 10 5	2 14 8	21 15 9
Cashel	13 0 0	1 0 0	11 11 0
Clonmel	45 10 0	5 1 6	40 8 6
Tipperary	17 0 0	1 17 11	15 2 1
	408 11 3	45 11 6	362 19 9
CO. TIRONE.— Rural Districts:—			
Ceshlebeg	30 7 4	4 1 2	32 6 2
Clagher	38 15 0	4 6 5	34 8 7
Claghier	61 17 6	6 18 0	54 19 6
Cockstown	72 16 1	8 2 5	64 13 8
Dungannon	75 7 2	8 10 4	67 16 10
Omagh	56 11 4	6 0 2	50 5 2
Strabane No. 1	15 10 0	1 14 7	13 15 5
Trillick			
Urban Districts:—			
Cockstown	10 0 0	1 2 4	8 17 8
Dungannon	31 0 7	3 0 3	27 11 4
Omagh	33 0 1	3 13 8	29 6 5
Strabane	20 0 0	2 4 7	17 15 5
	452 5 1	50 8 11	401 16 2
CO. WATERFORD.— Rural Districts:—			
Carnock-on-Suir No. 2	35 15 10	3 19 10	31 16 0
Clonmel No. 2	26 15 6	2 19 9	23 15 9
Dungarvan	56 0 0	6 4 11	49 15 1
Kilmacthomas	33 12 5	4 5 2	34 6 3
Lismore	67 0 0	7 9 6	59 10 6
Waterford No. 1	66 10 0	7 8 4	59 1 8
Youghal No. 2	34 10 2	3 18 0	31 1 2

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts	Full amounts payable.	Proportional amounts owing to insufficiency of houses under the system.	Amount paid.
Co. WATKINSON—contd.	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Urban District:— Dungarvan ..	17 15 0	1 19 7	15 15 5
	348 7 11	28 6 1	305 1 10
Co. WESTMERE.			
Rural Districts:—			
Athlone No. 1 ..	35 9 9	3 14 9	29 15 0
Ballymore ..	18 2 4	2 0 6	16 2 10
Coco ..	16 14 11	1 17 4	14 17 7
Delvin ..	42 10 0	4 14 10	37 15 2
Kilbaggan ..	17 0 0	1 17 11	15 2 1
Mullingar ..	98 18 0	11 0 4	87 14 8
Urban District:— Athlone ..	31 15 0	3 10 10	28 4 2
	258 8 0	24 16 4	229 11 6
Co. WEXFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Enniscorthy ..	91 2 6	10 3 4	80 19 2
Gorey ..	51 17 6	6 15 9	46 1 9
New Ross ..	59 16 0	6 13 5	53 2 7
Wexford ..	59 10 0	6 12 9	52 17 3
Urban Districts:—			
Enniscorthy ..	41 0 0	4 13 6	36 8 6
New Ross ..	49 14 4	4 10 10	36 3 6
Wexford ..	45 12 1	5 1 9	40 10 4
	389 12 5	43 9 4	346 3 1
Co. WICKLOW.			
Rural Districts:—			
Baltinglass No. 1 ..	31 14 3	3 10 9	28 3 0
Nam. No. 2 ..	9 4 0	1 0 6	8 3 0
Rathdown No. 2 ..	32 3 6	3 11 9	28 11 9
Rathdrum ..	140 16 0	15 14 2	125 1 10
Shilleigh ..	32 15 6	3 13 1	29 2 5
Urban Districts:—			
Arklow ..	8 1 11	9 18 1	7 3 10
Bray ..	72 15 0	8 2 4	64 12 8
Wicklow ..	36 0 0	4 0 4	31 19 8
	363 10 2	49 11 0	322 19 2
COUNTY BONDURIGH.			
Belfast ..	1,677 2 0	187 1 8	1,490 0 4
Cock ..	563 10 0	62 17 2	500 12 10
Dublin ..	2,091 5 7	233 5 8	1,857 19 11
Limerick ..	233 0 1	26 0 0	207 5 7
Londonderry ..	317 8 9	35 8 1	281 10 11
Waterford ..	150 0 0	16 14 8	133 5 4
Totals Ireland ..	18,396 8 10	2,032 2 10	16,364 6 0

No. 2.—Statement showing the sums paid on behalf of the Guardians of Unions, and to Bead Authorities during the year ended the 31st March, 1944, from the Grant provided by the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, now known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant, with the deductions in respect of sums withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund established in connection with land purchase, and the re-payments to the Fund on account of previous deductions as obtained from certificates made in pursuance of Regulations under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the Irish Land Acts, 1903 and 1909.

Union, Rural Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. ANTRIM.				
Unions—	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Adrian,	406 7 6	—	8 3 7	405 12 1
Ballycastle,	478 4 10	—	4 7 3	474 12 1
Ballymena,	1,867 9 11	—	10 9 3	1,860 5 4
Ballymore,	201 20 5	—	5 13 4	196 0 9
Bellish, County portion,	153 18 8	—	1 4 9	152 3 5
Bellish, County Borough portion,	3,270 4 0	—	20 18 9	3,250 9 0
Enniskerry,	782 7 0	—	6 17 4	780 5 0
Enniskerry, part of,	471 4 5	—	4 7 4	475 13 9
Lurgan, part of,	90 14 7	—	0 16 10	91 11 5
Rural Authorities—				
Antrim County Council,	7,280 3 9	—	47 10 11	7,337 14 8
Belfast County Borough Council,	5,089 16 11	—	69 16 1	5,152 13 0
Ballymena (Urban District Council),	22 8 2	—	9 10 1	55 18 3
Ballymena,	142 45 10	—	1 0 7	145 5 5
Ballymore,	41 3 2	—	4 11 3	41 13 8
Castlederg,	34 16 3	—	5 7 1	35 11 4
Larne,	141 13 3	—	1 5 3	142 17 4
Larne,	125 1 3	—	1 5 1	126 6 3
Portrush,	25 18 9	—	0 4 2	25 9 14
	21,294 9 2	—	186 4 3	21,582 13 8
CO. ARMAGH.				
Unions—				
Armagh,	1,045 13 3	205 3 5	—	945 9 10
Bandridge, part of,	136 6 9	12 15 7	—	124 10 5
Castlederg, part of,	145 8 2	29 13 1	—	115 15 1
Lurgan, part of,	748 5 5	74 13 7	—	673 5 10
Monaghan, part of,	548 11 13	34 14 3	—	494 17 7
Rural Authorities—				
Armagh County Council,	3,350 36 4	369 7 4	—	3,594 11 0
Armagh Urban District Council,	35 4 10	8 10 3	—	75 24 7
County,	13 2 7	1 4 4	—	9 35 3
Lurgan,	175 6 1	17 4 8	—	154 19 7
Portadown,	222 17 10	17 6 7	—	205 9 3
Thameside,	25 3 5	2 6 6	—	22 16 7
	4,229 15 7	439 9 7	—	4,665 4 0
CO. CARLOW.				
Unions—				
Ballinglass, part of,	228 7 11	0 12 3	—	227 15 4
Carlow, part of,	1,153 2 3	2 19 4	—	1,150 2 10
New Ross, part of,	308 16 6	0 5 8	—	308 6 0
Rural Authorities—				
Carlow County Council,	1,490 4 4	3 10 3	—	1,496 17 5
Carlow Urban District Council,	156 14 10	0 6 3	—	146 5 9
	3,018 2 11	7 15 6	—	3,030 5 8

SCHEDULE—continued.

Urban. Road Authorities	Amount of Grant payable in year	Deducted on account of rate withdrawals from Guarantee Fund	Added on account of rate repaid to Guarantee Fund	Amount paid
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
CO. COKE—continued				
Marston Urban District Council	62 6 2	—	0 4 9	62 10 13
Stiles " " "	62 7 8	—	0 4 11	62 12 6
Stobdon " " "	78 13 9	—	0 5 9	78 19 6
Queensdown " " "	112 17 6	—	0 8 8	112 6 4
Stobdon " " "	44 15 6	—	0 3 4	44 18 10
Tringham " " "	125 9 5	—	0 5 3	125 14 10
	28,301 2 1	—	139 6 8	28,441 8 1
CO. DORSET.				
Urban—				
Bellflower, part of	559 3 7	—	1 2 8	560 11 4
Dorset	325 8 5	—	2 8 3	327 17 8
Dorchester	344 8 7	—	1 11 6	346 9 1
Glaston	622 10 0	—	3 15 1	625 8 1
Ilminster	946 3 3	—	2 19 4	949 2 7
Lynton	471 19 1	—	2 3 6	474 2 6
Lynton, part of	259 0 3	—	0 18 4	259 18 7
Milford	557 4 1	—	2 14 8	559 18 9
Sturminster	317 8 9	—	1 30 0	318 18 9
Sturminster	519 1 11	—	2 6 0	521 8 6
Rural Authorities—				
Dorset County Council	4,308 1 8	—	16 2 3	4,324 3 8
Lynton Urban District Council	14 17 11	—	0 3 4	14 22 2
	4,322 11 6	—	39 17 8	4,362 9 3
CO. DOWNS.				
Urban—				
Bath, part of	686 18 7	—	31 5 2	718 19 9
Bath, County Borough	134 13 3	—	6 1 5	140 18 8
County Borough	870 14 8	—	39 1 0	909 15 8
Downpatrick	903 3 8	—	40 15 9	944 2 4
Downpatrick	483 3 9	—	30 14 11	514 8 5
Downpatrick, part of	348 8 1	—	15 5 3	364 17 30
Downpatrick, part of	365 11 19	—	11 15 2	376 11 3
Downpatrick	772 15 8	—	34 10 5	807 8 1
Downpatrick	642 0 1	—	37 13 10	679 13 11
Rural Authorities—				
Down County Council	5,985 14 4	—	367 9 1	6,353 3 5
Down County Borough Council	1,193 12 8	—	66 19 1	1,260 14 9
Downpatrick Urban District Council	112 15 2	—	2 1 6	114 17 8
Downpatrick	53 4 7	—	4 7 0	58 11 7
Downpatrick	34 1 3	—	1 30 10	35 11 1
Downpatrick	21 8 0	—	0 15 1	22 3 9
Downpatrick	96 29 4	—	4 3 5	101 8 4
Downpatrick	23 14 9	—	0 13 11	24 14 1
Downpatrick	214 19 3	—	14 2 8	228 13 11
Downpatrick	139 14 5	—	4 17 10	144 12 3
Downpatrick	82 3 3	—	3 14 4	85 17 7
	13,685 14 0	—	612 3 9	14,298 17 9
CO. DUBLIN.				
Urban—				
Ballinacorney	1,084 7 3	—	19 12 11	1,104 3 1
Ballinacorney, part of	139 10 11	—	3 9 3	142 9 4
Ballinacorney, North County Borough	527 3 4	—	13 10 9	540 14 1
Ballinacorney, County Borough	3,602 14 8	—	68 14 3	3,670 17 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union, Road Authorities	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Reduced on account of sums withdrawn from Grants-in- Aid.	Added on account of sums repaid to Grants-in- Aid.	Amount paid.
CO. LIMERICK—continued	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Newcastle,	547 13 0	—	33 4 3	750 14 7
Ballinacree,	574 13 0	—	43 0 9	1,067 13 9
Tipperary, parol,	216 9 5	—	9 12 2	226 9 5
Road Authorities—				
Limerick County Council,	4,615 15 4	—	304 0 4	4,320 15 10
County Borough Council,	1,081 4 5	—	43 16 0	1,077 2 5
	13,220 16 4	—	349 0 7	12,813 47 2
CO. LONDONDERRY				
Unions—				
Coleraine,	608 14 8	—	0 0 7	609 8 2
Larne,	637 1 1	—	0 0 2	637 10 3
Londonderry, County parol,	503 19 4	—	0 4 4	503 16 8
County Borough Council,	686 15 9	—	0 0 3	647 5 6
Magherafelt,	691 14 1	—	0 9 13	682 4 0
Road Authorities—				
Londonderry County Council,	5,243 10 0	—	5 30 11	5,248 0 13
County Borough Council,	985 12 4	—	0 12 5	985 0 3
Coleraine Urban District Council,	60 11 11	—	0 0 13	60 12 13
Larne,	42 15 11	—	0 0 7	42 15 4
	7,480 15 5	—	5 7 1	7,484 2 4
CO. LONGFORD				
Unions—				
Ballinashan, parol,	329 3 39	—	32 3 8	361 6 0
Graveland, parol,	591 7 0	—	49 30 8	564 27 8
Longford,	631 7 2	—	60 31 1	689 18 3
Road Authorities—				
Longford County Council,	835 18 0	—	50 5 10	986 18 10
Graveland Urban District Council,	13 3 8	—	1 3 8	14 7 4
Longford,	50 39 3	—	7 17 10	85 17 1
	1,394 13 11	—	223 42 0	1,617 4 11
CO. LOUTH				
Unions—				
Ardee, parol,	435 0 11	18 14 2	—	453 14 8
Droghda, parol,	532 4 6	9 19 4	—	523 4 4
Dundalk,	923 0 8	17 1 1	—	960 7 2
Road Authorities—				
Louth County Council,	1,545 0 2	35 0 2	—	1,580 0 0
Droghda Urban District Council,	148 14 2	7 13 3	—	136 1 11
Dundalk,	378 10 1	5 3 9	—	373 7 1
	2,071 12 3	51 7 3	—	2,019 5 0
CO. MAYO				
Unions—				
Bellinabre,	808 3 8	—	20 9 1	829 12 10
Bellinabre,	878 12 7	—	29 18 7	908 10 10
Belturbet,	515 4 3	—	22 14 3	537 16 8
Castlerea,	548 17 1	—	22 12 1	590 9 2
Clonsilla,	529 9 1	—	23 4 9	553 15 10
Glenties,	304 2 1	—	15 11 6	319 13 11
Knocknashannagh,	774 0 1	—	34 2 3	808 2 4
Westport,	947 17 10	—	41 15 0	989 12 4
Road Authorities—				
Mayo County Council,	2,911 11 1	—	125 15 0	3,036 6 1
Belturbet Urban District Council,	77 7 4	—	1 7 8	80 15 0
Castlerea,	30 6 0	—	1 0 9	31 12 9
Westport,	23 4 2	—	1 5 5	24 13 5
	7,580 0 3	—	147 14 2	7,727 11 5

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions. Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year	Deducted on account of some withdrawn from Grants-in- Aid	Added on account of some repaid to Grants-in- Aid	Amount paid.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
CO. KENT.				
Unions—				
Arden, part of, ..	226 9 8	—	7 2 7	228 12 3
Bevington, part of, ..	322 7 4	—	10 14 9	332 2 1
Donnington, ..	419 12 10	—	21 5 6	440 13 6
Elstead, part of, ..	139 11 12	—	4 7 30	143 19 9
Kello, ..	402 36 4	—	35 17 2	437 13 6
Stanton, ..	781 1 8	—	24 13 4	805 15 0
Stokenham, part of, ..	427 1 2	—	13 8 7	440 9 9
Ton, ..	514 13 8	—	25 13 0	539 5 8
Road Authorities—				
West Kent County Council, ..	2,635 2 4	—	32 8 6	2,590 13 0
East Urban District Council, ..	23 19 3	—	0 13 2	24 14 6
Norfolk, ..	55 9 7	—	1 16 11	56 17 6
Ton, ..	45 5 2	—	1 2 6	44 12 11
	3,368 2 30	—	126 8 4	3,241 8 2
CO. MONAGHAN.				
Unions—				
Carleton, ..	451 11 2	65 17 2	—	451 14 0
Carleton, part of, ..	445 11 7	99 4 9	—	416 5 5
Clons, ..	399 12 0	36 18 9	—	340 0 2
Clons, part of, ..	370 7 4	35 18 4	—	307 9 0
Monaghan, ..	760 2 7	76 13 11	—	683 30 8
Road Authorities—				
Monaghan County Council, ..	2,427 15 3	541 5 10	—	2,186 2 5
Carleton Urban District Council, ..	20 14 3	2 8 2	—	18 14 1
Clons Urban District Council, ..	12 16 3	1 4 2	—	11 15 7
Clons, ..	8 4 4	0 16 4	—	7 8 3
Monaghan, ..	50 16 9	5 6 4	—	45 10 3
	4,723 7 7	622 12 8	—	4,100 14 11
QUEEN'S CO.				
Unions—				
Abbeystown, ..	969 2 10	—	85 12 2	954 2 8
Abbeystown, part of, ..	358 2 0	—	24 17 16	333 6 3
Clons, part of, ..	278 1 11	—	15 16 8	223 18 5
Monaghan, part of, ..	960 14 8	—	35 11 9	1,009 8 5
Rosary, part of, ..	248 2 0	—	15 17 14	263 19 14
Road Authorities—				
Queen's County Council, ..	2,394 2 2	—	179 12 6	2,543 14 8
	3,419 2 0	—	355 14 2	3,299 1 2
CO. ROSCOMMON.				
Unions—				
Abbeystown, part of, ..	320 4 8	17 14 2	—	302 12 4
Ballyvaughan, part of, ..	124 0 2	6 15 11	—	117 4 4
Boyle, part of, ..	135 0 1	28 19 2	—	106 10 9
Clons, part of, ..	326 7 9	17 15 0	—	309 9 1
Clons, ..	733 15 9	60 4 5	—	673 11 4
Clons, ..	677 9 5	37 4 3	—	640 5 2
Clons, ..	595 12 8	27 19 2	—	567 13 6
Road Authorities—				
Roscommon County Council, ..	3,442 2 10	127 4 8	—	3,314 8 2
	5,769 17 3	314 8 8	—	5,454 8 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Union, Road Authorities	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sum withdrawn from Grants-in- Aid Fund	Added on account of sum repaid to Grants-in- Aid Fund	Amount paid
CO. SLIGO.				
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Unions—				
Bally, part of,	366 1 11	—	8 3 6	374 5 5
Drumahaire West,	437 11 6	—	9 10 7	447 1 7
Sligo,	4,982 26 2	—	24 4 3	4,987 0 8
Telesbury,	500 10 10	—	11 3 10	512 3 8
Road Authorities—				
Sligo County Council,	1,098 0 8	—	42 5 3	1,060 14 11
Sligo Urban District Council,	188 11 2	—	4 8 7	202 15 10
	4,475 36 3	—	100 1 6	4,526 16 1
CO. TIPPERARY, (North Riding).				
Unions—				
Birr, part of,	114 35 2	4 11 8	—	120 5 5
Barrington,	427 11 0	15 89 2	—	435 11 10
Stratton,	851 6 2	27 77 1	—	913 5 1
Ennamore, part of,	370 1 7	14 24 2	—	385 7 5
Thurles,	1,801 3 5	28 25 6	—	1,829 12 6
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, N.E., County Council,	3,440 4 6	96 4 1	—	3,533 0 5
Nineveh Urban District Council,	78 12 11	3 2 5	—	75 9 3
Templemore,	38 1 10	1 7 4	—	33 14 8
Thurles,	61 12 6	2 9 10	—	59 2 8
	3,600 12 10	217 1 8	—	3,843 11 2
CO. TIPPERARY, (South Riding).				
Unions—				
Cahir, part of,	294 29 4	—	6 0 1	300 16 5
Carrick on Suir, part of,	267 12 7	—	7 4 9	274 17 6
Cahir,	1,817 7 0	—	27 11 5	1,844 16 6
Claydon,	854 2 8	—	17 12 3	871 17 11
Clonmel, part of,	232 2 3	—	24 16 21	257 3 0
Lisdowney, part of,	860 1 5	—	22 16 11	882 16 4
Clonmel, part of,	351 2 11	—	4 2 3	355 5 2
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, S.E., County Council,	3,074 29 10	—	43 7 6	3,125 7 8
Cahir-on-Suir Urban District Council,	68 9 2	—	1 13 2	70 5 6
Cahir,	99 10 10	—	0 11 0	110 1 10
Clonmel,	314 0 8	—	5 16 2	325 5 10
Tipperary,	40 6 2	—	1 14 0	42 0 2
	7,097 14 11	—	80 46 6	7,254 21 5
CO. TIRONE.				
Unions—				
Castlederg,	369 4 7	—	4 27 0	373 16 7
Glenties,	463 18 5	—	4 16 11	468 15 7
Co. Down,	699 2 1	—	5 18 18	704 0 11
Dungannon,	739 10 7	—	9 4 2	748 15 9
Erasmooch part of,	195 0 10	—	2 0 4	197 0 2
Omagh,	1,053 4 3	—	13 6 4	1,066 11 7
Strabane, part of,	549 25 3	—	7 0 8	556 15 4
Road Authorities—				
Tyrone County Council,	5,212 12 1	—	73 1 8	5,290 15 10
Co. Down Urban District Council,	113 5 4	—	1 5 2	114 10 6
Dungannon,	55 47 2	—	1 4 6	60 1 6
Omagh,	58 19 6	—	1 8 9	60 3 5
Strabane,	290 12 0	—	2 9 7	293 1 7
	10,234 12 4	—	120 25 6	10,384 7 10

SCHEDULE—continued

Union, Road Authority	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted in account of sums which were from Grants-in- Aid	Added in account of sums repaid in Grants-in- Aid	Amount paid
CO. WATERFORD.				
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Grants—				
Corrick-on-Sw., part of, ..	335 11 1	17 12 10	—	317 18 3
Clonsilla, part of, ..	228 1 2	11 11 9	—	216 9 6
Dangerry, ..	514 9 4	45 4 5	—	468 5 7
Kilmorehamon, ..	327 14 11	27 14 9	—	300 0 2
Liscave, ..	709 12 3	26 19 8	—	682 13 7
Waterford County portion, County Borough portion, ..	660 19 10	26 9 1	—	634 10 9
Youghal, part of, ..	388 2 10	18 5 1	—	369 7 9
Road Authorities—				
Waterford County Council	3,096 7 10	168 10 3	—	2,928 11 5
County Borough Council,	434 2 10	19 5 1	—	414 7 9
Dangerry Urban District Council, ..	34 43 6	2 17 3	—	32 26 3
	3,778 5 11	408 17 3	—	3,369 8 10
CO. WEXFORD.				
Grants—				
Abbeey, part of, ..	374 1 1	—	64 6 9	438 7 10
Ballymoran, part of, ..	140 19 10	—	19 9 7	159 9 3
Devin, ..	304 8 1	—	56 8 2	360 16 3
Gowran, part of, ..	218 1 6	—	24 9 4	242 10 10
Mullingar, ..	1,190 8 2	—	125 8 8	1,315 16 11
Tullamore, part of, ..	408 2 11	—	12 4 8	420 7 9
Road Authorities—				
Wexmouth County Council,	1,808 2 3	—	362 18 6	2,170 11 1
Abbeey Urban District Council, ..	62 7 3	—	7 9 6	70 2 8
	4,686 5 4	—	549 9 4	5,235 17 8
CO. WICKFORD.				
Grants—				
Ballynally, ..	1,090 0 10	—	85 18 10	1,175 19 8
Droghda, ..	711 8 3	—	56 7 10	767 9 1
New Ross, part of, ..	835 2 11	—	65 8 5	900 10 7
Wexford, ..	940 9 11	—	74 9 10	1,014 19 9
Road Authorities—				
Wexford County Council,	3,231 5 1	—	594 7 10	3,825 12 11
Rathfriland Urban District Council,	58 14 3	—	4 12 11	63 7 2
New Ross, ..	96 2 1	—	7 17 0	103 2 1
Wexford, ..	47 4 0	—	6 11 9	54 5 9
	3,432 2 4	—	682 1 8	4,114 3 12
CO. WICKLOW.				
Grants—				
Ballymoran, part of, ..	471 17 6	—	23 16 2	494 13 8
May, part of, ..	130 4 3	—	34 8 4	164 12 7
Rathfriland, part of, ..	414 10 5	—	31 0 0	445 10 5
Rathfriland, ..	1,137 4 5	—	92 10 10	1,230 15 5
Shelbourn, ..	380 10 5	—	37 2 6	417 13 1
Road Authorities—				
Wicklow County Council, ..	1,802 5 2	—	180 4 1	2,012 9 3
Arklow Urban District Council	97 0 0	—	4 12 10	101 12 10
Droghda, ..	119 3 5	—	10 5 10	129 9 5
Wicklow, ..	100 14 5	—	8 19 1	108 13 6
	4,028 2 4	—	395 14 8	4,423 17 6
Total, ..	386,382 10 0	2,428 0 8	1,265 17 11	385,159 2 2

No. 3 | *Grants in connection with the Labourers Acts* 149THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891, AND
THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1911.No. 3 (a)—EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000 IN BEHEMOT OF
THE YEAR 1913-14

	£	s.	d.
Amount allocated to set Municipal Boroughs, viz. — Belfast, £1,019 1s. 7d.			
Cork, £178 4s. 0d. — Dublin, £1,466 7s. 7d. — Limerick, £140 3s. 5d.			
Londonderry, £122 12s. 7d. — Waterford, £57 3s. 1d. —	3,088	8	11
Amount transferred to Labourers Cottages Fund under Sec. 45 of Act of 1906	6,000	0	0
Residue to be applied towards the cost of providing Labourers' Cottages	30,811	11	1

No. 3 (b)—SCHEDULE showing the share of each Rural District in the residue available for distribution, having regard to the provisions of Section 18 (1) of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
ANTRIM.		£ s. d.
Aghalee,	21	30 2 7
Ardrin,	24	34 8 8
Ballymole,	45	64 11 4
Ballynure,	32	45 18 2
Ballymoney,	108	154 19 1
Bellin,	—	—
Down,	—	—
Edin,	45	64 11 4
ARMAGH.		
Armagh,	—	—
Crossmaglen,	30	38 13 11
Lurgan,	21	30 2 7
Newry No. 2,	3	4 6 1
Tandragee,	15	21 10 4
CAYNE.		
Bathborough,	134	192 5 2
Banchoy,	6	8 12 2
Cashmore,	120	166 10 4
Cavan,	60	129 2 7
Ceshill No. 1,	34	34 8 8
Eniskillen No. 2,	—	—
Millaghmore,	16	22 19 1
DOWN.		
Ballykannon,	24	34 8 8
Downal,	—	—
Dunluaghy,	—	—
Glenties,	—	—
Inishowen,	6	22 2
Lisburn,	41	5 14 7
Lisburn, No. 2,	22	34 11 3
Millard,	—	—
Newry No. 2,	74	106 3 6
Stranmillis,	31	73 3 6

o 3

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Collieries worked before 1st November, 1906	Proportions share
Down :		£ s. d. ½
Bahbridge,	22	31 12 3
Castlerough,	—	—
Downpatrick,	16	22 19 1
Hillsborough,	18	26 16 0
Kilkeel,	19	27 5 2
Mourne,	28	—
Newry No. 1,	—	—
Newtownards,	122	199 7 9
Fermanagh :		
Ennisk,	9	12 18 3
Glenties No. 2,	19	27 5 2
Enniskillen,	—	—
Irvinestown,	—	—
Larne,	43	60 5 3
Longford :		
Culmroe,	132	180 7 9
Linnavady,	34	48 15 3
Longford No. 1,	21	30 8 7
Magherafelt,	30	55 19 2
Monaghan :		
Carriemassena,	45	65 11 4
Castleblayney,	65	93 5 3
Glenties No. 1,	10	22 19 1
Castleblayney No. 2,	6	8 12 2
Monaghan,	27	38 14 9
Tyrone :		
Castlederg,	3	11 9 7
Chapman,	—	—
Cookstown,	—	—
Dungannon,	—	—
Omagh,	100	283 10 4
Scrane No. 1,	80	114 15 8
Trillick,	2	7 3 6
Total for Ulster,	1,934	2,734 12 2

PROVINCE OF MÜSSEN.

County :		
Ballyvaughan,	10	22 19 1
Carraig,	13	21 10 8
Glenties,	100	234 2 5
Glenties,	20	37 0 1
Glenties,	32	74 12 2
Glenties,	24	20 1 9
Glenties No. 2,	48	102 7 0
Glenties,	11	47 0 11
Glenties,	108	134 19 1

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

No. 3.] Grants in connection with the Labourers Acts. 151

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
CORK.		s. d.
Bandon,	253	302 19 11
Bantry,	20	37 6 1
Castletown,	—	—
Charleville,	132	169 7 3
Cheskniffy,	277	347 5 7
Co. L.,	311	733 3 3
Donnybeg,	301	411 17 3
Donnybrook,	495	582 10 3
Ennis,	490	541 1 7
Kinsale,	44	129 10 5
Macroom,	512	751 12 0
Malton,	275	350 29 11
Midleton,	326	482 1 7
Millstreet,	200	269 17 4
Midleton No. 1,	155	222 7 9
Midleton No. 2,	259	385 18 0
Skell,	33	47 8 11
Youghal No. 1,	175	282 19 4
KERRY.		
Castletown,	—	—
Dingle,	23	33 0 0
Kemare,	—	—
Kilmarney,	157	225 5 2
Lisvorth,	310	444 15 7
Tralee,	225	322 16 5
LIMERICK.		
Oxey,	281	403 3 5
Gib,	50	71 14 2
Kiladock,	722	1,035 15 9
Lisacore No. 1,	134	769 3 3
Lisacore No. 2,	100	143 9 5
Newcastle,	489	699 16 4
Rockfield,	381	530 19 0
Tipperary No. 2,	197	339 12 1
TIPPERARY, N. R.		
Birr No. 2,	10	14 7 9
Barrinacorney,	33	76 9 20
Donagh,	360	630 8 7
Downra, No. 1,	13	27 5 2
Thurles,	143	208 9 20
TIPPERARY, S. R.		
Carlow-on-Side No. 1,	31	44 9 7
Cashel,	225	470 12 1
Claghra,	131	223 19 6
Downra No. 2,	75	107 12 2
Gortashan,	30	71 14 9
St. Lawrence,	119	137 16 6
Tipperary No. 1,	225	470 12 1

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1904.	Proportionate share.
WATERFORD :		£ s. d.
Church-on-Side No. 2,	41	90 7 10
Cloveland No. 2,	47	34 7 10
Longacree,	125	179 9 6
Kilnasheema,	228	341 9 6
Lismore,	194	342 9 6
Waterford No. 1,	270	387 7 9
Youghal No. 2,	112	170 14 9
Total for Munster,	10,843	15,867 2 30

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW :					
Bahaghin No. 2,	130	195 2 7			
Carlow,	305	437 12 1			
Idrope,	8	11 9 7			
DUBLIN :					
Bakeothry,	198	284 1 8			
Colridge No. 2,	53	75 0 10			
Dublin, North,	297	358 14 8			
Dublin, South,	214	307 0 9			
Rathdown No. 1,	69	99 0 6			
KILDARE :					
Ally No. 1,	244	332 19 6			
Ballynash No. 2,	47	6 9 0			
Colridge No. 1,	34	140 12 2			
Edenderry No. 2,	83	121 19 1			
Nass No. 1,	124	254 1 8			
KILKENNY :					
Callia,	89	127 13 10			
Church-on-Side No. 2,	12	17 4 4			
Corkinacree,	69	99 0 0			
Ida,	40	64 0 0			
Kilkenny,	245	235 14 9			
Thomastown,	235	293 12 10			
Uxlingford No. 1,	65	78 18 3			
Waterford No. 2,	99	129 2 7			
KING'S :					
Bar No. 1,	94	131 17 4			
Choregassan,	10	14 7 0			
Edenderry No. 1,	100	243 9 6			
Roscom No. 2,	15	20 1 9			
Tullamore,	130	225 2 7			
LIMERICK :					
Ballynash,	130	172 3 5			
Gracard No. 1,	115	164 19 12			
Leopold,	130	186 10 4			

No. 3.] Grants in connection with the Labourers Acts. 153

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

County and Rural District	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1900.	Proportional Share.
		£ s. d.
LOUTH :		
Ardee No. 1,	117	167 17 4
Dundalk,	171	245 0 11
Louth,	129	183 1 8
MIDLAND :		
Ardee No. 2,	75	107 12 2
Dunshaughlin,	177	252 10 1
Edenderry No. 3,	25	40 3 5
Kells,	305	441 18 2
Meath,	334	535 14 6
Nevon,	301	432 17 3
Oldcastle,	114	170 14 9
Yam,	347	497 17 3
QUEEN'S :		
Abbeyleix,	121	173 12 1
Athy No. 2,	46	65 0 0
Mountmellick,	161	230 10 11
Roscrea No. 3,	43	61 12 11
Sherrinstown,	56	137 14 9
WESTMEATH :		
Athlone No. 1,	30	43 0 10
Ballymore,	71	101 17 4
Cool,	48	68 17 4
Dulvin,	235	333 16 6
Kilbegga,	30	42 12 11
Mullingar,	423	606 28 1
WEXFORD :		
Enniscorthy,	353	505 9 5
Gorey,	185	279 15 7
New Ross,	211	302 14 4
Wexford,	430	603 18 0
WICKLOW :		
Ballinacorney No. 1,	106	152 1 4
Nass No. 2,	10	14 7 0
Rathdown No. 2,	9	12 15 3
Rathfriland,	178	256 7 9
Shelmallock,	68	97 11 3
Total for Leinster,	4,344	11,971 12 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County and Rural District				Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1900	Proportional share
					£ s. d.
GALWAY					
Ballinasloe No. 1,	..	..	..	14	20 1 9
Clifden,	..	..	..	—	—
Galway,	..	..	..	—	—
Glenamaddy,	..	..	..	—	—
Gort,	..	..	..	—	—
Loughrea,	..	..	..	19	27 5 2
Mount Bellew,	..	..	..	—	—
Oughlinish,	..	..	..	—	—
Portlanna,	..	..	..	28	27 5 2
Tam,	..	..	..	—	—
LEITRIM					
Ballymore,	..	..	..	9	12 18 3
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1	..	..	..	21	31 8 8
Kilbegg,	..	..	..	6	6 12 2
Merohamilton,	..	..	..	22	31 11 3
Mold,	..	..	..	50	84 13 0
MAYO					
Balla,	..	..	..	—	—
Ballynabba,	..	..	..	—	—
Berrislet,	..	..	..	—	—
Castles,	..	..	..	—	—
Charnock,	..	..	..	—	—
Killy,	..	..	..	—	—
Swinsford,	..	..	..	—	—
Westport,	..	..	..	—	—
ROSCOMMON					
Athlone No. 2,	..	..	..	—	—
Ballynabba No. 2,	..	..	..	1	1 8 8
Boyle No. 1,	..	..	..	38	45 18 3
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	..	..	..	47	67 9 0
Castles,	..	..	..	5	7 3 0
Boyle No. 2,	..	..	..	45	64 11 4
Stokestown,	..	..	..	39	55 15 2
SLEIGH					
Boyle No. 2,	..	..	..	5	—*
Boynacree West,	..	..	..	24	30 3 3
Sligo,	..	..	..	13	34 12 0
Tolarnary,	..	..	..	—	—
Total for Connaught,				387	548 1 9

* No lands outstanding on the 1st November, 1900.

SCHEDULES—continued.

SUMMARY.

				£	s.	d.
Quarry,	..	...	1934	2734	13	3
Household,	..	..	10,843	15447	3	10
Laborer,	..	..	8,344	11,971	13	4
Conduct,	..	..	387	545	1	9
Total of Ireland ..			21,508	30,812	11	1

No. 3 (c)—Table showing the unissued balance of the residue of the Exchequer Contribution as at 31st March, 1914.

County		Unissued Balance— £ s. d.
Mayo,	..	0,771 10 10

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL TERRITORY.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorized.	Halls, hall-rooms authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.											
CO. ANTRIM.											
Armagh,	35	—	35	—	35	—	1	—	35	61	1
Antrim,	160	—	160	—	—	—	2	—	160	—	—
Ballycastle,	154	—	153	19	16	1	2	—	152	91	58
Ballymena,	200	8	167	5	26	5	—	—	138	—	27
Ballymore,	500	—	556	18	33	—	—	—	552	18	8
Bellint,	50	—	12	—	38	1	1	—	12	—	—
Larne,	39	—	32	—	7	—	—	—	32	—	—
Lisburn,	220	—	168	—	52	60	1	—	103	55	10
CO. ARMAGH.											
Armagh,	186	—	96	—	12	58	1	—	95	5	2
Crossmaglen,	47	—	44	5	3	—	—	—	43	—	—
Lurgan,	206	—	143	—	—	63	—	—	4	152	6
Newry No. 2,	57	—	54	—	39	—	—	—	25	—	8
Trillick,	39	—	32	5	—	6	—	—	1	3	16
CO. CATH.											
Belfast,	286	64	262	30	21	31	3	3	21	—	262
Bowness,	51	—	65	4	9	2	—	—	35	2	45
Carrickfergus,	266	87	215	3	11	38	—	—	82	25	101
Down,	583	—	162	1	7	65	—	—	25	85	47
Drumahaire No. 1,	54	14	51	—	25	19	5	—	15	—	32
Drumahaire No. 2,	22	—	17	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	17
Malpas,	46	5	30	—	14	8	—	—	5	—	22
CO. DOWN.											
Ballyhennessy,	154	—	80	—	—	85	—	—	56	—	82
Down,	127	—	102	5	—	—	12	—	65	13	55
Drumahaire,	21	8	23	7	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Glenelg,	62	—	53	2	—	35	8	—	25	—	—
Inishowen,	136	—	112	—	18	3	1	—	57	82	8
Larne,	159	—	140	—	—	18	6	—	149	3	—
Lisburn,	191	—	177	1	4	17	8	—	175	2	—
Malpas,	187	—	180	—	65	38	1	—	—	8	204
Malpas No. 2,	170	—	160	—	15	—	7	—	144	5	265
Stranmillis,	186	—	157	—	—	29	—	—	108	—	85

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.

Number of plots let to persons (not tenants) to the Council of Dublin.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 12 (a)	Number of plots of land let as allotments to Labourers living on roughness and refuse or towns.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 12 (a)	Rents received (weekly) on the Plots.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rent paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1914.		HERALD DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12 (a).	12 (b).	12 (c).	12 (d).	12 (e).	12 (f).	12 (g).	12 (h).	12 (i).	12 (j).	12 (k).
	A. S. P.		A. S. P.							PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
-	-	-	-	In, in 2d, and in 4d.	37	-	4 15 8	175 7 8		Co. ANTRIM.
-	-	-	7 2 20	In 6d. and in 1s. 6d. cottages.	45	-	11 15 8	968 0 8		Aglish.
-	-	1	1 2 3	21d. allotments.	-	-	-	548 5 2		Armagh.
-	-	1	1 2 3	In, in 2d, in 4d. and in 6d. cottages.	1	-	0 5 5	429 12 4		Ballymena.
-	-	2	11 8 20	In, in 5d, in 6d. and in 8d. cottages.	-	-	-	1,100 10 8		Bellinagraney.
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	-	-	-	55 1 2		Belfast.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	-	-	-	15 10 8		Janet.
-	-	-	-	In 8d., in 6d., and in 8d.	50	-	4 7 8	261 18 8		Larne.
-	1 0 2 10	1	2 1 0	In 6d. 11d. and in 6d. cottages.	7	-	1 15 5	248 9 0		CO. ARMAGH.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	13	-	3 37 0	159 3 9		Armagh.
-	-	-	-	In 2d. in 6d., in 8d. and in 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	185 18 0		Greenagh.
-	2 1 2 0	-	-	In 6d. 1s. 2d. in 6d., and in 8d. cottages.	-	-	-	85 18 6		Longes.
30	30 0 4	1	0 2 0	2d. allotments.	248	20	68 10 11	627 9 8		Keary No. 2, Tinseltown.
1	0 2 04	-	-	11d. in 5d. and 6d. cottages.	40	1	14 8 4	187 7 2		CO. CAVAN.
-	-	1	0 0 0	11d. in 5d. and 6d. cottages.	40	-	18 9 8	884 12 10		Enniskillen.
1	1 0 0	-	-	2d. allotments.	60	1	32 15 7	437 3 7		Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	11d. in 5d. and 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	217 11 0		Cavan.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	1	-	0 7 1	58 17 0		Co. DOWN.
-	-	-	-	11d. and in 11d.	13	-	0 8 10	77 5 8		Co. DOWN.
5	5 2 0	-	-	In 6d. and in 6d. 11d. in 5d. in 6d. cottages.	44	-	80 15 8	971 4 8		Down.
7	7 9 0	-	-	2d. allotments.	51	-	44 1 10	479 8 8		Down.
2	1 9 0	-	-	In 6d. cottages.	2	-	0 8 6	92 2 8		Down.
-	-	-	-	11d. allotments.	-	-	-	196 4 10		Down.
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	8	-	3 7 0	407 4 6		Down.
1	0 2 0	-	-	In 6d. in 6d. in 6d. in 6d. cottages.	56	-	17 34 5	558 5 1		Down.
-	-	-	-	In 6d. in 6d. in 6d. in 6d. cottages.	29	-	8 12 5	568 1 11		Down.
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	26	-	8 1 4	411 11 0		Down.
-	-	-	-	In 6d. in 6d. in 6d. in 6d. cottages.	18	-	8 4 8	1,765 6 8		Down.
-	-	-	-	In 6d. in 6d. in 6d. in 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	421 16 8		Down.

TABLE (A) —General particulars as to Cottages and

IRISH DIVISIONS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages attached and...	Extra buildings attached...	Allotments provided		In course of construction...	Authorised and not yet begun...	Allotments unoccupied		With plots not exceeding half a statute acre	With plots exceeding half an acre and not exceeding three-quarters of an acre	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre
			Cottages.	Allotments.			Cottages.	Allotments.			
L.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.											
Co. Down.	167	—	154	—	4	53	—	—	79	16	19
Banbridge.	71	—	22	—	22	17	5	—	39	—	—
Carrickmac.	960	—	564	—	—	213	2	—	125	418	7
Downpatrick.	194	—	52	—	72	48	—	—	87	16	—
Kilrea.	129	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	5
Moira.	107	1	119	—	—	—	—	—	79	195	—
County No. 1.	307	—	33	—	71	—	1	—	52	1	—
Newtownham.	641	—	216	—	173	49	2	—	309	59	1
Co. FERRYMAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont.	45	—	16	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	39
County No. 2.	72	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	80
Bansha.	72	—	50	—	5	39	4	—	—	—	26
Brennabor.	49	—	41	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	29
Downpatrick.	127	2	127	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	122
Co. LONDONDERRY.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleraine.	319	—	369	—	29	—	1	—	274	25	1
Larne.	145	—	145	—	—	—	2	—	125	9	—
Londonderry No. 1.	145	—	174	—	8	30	4	—	166	—	103
Markethill.	838	—	221	—	—	—	2	—	14	80	—
Co. MONAGHAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comber.	111	—	105	—	8	—	—	—	32	29	57
Castellany.	115	55	117	5	1	—	—	—	56	—	57
County No. 1.	71	—	85	—	—	18	—	—	—	3	50
County No. 2.	22	6	24	1	6	8	—	1	6	—	28
Monaghan.	153	—	106	1	—	25	—	—	—	9	99
Co. TIRONE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick.	45	—	30	—	1	23	—	—	37	—	—
Clogher.	49	—	46	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	46
Comber.	85	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Downpatrick.	135	—	115	—	10	129	8	—	19	—	176
Downpatrick.	523	13	507	8	10	129	8	—	3	—	—
County No. 1.	476	—	375	—	—	98	2	—	275	—	—
Tirone.	52	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total for Ulster.	6,526	545	7,090	115	723	1,391	97	4	3,265	5,295	2,181
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.											
Co. CLARE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaughan.	166	—	79	14	15	14	—	—	—	—	79
County No. 1.	55	6	42	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	45
County No. 2.	948	85	952	—	4	4	5	—	46	—	295
County No. 3.	220	19	20	—	39	29	—	—	14	—	—
County No. 4.	112	32	95	6	2	—	1	—	18	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots or persons not tenants to the owner or dwelling-house.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of plots of land let or allotments to labourers living in villages or towns	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents received (exclusive of the Lettings)	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears	Amount of plots or allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1914.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages	Allotments			
10 (a)	10 (b)	11 (a)	11 (b)	12	13 (a)	13 (b)	14	15	16.
	A. S. P.		A. S. P.				E. S. D.	E. S. D.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—cont.
-	-	-	-	In 5d. In 3d., in 4d., 6 in 10d.	-	-	-	347 5 5	CO. DUBLIN.
-	-	-	-	In 5d. and 2s.	1	-	1 2 8	121 8 4	Dundridge.
-	-	-	-	2s. 2d.	-	-	-	1,055 4 0	Castlerock.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. In 9d., and 1s. 9d.	67	-	55 15 9	285 2 0	Demeragh, Malahowagh.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. and 1s. 6d.	13	-	3 3 6	335 4 0	Edfild.
-	-	-	-	In 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 3d., 2s. and 2s. 4d.	32	-	9 15 2	549 13 2	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 3d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.	17	-	5 6 3	130 5 0	Newry St. 1.
-	-	-	-	In 10d. In 5d., In 4d. & 1s. 9d.	4	-	1 12 9	1,233 5 9	Newtownards.
-	-	-	-	2s. 2d.	21	-	7 15 4	55 9 4	CO. FERMANAGH.
-	-	-	-	In 3d.	83	-	19 0 0	234 3 1	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.	38	-	5 6 4	550 14 10	Green St. 2. Kinnaird.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. and 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	212 5 6	Edna.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d.	69	-	10 5 4	437 25 6	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 1s. 3d. & 2s. 6d.	-	-	-	309 17 2	CO. LONDONDERRY.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. and 1s. 6d.	32	-	5 19 9	312 0 0	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 5d.	7	-	7 8 0	479 8 1	Edna.
-	-	-	-	21d. 1s. 3d. 7d.	893	-	66 35 10	715 0 2	Edna.
-	-	1 5 9 55	-	In 3d. In 6d. In 2d. & 1s. 4d.	98	-	47 9 8	380 7 5	CO. MONAGHAN.
-	-	-	-	7d. 1d. 1d.	11	-	2 0 7	324 15 6	Edna.
-	-	-	-	7d. 1d. 1d.	54	-	17 85 8	192 3 3	Edna.
1 (over)	1 0 0	-	-	In 3d. and 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	64 11 4	Green St. 1. Cottrell No. 2.
1	1 0 0	-	-	Block of allot- ment out 10d. In 1s. and 1s. 3d.	3	-	0 10 2	215 4 7	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	139 10 0	CO. TIRONE.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	-	-	-	108 0 0	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	-	-	-	122 5 6	Edna.
-	-	1 4 0 8	-	In 3d. In 1s. 9d. In 2s. 2d. 1s. 6d.	76	-	28 9 8	1,059 0 0	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 1s. 3d. & 1s. 3d.	11	-	4 9 8	1,241 0 0	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 4d.	-	-	-	85 15 4	Edna.
42	22 2 54	10	42 2 14	-	1,694	32	215 50 3	25,344 17 2	Total for Ulster.
11	15 0 0	-	-	In 3d. cottages, 4d. allotments.	43	8	30 16 4	105 13 2	CO. CLARE.
-	-	-	-	In 1d.	21	-	17 15 8	117 14 2	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 1d. and 1s. 10d.	262	-	86 4 0	717 9 9	Edna.
0	6 0 50	-	-	In 1d. and 1s. 3d. 7d. to 1s. 3d.	19	-	22 8 1	373 2 5	Edna.
-	-	-	-	In 3d. and 1s. 3d.	25	8	20 4 11	254 10 1	Edna.

No. 4.] Cottages and Plots Authorised.

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Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued

Number of plots let to tenants with tenants to the Cottage of dwelling- houses.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tenements in Lodgings being in neighbour- ing vicinity or therein	Total Amount of tenements as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents (received (weekly) in the Lodgings)	Number of Cottages or Tenements the cost of which is an expense.		Total amount of rent is received.	Amount of cost paid by tenants of Cottages or Tenements during the year ended 31st March, 1905.	LOCAL INDEBTED.
					Col. 12 (a).	Col. 12 (b).			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	12 (a).	12 (b).	13.	14.	15.
	A. S. P.		A. S. P.				S. S. S.	S. S. S.	FRONTING OF STREET—on
30	30 0 0	-	-	1s 10 to 1s 10d cottages.	50	5	24 12 5	224 13 8	CO. CLARK—on.
"	"	"	"	2d allotments.	80	-	62 8 8	207 2 5	Lancashire No. 2.
2	2 0 0	-	-	4d to 1s 2d. cottages.	70	2	79 10 8	347 1 11	Beard.
"	"	"	"	6d. to 1s. 2d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Telfer.
1	1 0 0	-	-	4d. allotments.	125	-	51 2 2	442 4 11	CO. COOK.
"	"	"	"	4d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	London.
"	"	"	"	10d. and 1s. cottages.	428	-	93 8 0	1,098 10 5	Boston.
"	"	"	"	1s 10 to 1s 6d. cottages.	45	-	25 12 0	127 14 10	Hastings.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Cardiff.
3	2 2 10	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	885	3	110 11 8	954 11 10	Chorley.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Chorley.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	1,075	-	536 20 4	3,064 4 10	Carl.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	204	-	138 5 8	545 10 7	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	315	-	375 5 8	1,457 5 9	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	41	-	13 10 7	1,245 6 9	Doncaster.
3	3 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	185	2	161 6 8	600 18 2	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	265	-	337 8 0	1,420 8 8	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	29	-	35 6 9	1,267 8 8	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	279	-	280 16 0	2,224 7 0	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	25	-	57 3 8	688 17 0	Doncaster.
2	1 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	-	-	-	727 8 0	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	149	-	182 12 1	667 37 4	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	18	-	19 2 2	66 8 8	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	107	-	85 5 8	970 13 11	Doncaster.
3	0 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	22	3	35 12 0	146 18 0	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	22	-	36 5 7	95 15 8	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	22	-	5 19 0	155 14 10	Doncaster.
18	14 2 4	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	96	-	64 1 10	677 8 5	Doncaster.
31	00 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	400	-	289 0 10	2,029 1 13	Doncaster.
5	5 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	302	-	270 14 10	1,380 16 4	Doncaster.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	-	-	-	3,350 14 11	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	69	-	31 4 11	164 20 10	Doncaster.
4	2 0 00	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	222	-	222 12 1	2,011 15 8	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	289	-	278 2 2	1,951 9 1	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	305	2	300 0 7	2,000 0 0	Doncaster.
4	4 2 0	-	-	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	100	-	65 15 1	900 18 7	Doncaster.
"	"	"	"	1s 6d. to 1s 10d. cottages.	5	-	1 4 5	524 2 2	Doncaster.

TABLE (A) — General particulars as to Cottages and

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments encroached.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra land given and not used.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not according to Act & statute acre.	With plots according to Act but not according to statute acre.	With plots according to Act but not according to statute acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MOUNTAIN-DWELLERS.											
Co. TIPPERARY, N. R.											
Bar No. 2.	65	2	30	—	10	25	—	—	—	—	25
Enniscorthy.	258	28	215	0	20	9	—	—	—	1	20
Meash.	461	313	480	2	30	38	3	—	70	—	328
Barrow No. 1.	222	—	184	2	37	18	—	—	31	2	184
Thames.	382	48	320	1	1	68	—	—	34	—	324
Co. TIPPERARY, S. R.											
Carroll-on-Side No. 1.	70	1	61	13	—	1	—	1	20	16	31
Carroll.	573	202	445	—	58	50	—	—	180	—	255
Clonmel.	217	70	204	—	4	4	1	—	79	—	133
Clonmel No. 1.	145	—	124	10	4	30	1	—	27	—	29
Clonmel.	68	18	68	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	75
Clonmel.	196	25	164	—	3	1	—	—	1	24	161
Clonmel No. 1.	575	160	417	1	42	44	—	—	168	—	231
Co. WATERFORD.											
Carroll-on-Side No. 2.	256	21	229	—	18	7	3	—	9	10	34
Carroll No. 2.	46	7	39	—	1	4	—	—	12	—	25
Dangarrone.	264	27	230	3	23	1	—	—	38	—	212
Kilnashogue.	344	114	224	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	258
Kilnashogue.	284	65	219	—	24	—	1	—	54	—	234
Marine No. 1.	381	204	177	—	—	—	1	—	112	—	171
Marine No. 2.	170	62	108	3	—	—	2	—	35	—	135
Total for Province of Mountain-Dwellers.	30,364	5,471	24,893	205	304	305	20	4	4,376	213	12,599
PROVINCE OF LIKENES.											
Co. DUBLIN.											
Barrow No. 2.	598	187	411	15	1	—	1	—	95	—	127
Carroll.	640	180	460	—	22	115	—	—	85	—	462
Carroll.	31	—	23	—	9	8	—	—	21	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.											
Barrow.	644	6	638	2	—	104	—	—	251	2	187
Carroll No. 2.	383	4	379	—	2	—	—	—	84	—	—
Carroll, North.	685	55	630	3	—	2	—	—	252	—	2
Carroll, South.	434	—	434	—	4	—	—	—	465	6	2
Carroll No. 1.	325	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in person not brought to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Total Average of plots at 20 Oct 1914	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Tenants in villages or towns.	Total Average of tracts of land at 20 Oct 11 1914	Rents reserved (weekly) to the Tenants	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears		Total amount of rent in arrears	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1914	RURAL DIVISION.	
					Cot- tages	Allot- ments				
1914	20-14.	11 1914	11 1914	25	12 1914	12 1914	74	85	28.	
PROVINCE OF MONMOUTH—con.										
-	-	-	1	4 0 0	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	72	4	45 13 0	CA. TYPHANY, S.R. But No. 2 Barnhouse	
3	3 8 37	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	400	-	224 0 0	Knaugh	
2	2 0 0	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	143	-	67 10 0	Boswell No 1	
1	1 0 14	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	34	-	37 0 0	Thames	
1	1 0 0	1	7 0 0	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	22	7	31 7 4	185 13 11	CO. TYPHANY, S.R. Carrick-on-Suir No 1	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	200	-	88 2 4	Cabot, Carrick, Carrick No 1.	
-	-	1	4 0 13	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	28	2	55 0 11	33 2 9	Cabot, Carrick, Carrick No 1.	
2	2 0 08	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	85	2	180 18 1	Gormack	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	-	-	964 27 0	Shanahan, Tipperary No 1	
1	1 0 0	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	50	-	20 15 0	Tipperary No 1	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	88	-	42 17 10	CO. WATKINS, Carrick-on-Suir No. Carrick No. 2	
2	2 0 24	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	220	2	53 17 2	Dunneville	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	120	-	47 18 3	Killeshannon	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	100	-	319 35 0	Larne	
3	2 0 5	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	17	-	4 0 0	Warrington No. 1 Voughal No 2	
180	184 2 25	4	15 0 15	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	3,329	50	5,304 11 11	44,279 16 11	Total for Monst.
PROVINCE OF LIMERICK.										
3	3 0 0	1	4 0 0	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	184	2	30 12 11	573 14 2	CO. CORK, Baltimore No. 2	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	184	-	75 15 9	Galley, Larne	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	2	-	2 3 4	Galley, Larne	
3	1 1 0	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	225	-	50 2 0	CO. DUBLIN, Baltimore.	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	84	-	16 8 0	Collesbury No. 5, Dublin, North	
3	2 0 0	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	417	-	225 20 20	2,404 9 11	
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	587	-	90 3 0	2,404 9 11	Dublin, South, Baltimore No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	18-84 and 18-84 18-84 and 18-84	122	-	36 1 0	2,404 9 11	

TABLE (A)—General particulars as to Cottages and

GRAND DIVISION.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages at Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages Authorised.	Houses built since authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half an acre but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4.000.	4.000.	5.000.	6.000.	7.000.	8.000.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.											
Co. KENNEDY.											
Ady No. 1,	450	—	430	—	13	—	—	—	220	—	180
Bullough No. 3,	31	—	71	—	5	—	—	—	30	—	9
Co. LONDONDERRY.											
Colbrake No. 1,	329	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	321	—	—
Blaney No. 2,	255	15	199	—	21	—	—	—	75	—	117
Ross No. 1,	431	—	430	—	10	—	—	1	344	—	34
Co. DOWN.											
Colton,	325	—	147	—	41	5	—	—	—	24	103
Curry on the No. 2, . .	49	—	55	—	5	5	—	—	22	—	2
Curry on the,	180	—	175	10	—	—	—	—	15	20	103
Co. DUBLIN.											
St.	139	—	79	—	1	24	1	—	18	23	—
Kilenny,	254	—	258	—	7	64	—	—	11	—	108
Thomson,	265	17	258	—	14	5	—	—	15	22	117
Unkington No. 1, . . .	128	—	57	4	9	13	—	—	80	—	50
Waterford No. 2, . . .	304	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—
Kerry Co.											
Bur No. 1,	311	31	268	1	59	4	1	—	38	—	258
Cherryton,	56	—	55	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	45
Edenbury No. 1, . . .	225	22	208	1	28	1	2	—	106	2	104
Reade No. 2,	117	—	56	3	26	23	—	—	—	—	46
Tullamore,	303	45	297	4	5	1	—	—	35	—	256
Co. LIMERICK.											
Belmont,	544	42	373	—	20	37	—	—	16	—	178
Glengary No. 1, . . .	252	45	212	—	17	5	—	—	16	—	152
Lough,	328	53	304	—	13	26	2	—	25	4	213
Co. LOUTH.											
Ards No. 1,	376	—	374	—	15	50	—	—	207	—	8
Ards,	512	4	459	27	12	3	3	—	468	1	—
South Rural District of Donaghadee Union.	190	—	351	—	—	14	—	—	241	—	—
Co. MEATH.											
Ards No. 2,	132	55	125	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	127
Donaghadee,	140	31	256	3	2	53	—	—	55	45	213
Co. MONAGHAN.											
Edenbury No. 2, . . .	71	12	36	—	5	—	—	—	54	—	42
Killy,	681	217	510	1	14	30	3	—	63	—	609
North Rural District of Donaghadee Union.											
Ards,	403	148	313	—	—	52	—	—	135	—	268
Ards,	221	85	171	—	19	47	1	—	138	3	263
Ards,	277	154	181	1	23	25	—	—	25	—	149
Ards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof—continued.

Number of plots let to tenants and tenants to the Crown and Queens- house.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 13 (40)	Number of tracts of land or allotments in labourers living in neighbour- ing villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (40)	Rents received (weekly) in the Lairage.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rent paid by holders of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended last March, 1904	LOCAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot- tages.	Allot- ments.			
30 (41)	15 (00)	15 (00)	31 (44)	15	12 (64)	18 (04)	14	35	56
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
Co. KILDARE.									
1	1 0 0	—	—	Is. 1s. 6d. & 2s. 1s. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	30	—	81 0 3	1,432 0 4	Ally St. 1.
—	—	—	—	41d. allotment 1s. 5s. 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 5s. 1s. 6d.	400	—	35 15 0	794 20 0	Colleskey No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	0 15 0	87 2 0	Edenduff No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	273	—	55 17 20	1,542 18 0	St. John's No. 1.
—	—	—	—	100, 104d., 13d., and 1s.	70	—	70 8 6	456 0 4	Co. KILMESTR. Callow.
10	0 0 25	—	—	10d., 1s., 1s. 5d. & 1s. 3d. cottages 1d. and 1d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s.	25	—	12 4 30	54 0 8	Carrick-na-Suir No. 2 Castlemore.
—	—	—	—	10d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s.	40	—	38 8 0	153 25 0	Eda.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s.	64	—	28 7 2	323 27 8	Kilbenny.
—	—	—	—	10d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	—	—	—	402 0 0	Thomastown.
8	0 0 0	—	—	10d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	97	4	18 29 6	324 16 0	Unsworth No. 1.
—	—	—	—	10d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s.	—	—	—	445 0 20	Waterford No. 2.
1	1 0 0	—	—	1s., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. cottages. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	—	—	—	664 18 7	Kilnash Co. Der No. 1.
0	0 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	36	4	10 17 9	790 0 4	Clontarf.
1	1 0 25	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	3	—	0 0 0	704 35 10	Edenduff No. 1.
2	1 0 20	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	16	1	24 15 0	213 0 0	Enniscorthy No. 2.
4	4 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	110	—	12 7 0	741 0 10	Tullamore.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	—	—	—	580 0 1	Co. LEINSTER / Edenduff.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	213	—	102 0 0	327 14 0	Edenduff No. 1.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	50	—	27 12 11	712 18 0	Longford.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	165	—	35 18 11	702 35 0	Co. LOUTH.
52	50 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	135	12	57 0 4	1,164 24 0	Arder No. 1. Dundalk.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	65	—	11 15 0	444 0 0	South Rural District of Drogheda Union.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	10	—	5 29 4	265 12 0	Co. MEATH.
5	0 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	45	—	17 18 2	1,084 7 0	Arder No. 2. Dundalk.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	1	—	0 0 0	980 14 30	Edenduff No. 2.
1	1 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	70	—	10 7 0	1,482 0 0	Kesh.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	140	—	10 10 1	980 18 0	North Rural District of Drogheda Union.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	212	—	148 17 0	1,067 11 0	South Rural District of Drogheda Union.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	77	—	37 0 7	627 18 0	Galway.
1	0 0 0	—	—	1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	277	—	54 0 0	1,546 0 10	Tralee.

TABLE (A)—General particulars as to Cottages and

No.	TERRA TENEMENTA.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or Allotments as compared		Number of Cottages.		
		Cottages without.	Extra land areas attached	Cottages	Allotments	In square of one acre and less.	Acre and over, to 1/2 acre.	Cottages	Allotments	With plots not exceeding half an acre.	With plots exceeding half an acre but not exceeding three quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three quarters of an acre.
1.		2.	3.	4 (A).	4 (B).	5 (A).	5 (B).	5 (C).	5 (D).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.												
County CO.												
Abbeyleix, ..	104	46	106	—	7	135	—	—	—	31	—	274
Adoy No. 2, ..	154	—	144	—	10	—	—	—	—	25	—	118
Monasterevin, ..	107	40	107	—	11	124	1	—	—	—	15	224
Spencer No. 1, ..	111	9	78	—	30	51	—	—	—	4	—	78
Stevenson, ..	115	41	145	—	15	13	—	—	—	27	—	136
Co. Wicklow.												
Adrian No. 1, ..	103	11	114	1	3	3	—	—	—	45	1	180
Ballymore, ..	100	45	100	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	61
Cook, ..	120	20	117	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	104
Edin, ..	484	110	387	10	2	1	6	—	—	56	62	269
Keshorn, ..	65	5	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	55
Mulligan, ..	952	100	954	2	6	1	—	—	—	157	13	645
Co. Wickford.												
Donnally, ..	370	—	613	—	40	200	—	—	—	476	—	717
Garry, ..	443	100	723	—	20	24	—	—	—	230	—	50
New Ross, ..	518	—	581	—	11	42	—	—	—	127	24	70
Wickford, ..	911	161	842	1	—	—	—	—	—	172	1	59
Co. Wicklow.												
Delamere No. 1, ..	105	—	105	3	3	—	1	—	—	149	2	12
Don No. 2, ..	47	7	34	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	13
Don No. 2, ..	701	—	90	—	3	4	—	—	—	67	20	—
Rathfrim, ..	140	22	408	3	7	127	2	—	—	245	2	156
Shallagh, ..	210	3	156	138	10	27	1	1	—	1	2	153
Total for Leinster, ..	10,005	2,550	10,009	201	100	1,594	25	1	—	7,727	105	2,100
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.												
Co. GALWAY.												
Balkinore No. 1, ..	105	5	105	1	6	—	4	—	—	5	1	101
Clifden, ..	15	—	15	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	30
Galway, ..	50	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Glasnevin, ..	45	—	24	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	22
Gort, ..	72	—	54	2	8	25	2	—	—	—	—	24
Loughrea, ..	100	—	100	—	5	1	4	—	—	25	20	88
Mayo, ..	47	—	65	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	44
Oughlin, ..	22	—	14	—	2	1	—	—	—	24	—	27
Portlaoine, ..	145	1	122	—	2	9	—	—	—	30	4	60
Tulla, ..	100	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Plots authorized and provided and the Rents thereof --continued.

Number of plots in process not counted in the Census of 1911.	Total Average of plots in Cal. 1904	Number of tracts of land in allotments to factories living in cottages or towns	Total Average of tracts in Cal. 1904	Rents received (quantity) in the Listings	Number of Cottages in allotments the rent of which is in arrears		Total amount of rent in arrears	Amount of rent paid by tenants of Cottages in allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1912.	LOCAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages	Allotments			
10 (10)	11 (11)	12 (12)	13 (13)	14	15 (15)	16 (16)	17	18	19
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER--									
QUEEN'S CO.									
-	-	-	-	70 to 10, 44,	580	-	52 12 7	1,310 2 4	Abbeville
-	-	-	-	25, and 10, 65,	-	-	508 18 8	908 18 8	Agh. No 2
-	-	-	-	94, 10, 10, 74,	500	-	158 5 5	1,245 14 9	Mathematics,
-	-	-	-	and 10, 64,	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	24 and 10, 60	70	-	28 4 8	392 10 4	Boonra No. 2
-	-	-	-	60 to 10	24	-	16 10 9	597 9 7	Sturveys,
1	1 0 0	-	-	100, 10, and	34	-	15 17 3	445 2 11	Co. Wickham,
-	-	-	-	10, 24, cottages,	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	60 allotment	-	-	-	-	-
1	1 0 0	1	10 1 0	100, 10, 100	82	-	54 2 8	219 7 2	Ballymore
-	-	-	-	and 10, 60	-	-	-	-	Co. Wickham,
-	-	-	-	100, 10, and	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10, 10, cottages,	-	-	-	-	-
2	2 0 0	-	-	100 and 60 allotment	60	-	11 6 8	173 6 7	Kilkeegan,
-	-	-	-	100, and 10, 10	650	-	206 0 0	3,053 0 0	Mathews,
-	-	-	-	200 allotment	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	100, and 10,	220	-	137 13 8	1,285 6 11	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	60 and 10,	115	-	21 12 8	620 12 2	Quinn,
1	0 2 4	-	-	100, and 10, 20	219	-	131 12 8	776 12 0	New Ross,
-	-	-	-	60 60 to 60	169	-	35 9 5	3,065 5 9	Wexford
-	-	-	-	60 allotment	-	-	-	-	-
2	0 2 12	-	-	10, and 10, 60	60	2	20 8 1	422 16 7	Co. Wickham,
-	-	-	-	60 and 10, 60	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	60 and 10, 60	2	-	0 8 0	122 9 2	Enniscorthy,
5	1 2 0	-	-	10, 10, 10, 60	40	-	13 13 0	333 16 2	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	and 10, 60,	-	-	-	-	-
40	25 2 11	10	61 0 7	10, and 10, 60,	360	2	112 10 6	1,144 4 0	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	100, and 10, 60	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	100, and 10, 60	350	60	68 1 12	432 2 11	Enniscorthy,
121	94 1 20	17	95 3 7	-	5,045	121	2,561 17 5	49,770 14 2	Total for Leinster,
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT									
CO. GALWAY									
3	1 0 23	-	-	90 to 10, 60	110	-	64 7 5	577 6 5	Enniscorthy No. 1,
-	-	-	-	60 allotment	-	-	-	-	-
1	0 0 0	-	-	10, 60,	5	-	3 5 0	64 18 0	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	10, 60, cottages	9	1	4 15 0	24 3 0	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	60 allotment,	19	-	12 18 5	113 17 0	Enniscorthy,
2	2 0 0	-	-	10, 60,	13	2	5 2 4	123 6 1	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	60 allotment,	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10, 60,	120	-	115 6 4	111 18 4	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	10, 60,	20	-	81 2 4	206 19 9	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	10, 60,	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10, 60,	75	-	70 18 6	357 7 11	Enniscorthy,
-	-	-	-	10, 60,	24	-	2 15 0	265 14 4	Enniscorthy,

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

LOCAL DIVISION.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments actually let.		Number of Cottages			
	Cottages actually let.	Extra allotments actually let.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Available and not in course of construction.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—												
Co. LONDON.												
Ballinacorney, ..	32	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	
Carra, Co. Sligo No. 1, ..	77	4	15	—	—	8	12	—	15	—	24	
Kesh, ..	36	—	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	
Meekins, ..	55	11	55	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	45	
Wick, ..	179	4	125	—	—	8	12	1	18	2	81	
Co. MARY.												
Bally, ..	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	30	
Belmullet, ..	41	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
Belmullet, ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Castletown, ..	37	—	11	—	—	5	12	1	—	—	37	
Clonsilla, ..	53	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Clonsilla, ..	41	—	54	—	—	8	2	—	4	—	28	
Clonsilla, ..	67	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	18	
Westport, ..	46	—	16	2	—	5	5	—	—	—	43	
Co. ROSCOMMON.												
Altham No. 2, ..	18	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	28	
Altham No. 3, ..	10	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	
Boyle No. 1, ..	145	—	303	5	—	4	60	—	23	—	73	
Carra, Co. Sligo No. 2, ..	190	19	71	—	—	5	16	—	18	—	50	
Clonsilla, ..	129	—	45	—	—	34	43	—	29	4	12	
Clonsilla, ..	125	46	145	—	—	5	2	—	25	—	96	
Clonsilla, ..	129	4	75	—	—	10	11	—	8	—	94	
Co. SLIGO.												
Boyle No. 2, ..	32	—	61	—	—	5	14	2	—	—	61	
Boyle West, ..	106	7	28	—	—	28	57	1	10	—	88	
Boyle, ..	224	—	297	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	337	
Boyle, ..	93	—	92	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	96	
Total for Connaught, ..	5,327	85	2,165	25	—	152	497	49	162	65	1,777	
Total for Ireland, ..	52,279	2,241	45,792	343	—	2,858	4,157	279	8	10,482	2,607	25,365

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons and tenants to the owners of dwellings.	Total Average of plots in Oct. 18 61.	Number of plots of land let on allotments to persons living in neighbourhood villages or towns.	Total Average of plots in Oct. 18 61.	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments for 1861, when it is given.		Total amount of rent in 1861.	Amount of rent paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1861.	TOTAL INCREASE.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (c).	11 (d).	12.	13 (e).	13 (f).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
-	-	-	-	In	25	-	15 15 0	31 2 0	CO. LIMERICK.
-	-	-	-	216, to 1a. 6d.	49	-	23 11 7	164 17 6	Religious.
14	34 0 28	-	-	In 3d.	25	-	13 8 0	69 15 6	Church-on-Shannon
-	-	-	-	In 5d. cottages, and allotments, 1a. and 1a. 3d.	31	2	20 20 11	218 9 18	No 1.
-	-	-	-	-	18	-	8 20 0	212 0 0	Kilbegh, Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	In 5d. 4a. in 200	3	-	5 34 3	98 6 3	Water.
-	-	-	-	1a. 6d.	18	-	0 5 0	150 0 0	CO. MAYO.
-	-	-	-	3a. 6d. 1a. 6d.	12	-	8 7 0	37 5 6	Bellina.
-	-	-	-	1a. 6d.	5	-	1 18 0	64 9 6	Ballinacorney.
-	-	-	-	In 6d. and 1a. 6d.	3	-	1 10 0	212 0 0	Ballinacorney.
2	3 0 8	-	-	In 6d. cottages and allotments.	18	2	22 6 7	167 2 15	Ballinacorney.
-	-	-	-	10d. to 1a. 6d.	22	-	37 17 4	187 13 3	CO. DOWN.
2	3 0 0	-	-	In 6d. cottages and allotments.	29	-	15 10 8	457 14 0	Adams No 1.
-	-	-	-	In 6d. cottages and allotments.	11	-	18 10 18	216 2 9	Adams No 2.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	22	-	37 18 8	749 2 0	Adams No 3.
-	-	-	-	20d. to 1a. 6d.	48	-	44 5 0	293 2 10	Church-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	In and 1a. 6d.	15	-	9 14 8	212 15 7	Water.
-	-	-	-	In 5d.	15	-	0 15 0	540 30 0	CO. DUBLIN.
1	0 0 5	-	-	In 6d. cottages and allotments.	25	-	7 4 0	293 7 0	Boyle No 1.
-	-	-	-	In 6d.	20	-	22 7 0	208 18 8	Boyle No 2.
23	20 2 5	-	-	-	5,545	5	776 2 10	7,624 11 12	Boyle No 3.
346	416 2 28	31	147 2 36	-	17,134	244	8,215 8 0	121,898 3 0	Boyle No 4.
									Boyle No 5.
									Boyle No 6.
									Boyle No 7.
									Boyle No 8.
									Boyle No 9.
									Boyle No 10.
									Boyle No 11.
									Boyle No 12.
									Boyle No 13.
									Boyle No 14.
									Boyle No 15.
									Boyle No 16.
									Boyle No 17.
									Boyle No 18.
									Boyle No 19.
									Boyle No 20.
									Boyle No 21.
									Boyle No 22.
									Boyle No 23.
									Boyle No 24.
									Boyle No 25.
									Boyle No 26.
									Boyle No 27.
									Boyle No 28.
									Boyle No 29.
									Boyle No 30.
									Boyle No 31.
									Boyle No 32.
									Boyle No 33.
									Boyle No 34.
									Boyle No 35.
									Boyle No 36.
									Boyle No 37.
									Boyle No 38.
									Boyle No 39.
									Boyle No 40.
									Boyle No 41.
									Boyle No 42.
									Boyle No 43.
									Boyle No 44.
									Boyle No 45.
									Boyle No 46.
									Boyle No 47.
									Boyle No 48.
									Boyle No 49.
									Boyle No 50.
									Boyle No 51.
									Boyle No 52.
									Boyle No 53.
									Boyle No 54.
									Boyle No 55.
									Boyle No 56.
									Boyle No 57.
									Boyle No 58.
									Boyle No 59.
									Boyle No 60.
									Boyle No 61.
									Boyle No 62.
									Boyle No 63.
									Boyle No 64.
									Boyle No 65.
									Boyle No 66.
									Boyle No 67.
									Boyle No 68.
									Boyle No 69.
									Boyle No 70.
									Boyle No 71.
									Boyle No 72.
									Boyle No 73.
									Boyle No 74.
									Boyle No 75.
									Boyle No 76.
									Boyle No 77.
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									Boyle No 79.
									Boyle No 80.
									Boyle No 81.
									Boyle No 82.
									Boyle No 83.
									Boyle No 84.
									Boyle No 85.
									Boyle No 86.
									Boyle No 87.
									Boyle No 88.
									Boyle No 89.
									Boyle No 90.
									Boyle No 91.
									Boyle No 92.
									Boyle No 93.
									Boyle No 94.
									Boyle No 95.
									Boyle No 96.
									Boyle No 97.
									Boyle No 98.
									Boyle No 99.
									Boyle No 100.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

TOTAL DISTRICTS.	DICTON OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and construction of the Scheme.
	Colleges applied for	Colleges not applied for	Colleges not applied for	Colleges not applied for	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
CO. ARMAGH.					
Aglish, ..	42	—	20	—	62 0 4
Armagh, ..	318	—	92	—	410 0 0
Ballynally, ..	50	—	24	—	74 0 0
Ballymore, ..	420	18	98	8	536 0 0
Ballymore, ..	53	—	20	—	73 0 0
Ballymore, ..	15	—	13	—	28 0 0
Ballymore, ..	27	—	23	—	50 0 0
Ballymore, ..	208	18	52	—	278 0 0
CO. ANTRIM.					
Armagh, ..	242	—	28	—	270 0 0
Armagh, ..	148	11	37	—	196 0 0
Armagh, ..	78	—	68	—	146 0 0
Armagh No. 2, ..	52	—	10	—	62 0 0
Armagh, ..	13	—	9	—	22 0 0
CO. CANTON.					
Ballymore, ..	108	—	20	—	128 0 0
Ballymore, ..	14	—	7	—	21 0 0
Ballymore, ..	—	88	—	48	136 0 0
Ballymore, ..	178	—	28	—	206 0 0
Ballymore No. 1, ..	28	—	15	—	43 0 0
Ballymore No. 2, ..	14	—	3	—	17 0 0
Ballymore, ..	82	—	18	—	100 0 0
CO. DOWN.					
Ballymore, ..	88	—	28	—	116 0 0
Ballymore, ..	122	—	188	—	310 0 0
Ballymore, ..	28	6 adams	15	6 adams	43 0 0
Ballymore, ..	42	1 adams	22	1 adams	64 0 0
Ballymore, ..	8	—	—	—	8 0 0
Ballymore, ..	202	—	56	—	258 0 0
Ballymore No. 2, ..	177	—	128	—	305 0 0
Ballymore, ..	196	—	188	—	384 0 0
Ballymore No. 3, ..	428	—	202	—	630 0 0
Ballymore, ..	106	21	28	1	155 0 0
CO. DUBLIN.					
Ballymore, ..	142	—	20	—	162 0 0
Ballymore, ..	28	—	27	—	55 0 0
Ballymore, ..	228	—	227	—	455 0 0
CO. DUBLIN.					
Ballymore, ..	178	—	28	—	206 0 0
Ballymore, ..	48	—	28	—	76 0 0
Ballymore, ..	51	—	21	—	72 0 0
Ballymore No. 1, ..	21	—	28	—	49 0 0
Ballymore, ..	122	—	188	—	310 0 0
CO. DUBLIN.					
Ballymore, ..	18	—	20	—	38 0 0
Ballymore No. 2, ..	21	—	28	—	49 0 0
Ballymore, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, ..	248	2	42	—	290 0 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICT.
Operat.	Legal.	Engineering.	General.	Incidental.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
CO. ANTRIM.					
18 7 6	4 14 0	32 0 0	16 20 0	8 10 4	Ards.
13 1 0	37 3 10	33 8 0	34 0 0	63 19 5	Ards.
15 10 7	5 9 0	25 14 0	14 25 0	24 12 4	Ballynally.
21 0 0	24 14 8	22 27 0	33 0 0	69 2 1	Ballynally.
18 3 5	4 3 4	19 0 0	5 25 0	29 12 8	Ballynally.
36 17 6	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	23 14 8	Belfast.
31 0 8	4 0 4	3 5 0	5 20 0	55 1 1	Larne.
36 5 6	53 15 0	45 0 0	22 10 0	22 12 0	Larne.
CO. ARMAGH.					
58 2 0	0 12 6	47 10 8	49 1 0	83 2 33	Armagh.
95 12 6	99 7 3	15 15 8	21 6 0	26 13 57	Armagh.
80 15 4	5 5 0	44 8 9	30 6 0	87 5 5	Armagh.
17 7 0	3 3 0	9 10 4	6 0 0	52 8 23	Armagh.
0 2 0	5 8 0	7 10 4	4 1 0	64 16 4	Armagh.
CO. CAYN.					
278 14 1	32 8 0	114 15 5	—	18 8 4	Castledown.
29 5 5	30 0 0	2 9 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	Castledown.
40 7 7	442 0 0	27 0 0	—	4 0 0	Castledown.
38 0 0	56 4 6	30 22 0	—	34 0 0	Castledown.
22 14 0	13 25 0	7 3 0	16 8 5	22 5 11	Castledown.
15 20 8	14 25 0	7 30 0	4 20 0	21 2 0	Castledown.
13 9 6	20 0 0	38 0 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	Castledown.
CO. DOWN.					
34 6 0	1 1 0	34 20 0	27 5 0	30 1 0	Down.
53 4 0	50 0 0	27 20 0	27 0 0	275 12 0	Down.
29 23 5	3 17 4	44 1 0	9 11 5	82 42 4	Down.
31 6 6	2 14 5	27 20 0	5 2 4	25 2 0	Down.
35 15 8	59 8 12	22 20 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	Down.
23 14 4	49 6 2	34 0 0	21 17 5	48 14 1	Down.
30 10 5	49 15 0	20 0 0	44 10 0	288 1 29	Down.
30 17 5	42 17 9	54 7 0	24 18 0	14 11 0	Down.
188 3 3	30 10 0	518 18 0	41 10 0	27 4 0	Down.
50 0 0	15 7 0	74 10 0	28 5 0	14 23 0	Down.
CO. DUBLIN.					
85 6 0	371 12 0	75 14 0	22 25 0	163 5 13	Dublin.
16 14 0	5 2 0	2 10 0	8 31 0	11 10 0	Dublin.
229 2 5	272 24 8	318 0 0	—	—	Dublin.
CO. DUBLIN (continued).					
27 3 0	16 14 0	24 20 0	24 25 0	34 7 8	Dublin.
22 45 0	11 1 11	28 0 0	22 15 0	21 8 4	Dublin.
38 3 0	8 3 0	20 0 0	13 15 0	40 15 0	Dublin.
15 16 0	0 25 0	19 0 0	21 7 8	30 0 0	Dublin.
66 23 4	—	54 0 0	59 0 0	44 19 4	Dublin.
CO. FERMANAGH.					
23 14 8	2 2 0	39 6 4	3 7 5	8 8 4	Fermanagh.
34 10 8	8 0 15	9 15 4	1 4 1	5 0 7	Fermanagh.
—	—	—	—	—	Fermanagh.
32 15 8	75 11 5	42 19 5	10 20 0	7 30 0	Fermanagh.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred as ascertained with the preparation and maintenance of the scheme.
	Cottages applied for	Trains and other applied for.	Cottages sanctioned	Trains and other sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.					
Co. LONDONDERRY.					
Colebrook,	212	49	94	—	374 8 7
Larne,	112	—	80	—	192 10 1
Larne No. 1,	99	—	81	—	180 2 2
Magheraferry,	22	—	25	—	47 15 0
Co. MONAGHAN.					
Carriemore,	34	—	16	—	50 12 9
Castlemore,	105	82	29	55	260 9 0
Clonsilla,	79	—	27	—	106 5 3
Castlemore No. 2,	25	—	14	—	39 8 0
Maghera,	95	1 allotment.	22	1 allotment.	117 6 8
Co. TYRONE.					
Castlederg,	86	—	8	—	100 7 0
Clough,	32	—	13	—	45 12 1
Castletown,	82	—	55	—	137 4 0
Castletown,	62	—	54	—	116 10 4
Clough,	125	1	50	5	201 5 4
Castletown No. 1,	218	—	250	—	468 7 0
Trillick,	19	—	30	—	49 15 4
Total for Ulster	5,214	276 and 79 allotments	3,300	60 and 6 allotments	10,220 11 10
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
Co. DUBLIN.					
Ballybrannigan,	45	—	37	—	82 8 2
Corrigan,	18	2	4	3	25 18 6
Co. DUBLIN.					
Boon,	300	120 and 15 allotments	25	60	485 15 7
Boon,	99	—	37	—	136 8 0
Boon,	7	11 and 1 allotment	5	5	18 0 3
Boon,	25	1 allotment	12	—	37 15 1
Boon No. 2,	97	10 and 1 allotment	58	25	180 5 8
Boon,	77	—	22	—	99 0 0
Boon,	145	—	55	—	200 15 0
Co. DUBLIN.					
Boon,	290	89	80	71	530 9 2
Boon,	50	2 and 1 allotment	20	5	75 15 0
Boon,	70	—	10	—	80 5 0
Boon,	84	28	13	65	190 15 11
Boon,	427	1	32	—	460 15 11

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 4.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
General.	Local.	Engineering.	Civil.	Sanitary.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER— <i>cont.</i>
					CO. LONDONDERRY.
30 4 6	7 7 0	30 0 4	30 2 4	75 15 6	Coleraine.
50 7 4	27 17 8	38 12 4	30 14 0	39 7 3	Limavady.
52 2 0	48 15 6	30 0 4	27 16 0	56 15 9	Londonderry No. 1.
54 5 5	53 0 4	48 12 4	15 3 0	18 11 0	Maghera.
					CO. MONAGHAN.
55 10 1	10 10 8	2 10 0	4 12 0	18 15 0	Campdenmore.
48 11 8	50 11 7	25 12 0	38 12 0	135 11 1	Corkubaghy.
30 12 4	2 10 0	21 8 0	14 7 0	14 50 2	Glenties No. 1.
55 0 4	22 11 7	12 4 0	12 14 4	38 34 8	Glenties No. 2.
18 15 3	20 16 0	18 12 0	7 50 0	—	Monaghan.
					CO. TIRONE.
25 5 4	8 8 0	47 70 0	5 15 0	25 6 5	Castlebar.
40 11 8	104 77 0	11 12 0	18 2 0	40 11 11	Cashel.
37 4 30	13 50 0	3 1 0	38 12 0	32 17 11	Castlesbar.
25 14 30	22 1 0	13 10 0	55 5 0	65 2 0	Dungannon.
74 3 0	104 17 0	30 0 4	20 5 0	227 7 10	Glenties.
150 12 5	32 11 0	25 4 4	30 12 0	22 17 5	Maghera No. 1.
16 12 10	11 8 0	7 0 8	9 8 0	2 1 0	Tamlaght.
3,333 13 10	9,522 5 5	2,229 6 14	561 12 7	2,469 1 10	Total for Ulster.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
					CO. CLARE.
126 16 3	47 18 8	38 0 0	18 0 0	29 0 8	Doonbeg.
87 0 11	191 4 11	58 12 0	25 0 0	—	Doonbeg.
(Inclusive of 178 11 1)	450 0 0	508 12 0	55 0 8	58 12 5	Doonbeg.
94 7 8	101 0 0	58 0 0	25 0 8	112 18 5	Doonbeg.
30 15 7	300 0 0	4 22 0	4 0 8	2 2 4	Doonbeg.
22 8 2	32 7 8	8 0 0	—	8 7 0	Doonbeg.
65 8 5	57 2 1	45 0 10	50 0 0	66 11 4	Doonbeg No. 2.
25 8 0	14 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	Doonbeg.
38 15 0	105 0 0	209 12 4	—	—	Doonbeg.
					CO. CORK.
96 13 2	47 0 8	120 0 0	22 12 5	54 1 0	Doonbeg.
49 25 7	62 11 8	30 7 2	—	45 39 8	Doonbeg.
—	—	—	—	—	Doonbeg.
58 8 8	35 5 8	17 8 0	—	3 12 8	Doonbeg.
43 7 0	127 10 8	85 12 0	42 12 8	22 55 2	Doonbeg.
124 8 6	41 0 10	27 4 5	178 30 0	205 0 11	Doonbeg.

TABLE B—Statement of Particulars in relation to

LOCAL SUMMARY.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the prosecution and construction of the Reform.
	Cottages applied for	Extra half acres applied for	Cottages constructed	Extra half acres constructed	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—cont.					
CO. CHAM—cont.					
Deserresville, ..	206	—	128	—	677 13 8
Deserresville, ..	201	217 1/2 acres	127	—	429 17 1
Laurier, ..	206	—	—	129	1,084 52 0
Deserresville, ..	—	—	5	—	28 7 0
Deserresville, ..	—	148	—	252	1,149 9 9
Deserresville, ..	275	—	208	—	628 8 0
Deserresville, ..	212	—	126	—	408 19 0
Deserresville, ..	126	126	95	94	378 0 0
Deserresville No. 1, ..	87	84	36	—	276 0 0
Deserresville, ..	5	180	4	95	324 5 9
Deserresville, ..	—	85	—	10	84 21 4
Deserresville No. 1, ..	66	—	30	—	225 15 11
CO. CHAM.					
Deserresville, ..	—	1 tract.	—	—	547 11 7
Deserresville, ..	54	—	25	—	45 10 0
Deserresville, ..	12	114 1/2 tract.	—	60	323 7 0
Deserresville, ..	195	241 3/4 tract.	126	46 1/2 tract.	975 0 1
Deserresville, ..	157	156	73	112	541 5 0
CO. CHAM.					
Deserresville, ..	142	59	29	26	254 13 4
Deserresville, ..	43	—	30	—	203 14 4
Deserresville, ..	823	—	179	—	626 24 8
Deserresville No. 1, ..	227	129	157	74	551 8 0
Deserresville No. 2, ..	47	69	10	—	59 8 0
Deserresville, ..	55	—	63	—	224 4 0
Deserresville, ..	126	97 1/2 tract.	45	55	389 4 8
Deserresville No. 3, ..	144	—	47	—	160 18 0
CO. CHAM., S.E.					
Deserresville No. 2, ..	7	1	4	1	59 4 4
Deserresville, ..	59	—	7	1	89 0 0
Deserresville, ..	—	942	—	168	1,870 0 0
Deserresville No. 1, ..	56	—	58	—	64 30 0
Deserresville, ..	112	45	50	38	325 0 0
CO. CHAM., S.E.					
Deserresville No. 1, ..	20	1	15	1	54 4 2
Deserresville, ..	29	—	33	—	175 0 0
Deserresville, ..	51	54 1/2 tract.	17	22	147 0 13
Deserresville No. 1, ..	23	—	19	—	28 0 0
Deserresville, ..	47	5 1/2 1/2 tract.	27	7 1/2 1/2 tract.	187 14 7
Deserresville, ..	58	—	31	—	168 1 5
Deserresville No. 1, ..	916	123 1/2 1/2 tract.	80	42	815 9 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District.—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 5.					RURAL DISTRICT.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Chemical.	Inspected.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.					12.
Co. CORK—con.					
245 29 1	108 27 0	48 0 0	12 0 0	78 26 4	Donnybrook.
307 56 9	38 0 0	68 20 0	32 0 0	84 10 6	Donnybrook.
159 1 3	102 12 0	568 19 6	220 0 0	29 0 8	Kesh.
18 8 6	—	2 10 0	1 5 0	73 7 4	Kesh.
282 12 3	712 9 2	25 0 0	60 0 0	123 7 4	Kesh.
134 8 6	180 0 0	25 2 8	125 0 0	75 2 18	Malton.
39 14 2	383 12 4	85 10 3	30 0 0	15 6 0	Malton.
81 16 4	125 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	225 2 3	Midleton.
62 0 0	20 0 0	Fixed Salary	16 0 0	25 0 0	Midleton No. 1.
145 1 2	45 0 0	85 8 3	—	12 4 7	Midleton.
17 15 4	45 12 8	29 8 0	3 12 0	16 0 0	Midleton.
60 17 2	151 12 3	15 2 8	12 0 0	5 9 0	Youghal No. 1.
Co. KERRY.					
—	—	—	—	—	Cherryvale.
31 13 3	146 13 11	56 8 6	3 0 0	12 38 5	Cherryvale.
47 9 3	3 2 0	18 3 0	—	1 0 5	Cherryvale.
52 14 3	136 37 0	212 0 0	45 0 0	80 0 0	Cherryvale.
286 8 0	300 4 8	246 18 5	108 0 0	75 14 6	Cherryvale.
34 1 11	286 3 0	304 5 8	54 0 0	162 15 6	Cherryvale.
Co. LIMERICK.					
136 29 6	72 12 0	88 0 0	56 0 0	7 6 18	Coom.
32 2 6	77 2 6	11 10 0	8 0 0	22 1 1	Coom.
171 5 2	268 0 0	214 10 0	37 10 0	142 0 0	Coom.
63 24 4	452 4 6	134 0 0	115 0 0	208 1 3	Coom. No. 1.
43 0 0	15 0 0	Fixed Salary	30 0 0	41 0 8	Midleton No. 2.
87 0 0	88 0 0	30 0 0	—	22 0 0	Midleton.
142 10 9	39 14 8	50 0 0	30 0 0	85 18 3	Midleton.
15 12 1	68 8 8	12 2 1	—	45 14 10	Tipperary No. 2.
Co. TIPPERARY, N.E.					
56 6 4	10 2 4	4 18 9	—	5 4 6	Bar No. 2.
32 3 7	47 11 8	25 8 0	—	6 4 0	Bar No. 2.
345 0 0	186 6 9	250 8 0	200 0 0	246 0 0	Bar No. 2.
17 12 5	2 2 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	78 35 6	Bar No. 2.
330 4 9	90 8 0	97 8 0	—	48 0 0	Bar No. 2.
Co. TIPPERARY, S.E.					
38 3 5	4 31 8	7 35 6	30 0 0	9 14 5	Carrigrohane No. 1.
55 20 10	62 25 10	Fixed Salary	29 0 0	25 8 4	Carrigrohane.
63 20 6	12 12 0	32 10 0	—	27 10 0	Carrigrohane.
38 0 0	18 10 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	Carrigrohane No. 1.
29 15 4	64 15 4	21 0 0	80 0 0	80 17 11	Carrigrohane.
84 7 1	47 7 1	29 14 8	4 0 0	6 12 0	Carrigrohane.
149 2 15	189 15 0	29 12 8	—	55 5 0	Tipperary No. 1.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and publication of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Rates on 1/2 acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Rates half-acre sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. WATERFORD.					
2 + 4.					
Carroll-co-Bear No. 5. . . .	48	55	31	22	133 11 2
Clonmel No. 2.	—	—	—	—	—
Dunurwen.	56	31	24	11	122 10 2
Kilworth.	—	41	4	42	106 0 8
Lismore.	72	59	18	27	175 17 7
Waterford No. 1.	67	169	38	56	302 0 6
Youghal No. 1.	21	74	19	29	243 2 1
Total for Munster. . . .	5,412	2,605 218 10s. and 6d. 10s. 10d.	2,806	1,750 2 10s. and 1 10s. 10d.	15,717 9 0
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. CARLOW.					
Bathraheen No. 3.	27	1 10s. 10d.	26	1 10s. 10d.	155 17 0
Culmore.	144	7	147	—	212 5 10
Idroon.	14	—	11	—	56 0 4
Co. DUBLIN.					
Balocherry.	17	—	17	—	36 8 11
Cobridge No. 2.	22	—	24	—	65 8 4
Belin, North.	85	48	49	19	305 16 0
Belin, South.	15	—	30	—	95 0 0
Ballinacorney No. 1. . . .	119	—	105	—	227 0 0
Co. KILDARE.					
Ally No. 1.	125	—	79	—	196 7 0
Ballinacorney No. 3. . . .	9	—	8	—	127 15 0
Cobridge No. 1.	119	—	70	—	204 14 11
Glenderry No. 3.	36	24	29	35	111 16 7
San No. 1.	44	—	30	—	90 15 5
Co. KERRY.					
Cahira.	15	—	22	—	320 8 4
Carraig-co-Bear No. 2. . . .	14	—	30	—	54 0 23
Callinacorney.	228	50 and 17 shillings	139	26 and 7 shillings.	501 2 4
Id.	29	—	22	—	150 10 0
Kilbenny.	22	2	35	2	122 7 4
Thomastown.	157	46	64	17	355 8 0
Uptonford No. 1.	22	—	14	—	140 16 0
Waterford No. 2.	179	—	98	—	142 7 7
KING'S CO.					
Bay No. 1.	34	—	14	—	175 0 10
Glengary.	20	—	14	—	122 16 0
Glenderry No. 1.	20	—	24	—	59 17 0
Kilbenny No. 2.	24	3 shillings	46	2 shillings	173 14 2
Valentia.	225	11 and 14 shillings	106	2 shillings	202 0 1
Co. LIMERICK.					
Ballinacorney.	112	36	105	18	322 0 0
Glenderry No. 1.	64	—	26	—	113 17 10
Longford.	57	75	31	32	255 25 4

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District. —continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 2.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official	Local.	Engineered	General	Incidental	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	12.
25 15 8	26 10 0	85 14 8	10 5 0	22 15 6	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER— <i>con.</i> Co. WATERFORD.
80 15 2	232 7 0	18 14 0	50 8 0	31 14 1	Curick-on-Deir No. 2.
34 17 35	18 8 39	80 16 0	17 18 0	14 14 9	Glennal No. 2.
87 11 8	27 13 0	51 3 2	—	11 7 11	Dromore.
120 9 8	120 8 0	90 2 4	40 8 0	10 8 0	Edwardsstown.
88 7 2	141 1 2	5 12 8	10 8 0	6 7 0	Lismore.
					Waterford No. 1.
					Wexford No. 2.
4,072 10 1	6,049 10 2	4,051 8 11	1,745 10 8	3,980 8 5	Total for Munster.
					PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
					Co. CARLOW.
28 0 4	22 14 9	56 17 5	18 5 0	52 0 2	Ballinglass No. 2.
78 13 2	100 14 50	Provisionary	32 7 0	—	Carlow.
14 18 5	11 5 5	11 11 0	8 39 0	14 10 5	Kilmore.
					Co. DUBLIN.
12 7 5	Balance for	Fixed salary.	5 5 6	19 15 2	Ballinacorney.
24 3 2	8 11 8	12 10 0	5 0 6	5 5 6	Celbridge No. 2.
22 15 0	418 0 0	55 25 0	29 5 6	59 40 8	Dublin, North.
22 19 5	32 12 5	—	11 5 8	25 10 8	Duane, south.
41 13 8	67 14 0	Balance for	40 0 6	27 13 7	Edwards No. 1.
	and hydro- graph No.				
87 9 8	13 13 0	Fixed salary.	—	5 0 0	Edwards No. 2.
18 11 4	12 10 7	51 10 8	18 16 8	17 17 4	Edwards No. 3.
49 0 0	43 15 10	100 10 8	40 0 8	51 8 8	Edwards No. 4.
22 15 6	38 11 11	58 10 8	11 12 0	0 5 2	Edwards No. 5.
22 0 4	53 11 2	Fixed salary.	10 8 0	14 18 0	Kilree No. 1.
					Co. KILDARE.
45 11 5	87 5 2	51 16 8	35 8 0	—	Calan.
22 0 10	8 6 2	11 4 12	7 18 0	4 2 0	Curick-on-Deir No. 4.
183 10 10	50 0 8	140 18 0	131 3 0	57 4 0	Curraghmore.
29 5 8	68 0 8	20 8 0	5 12 0	21 12 0	Ed.
45 0 10	55 8 8	Fixed salary.	—	18 10 0	Kilmaney.
62 16 0	56 8 9	91 2 0	40 0 0	89 1 0	Thamesdown.
11 13 8	30 12 9	26 18 0	—	8 1 0	Wexford No. 1.
53 15 0	21 1 8	45 1 8	38 9 0	4 59 0	Wexford No. 2.
					KING'S CO.
36 14 8	45 10 9	47 15 0	4 7 6	41 1 3	Bar No. 1.
12 17 8	90 8 8	13 9 0	12 0 0	22 20 4	Clonsilla.
17 10 10	—	38 19 0	17 3 6	21 34 2	Clonsilla, No. 1.
27 1 9	16 8 8	85 19 0	17 13 0	59 3 7	Glennal No. 1.
30 2 3	72 3 2	60 9 0	18 0 0	50 1 8	Tullamore.
					Co. LIMERICK.
50 8 0	102 8 0	72 8 0	38 0 0	64 0 0	Ballinacorney.
30 15 10	11 9 0	7 0 0	39 0 0	59 0 0	Glennal No. 1.
58 12 1	372 15 3	18 18 0	—	22 12 8	Lisfield.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

LOCAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Tran half acres applied for	Cottages sanctioned.	Tran half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—(cont.)					
CO. LORE.					
Ards No. 1,	105	—	105	—	102 12 10
Donagh,	51	—	22	—	100 4 1
Lough,	17	—	8	—	11 0 8
CO. MEATH.					
Ards No. 2,	22	8	43	7	128 5 12
Dundrum,	95	10	77	10	248 2 8
Roundwood No. 2, ..	60	22	52	12	168 8 12
Edin,	62	100	30	140	287 0 5
.. ..		and 2 tracts.			
Moath,	44	30	45	12	194 29 4
Navy,	120	102	96	10	261 0 6
Oldcastle,	51	70	12	10	117 15 12
Tull,	249	55 and 1 allotment	212	41	852 8 5
QUEEN'S CO.					
Abbeystown,	50	5	45	6	112 3 6
Adby No. 2,	12	—	12	—	56 1 12
Mountmellick,	44	1	28	1	108 7 8
Roos No. 2,	15	1	11	1	84 1 10
Stevenson,	50	—	50	—	225 12 1
CO. WICK.					
Ards No. 3,	31	4	19	1	122 7 0
Ballymore,	55	20	14	17	125 16 3
Cole,	31	—	16	—	14 15 12
Galva,	46	—	32	—	80 6 0
Kilmore,	45	2	42	3	174 14 12
Malinbeg,	140	20	116	28	679 14 6
CO. WICKLOW.					
Barnockly,	142	—	96	—	97 4 2
Carry,	55	—	37	—	185 12 12
New Ross,	120	—	95	—	100 6 6
Wicklow,	228	—	206	—	336 16 0
CO. WILTSHIRE.					
Bathurst No. 1,	102	—	12	—	80 2 8
East No. 2,	8	—	5	—	32 12 8
Bathurst No. 2,	55	—	28	—	74 7 7
Wiltshire,	215	84	140	32	387 12 5
Wiltshire,	2	34	2	32	12 15 5
Total for Labour, ..	4,865	207 25 plots, and 2 tracts.	3,932	207 18 plots and 1 tract.	11,909 17 6

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District,—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
T.	S.	S.	10s.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROFESSOR OF LEISTERSHIP—(see)
200 1 10	14 14 0	96 4 0	67 5 0	56 12 0	Arden No. 1.
27 17 11	24 18 0	68 13 0	56 0 0	27 17 5	Dundell.
28 8 9	7 7 0	—	4 5 0	18 0 0	Leath.
					Co. Meath.
32 14 4	6 5 0	55 13 0	17 15 0	24 4 7	Arden No. 2.
56 18 4	290 8 0	25 13 0	26 18 0	54 19 5	Donough.
17 5 4	7 7 0	51 0 0	26 4 0	22 11 7	Edinburgh No. 2.
136 8 5	316 5 0	235 15 0	70 6 0	50 2 0	Edin.
51 4 4	20 8 0	57 16 0	50 2 0	25 8 0	Meath.
43 0 0	79 0 0	Fixed Salary.	50 6 0	16 4 0	Novis.
48 14 11	74 11 5	30 2 4	—	32 7 3	Admon.
68 14 4	136 12 0	90 5 0	90 5 0	285 8 9	Tres.
					QUEEN'S CO.
56 14 8	191 7 0	5 0 0	—	68 1 1	Arden No. 1.
25 5 0	2 3 0	Fixed salary.	3 7 6	5 4 0	Arden No. 2.
21 14 11	114 8 0	Fixed salary.	32 15 0	48 7 7	Donough.
27 17 5	5 3 0	Fixed salary.	—	52 25 0	Leath. No. 2.
					Shewbury.
					Co. Wickham.
25 19 9	58 15 0	26 1 5	12 0 0	19 10 0	Arden No. 1.
18 7 0	66 0 0	57 23 0	—	31 52 6	Edinburgh.
26 13 0	2 2 0	7 39 0	7 39 0	7 0 3	Edin.
21 0 0	7 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	Edin.
22 17 50	42 9 1	37 0 0	12 0 0	49 7 8	Edin.
68 15 0	206 0 0	306 0 0	156 0 0	147 50 0	Edin.
					Co. Wickham.
62 18 4	22 20 0	—	—	6 15 1	Edinburgh.
56 4 8	52 1 0	55 10 0	—	—	Edin.
56 4 5	144 0 0	63 7 6	30 10 0	24 18 0	Edin.
28 4 0	22 29 4	123 0 0	61 15 0	185 9 5	Weyford.
					Co. Wickham.
73 13 5	102 7 4	72 0 0	55 8 0	66 4 1	Edinburgh No. 1.
22 4 4	5 5 0	Fixed salary.	0 15 0	5 10 0	Edin. No. 2.
17 12 10	138 12 4	Edinburgh Fee.	25 15 0	20 19 0	Edinburgh No. 3.
27 13 11	—	—	180 6 0	24 7 5	Edinburgh.
9 2 0	—	20 6 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	Edinburgh.
2,688 16 5	3,452 0 2	2,310 4 5	1,373 0 0	2,628 7 3	Total for Leicester.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of wages received by labourers with the permission and contribution of the Society.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
CO. GALWAY.					
Edmonton No. 1.	7	5 tracts.	3	1 tract.	72 5 6
Clifden.	300	2 allotments.	13	—	14 10 4
Galway.	36	—	10	—	135 0 0
Glenties.	—	—	—	—	—
Sperrin.	—	—	—	—	—
Leenakee.	24	—	13	—	63 5 7
Maam Briary.	150	1 allotment.	40	—	104 29 3
Castlebar.	40	—	13	—	43 17 0
Portlaoine.	20	—	21	—	13 56 0
Doon.	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LIMERICK.					
Ballinacorney.	38	—	59	—	308 5 3
Ordnish-on-Down No. 1.	56	1	13	—	30 6 4
Ballinacorney.	7	—	4	—	32 1 4
Wentworth.	176	4 and 57 allotments.	54	5 and 14 allotments.	386 5 4
Modell.	25	14	59	1	121 16 2
CO. MAYO.					
Bellin.	71	16 allotments.	22	—	185 7 4
Belmullet.	255	25 allotments.	44	—	425 19 5
Belmullet.	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar.	—	—	—	—	—
Carroonmore.	—	—	—	—	—
Killybegs.	—	—	—	—	—
Wentworth.	64	14 allotments.	41	15 allotments.	367 9 7
Wentworth.	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ROSSSHIRE.					
Altham No. 2.	18	—	5	—	56 4 6
Belmullet No. 2.	7	—	5	—	34 5 5
Boyle No. 1.	64	—	23	—	246 19 2
Carroon-on-Down No. 5.	34	—	13	5	336 18 2
Castlebar.	45	1 tract.	39	—	197 18 0
Belmullet.	19	—	13	—	126 6 0
Wentworth.	64	—	25	—	186 18 4
CO. SLIGO.					
Boyle No. 2.	10	—	5	—	89 17 1
Ordnish, West.	33	—	13	—	121 12 2
Sligo.	34	—	6	—	175 19 13
Tekerey.	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught.	3,447	55 (11 allotments and 4 tracts.)	494	20 allotments and 5 tracts.	2,944 22 1
Total for Ireland.	15,558	4,219 (1,046 allotments and 76 tracts.)	9,584	5,470 (2,046 allotments and 5 tracts.)	60,982 30 6

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District.—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE AS AT Oct. 31.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
General.	Levee.	Engineering.	General.	Incidental.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.					
17 3 0	25 0 0	18 2 0	5 0 0	2 14 0	Ballinacorney No. 1.
28 20 0	12 14 0	18 14 0	12 0 0	18 20 0	Quinn.
52 29 0	46 0 0	13 5 0	15 15 0	14 20 0	Quinn.
—	—	—	—	—	Glencorradiv.
—	—	—	—	—	Leah.
32 12 10	37 14 0	3 12 0	7 10 0	5 12 0	Longford.
37 0 0	29 3 10	40 0 0	13 0 0	23 15 0	North Belm.
28 22 0	38 4 0	14 19 0	7 0 0	5 1 0	Oranmore.
32 11 0	3 5 0	25 0 0	14 15 0	9 9 0	Portlanna.
—	—	—	—	—	Tulla.
Co. LIMERICK.					
27 8 5	39 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	Ballinacorney.
28 7 5	30 7 0	14 0 0	5 11 0	7 14 0	Carrig-ea-Shan No. 1.
50 11 4	1 0 0	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	Kilbuck.
49 5 4	185 0 0	85 17 0	55 15 0	50 2 0	Maroonstown.
50 16 10	5 5 0	39 3 0	8 0 0	85 7 0	Mold.
Co. MAYO.					
43 7 0	39 15 0	45 0 0	15 10 0	54 12 0	Indigo.
51 18 5	150 1 0	10 0 0	79 15 0	47 0 0	Kilbuck.
—	—	—	—	—	Pelaguet.
—	—	—	—	—	Castellar.
—	—	—	—	—	Chesman.
—	—	—	—	—	Kilbuck.
65 9 7	45 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	Kilbuck.
—	—	—	—	—	Westport.
Co. MONAGHAN.					
18 2 0	13 13 0	8 30 0	2 3 0	15 9 0	Athlone No. 2.
18 11 0	3 3 0	3 50 0	1 13 0	2 7 0	Ballinacorney No. 2.
508 17 11	113 9 0	22 30 0	7 10 0	43 5 4	Boyle No. 1.
35 14 0	54 29 0	10 30 0	5 0 0	—	Carrig-ea-Shan No. 2.
19 14 0	45 5 0	29 0 0	—	4 1 0	Castellar.
28 9 0	63 0 0	21 0 0	—	53 0 0	Chesman.
38 15 0	48 30 0	11 10 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	Stokestown.
Co. SLIGO.					
28 1 5	96 10 10	9 5 0	1 5 0	51 12 0	Boyle No. 2.
32 8 0	112 30 0	41 5 0	31 5 0	4 12 0	Droghda West.
41 2 0	50 0 0	24 7 0	—	8 10 0	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	Tullymore.
599 14 0	1,452 15 4	687 7 10	520 7 0	562 4 5	Total for Connaught.
10,660 8 4	15,110 13 8	9,770 6 0	6,600 0 5	5,895 3 3	Total for Ireland.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in payment of loans sanctioned	Proportion Rate	
	Sanctioned.	Received		Required to raise annually as per Col. 4	Already raised under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
CO. ANTRIM	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	s.
Aghalee, ..	15,249 0 0	14,280 0 0	454 2 10	7 7	2 5
Antrim, ..	22,082 5 3	25,653 8 5	1,202 9 0	2 9	5
Ballycastle, ..	20,221 0 0	34,151 0 0	1,808 4 1	5 5	1 20
Ballymena, ..	21,085 0 0	27,474 0 0	1,844 0 0	2 5	1 20
Ballymore, ..	71,532 17 6	66,600 17 0	2,948 25 5	5 07	5 0
Belfast, ..	6,087 0 0	5,286 8 0	275 38 6	7 10	—
Larne, ..	6,929 0 0	5,870 0 0	215 9 0	10	30
Lisburn, ..	50,900 0 0	60,708 0 0	1,650 7 0	5 30	0 25
CO. ARMAGH					
Armagh, ..	12,425 0 0	10,905 0 0	1,610 27 0	1 30	1 2
Crumaghty, ..	3,823 50 0	5,055 10 0	352 7 11	2 4	1 40
Lurgan, ..	45,744 0 0	54,182 0 0	1,285 14 0	7 07	1 40
Straw, No. 2, ..	15,808 0 0	6,180 0 0	314 11 0	1 11	1
Trillick, ..	7,812 0 0	9,025 0 0	280 14 7	2 8	1 75
CO. DUBLIN.					
Ballybarnack, ..	54,608 5 0	42,552 0 0	1,813 33 7	8 70	3 84
Barnard, ..	18,608 0 0	14,000 0 0	524 4 7	5 45	2 5
Carristown, ..	37,158 10 0	25,059 0 0	1,212 1 4	11 22	3 25
Carrig, ..	74,222 0 0	23,240 0 0	1,986 17 21	7 84	8
Castell No. 1, ..	14,557 0 0	12,000 0 0	752 8 11	3	1
Castell No. 2, ..	5,860 0 0	5,000 0 0	98 8 0	2 82	—
Malinbeg, ..	5,132 0 0	5,553 0 0	258 19 5	1 35	5
CO. DOWN.					
Ballyvaughan, ..	20,580 0 0	18,853 10 0	640 12 0	8 02	3
Donagh, ..	22,920 0 0	22,750 0 0	738 12 4	4 75	5
Drumahaire, ..	1,005 0 0	5,895 11 11	250 12 9	4 18	—
Glenties, ..	5,155 0 0	5,500 0 0	281 8 0	5 00	1 08
Glenties, ..	21,300 0 0	28,424 3 10	739 5 7	4 00	0 5
Larne, ..	26,139 0 0	25,253 2 5	921 8 4	5 77	2 12
Longwood No. 2, ..	55,453 0 0	55,676 0 0	1,227 0 0	5 34	—
Malin, ..	21,816 0 0	22,140 0 0	1,637 1 0	7 05	1
Stranmillis No. 2, ..	65,730 0 0	49,240 0 0	2,056 5 8	11 17	1
Stranmillis, ..	12,141 0 0	26,891 0 0	1,041 8 8	7 8	8 75
CO. DUBLIN.					
Ballyvaughan, ..	22,408 0 0	20,250 0 0	1,360 14 2	2 00	1 5
Castell No. 1, ..	12,852 10 0	9,121 18 0	380 10 0	2 00	1 0
Castell No. 2, ..	14,158 0 0	12,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	9 00	2 5
Castell No. 3, ..	28,440 0 0	19,800 0 0	1,012 5 3	7 75	1 4
Castell No. 4, ..	20,427 10 0	21,500 10 5	724 15 8	4 00	0 5
Castell No. 5, ..	42,465 0 0	20,185 0 0	1,175 1 11	5 44	1 40
Castell No. 6, ..	15,270 0 0	8,700 0 0	321 14 10	3 11	2
Castell No. 7, ..	195,475 0 0	72,050 0 0	2,461 9 13	6 07	75
CO. DUBLIN.					
Belfast, ..	7,775 0 0	5,234 0 0	213 10 5	3 54	1 4
Castell No. 2, ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	800 0 0	5 00	5 1
Castell No. 3, ..	22,240 0 0	18,240 0 0	307 10 0	1 1	75
Castell No. 4, ..	7,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	207 11 0	1 20	1 40
Castell No. 5, ..	25,678 0 0	25,000 0 0	700 10 0	2 80	1

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.

Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1914					
Loans sanctioned under the Acts of 1903 and 1904. (Detailed in Col. D)	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Land improvement, acquired lands.	Other Expenditure.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
PROVINCE OF WEST.					
Co. ARDMORE.					
10,965 0 0	42 14 7	5 18 9	7 6 3	—	Aghalee.
22,250 0 0	12 25 4	10 12 3	21 18 1	—	Armagh.
11,736 0 0	59 25 3	10 14 4	20 5 0	—	Ballymore.
24,220 0 0	44 12 16	10 16 4	20 16 3	—	Ballymore.
44,470 0 0	55 7 8	24 18 0	27 0 5	—	Ballymore.
2,407 0 0	9 12 9	2 2 2	5 13 1	—	Ballymore.
6,680 0 0	14 0 7	8 7 5	6 2 9	—	Larne.
26,546 0 0	224 12 9	10 14 0	27 7 2	—	Larne.
Co. DOWN.					
36,220 0 0	165 2 4	9 4 5	22 3 7	—	Armagh.
4,596 0 0	27 9 3	2 5 4	11 2 0	—	Compton.
25,116 0 0	853 11 71	18 4 7	22 17 0	—	Larne.
8,126 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 8	1 1 10	—	Larne.
2,552 0 0	17 3 0	1 12 8	8 33 3	—	Downpatrick.
Co. CAVAN.					
31,992 0 0	259 25 8	20 5 0	40 7 8	18 19 0	Ballymore.
22,740 0 0	526 55 8	5 14 5	27 6 4	—	Ballymore.
37,780 0 0	48 0 0	15 17 0	20 5 8	—	Downpatrick.
21,411 0 0	52 22 11	15 9 0	—	5 14 1	Downpatrick.
40,726 0 0	17 55 8	5 1 6	12 16 5	—	Downpatrick.
5,060 0 0	13 0 0	2 13 2	5 18 0	—	Downpatrick.
5,780 0 0	2 0 0	8 11 0	4 18 7	—	Downpatrick.
Co. DUBLIN.					
21,580 0 0	182 16 0	6 5 0	16 19 4	—	Downpatrick.
22,820 0 0	23 7 3	9 19 4	22 1 5	17 6 8	Downpatrick.
5,536 0 0	2 12 11	1 11 8	4 7 0	—	Downpatrick.
8,752 0 0	59 3 9	1 2 8	15 4 10	—	Downpatrick.
28,626 0 0	14 3 9	1 2 8	22 15 13	—	Downpatrick.
18,726 0 0	129 4 11	6 8 3	25 1 5	8 9 6	Downpatrick.
26,250 0 0	121 12 0	19 3 7	21 3 1	—	Downpatrick.
22,810 0 0	17 9 0	5 15 0	29 11 6	—	Downpatrick.
45,700 0 0	75 1 5	25 8 0	62 0 7	1 7 0	Downpatrick.
15,365 0 0	51 4 0	27 3 2	27 7 8	—	Downpatrick.
Co. DUBLIN.					
55,848 0 0	36 15 2	10 11 0	21 0 1	—	Downpatrick.
22,122 10 0	4 5 10	2 14 0	0 4 3	—	Downpatrick.
127,648 0 0	26 2 1	82 18 0	85 6 1	0 7 8	Downpatrick.
85,865 0 0	46 12 11	6 5 0	15 4 10	—	Downpatrick.
27,626 0 0	14 3 9	1 2 8	22 15 13	—	Downpatrick.
27,025 0 0	32 0 16	12 17 5	25 1 5	1 19 3	Downpatrick.
20,820 0 0	1 55 6	5 19 16	9 12 1	—	Downpatrick.
55,182 0 0	218 0 2	25 23 0	61 12 4	0 18 4	Downpatrick.
Co. DUBLIN.					
5,082 0 0	84 7 2	2 1 0	5 19 0	—	Downpatrick.
11,480 0 0	2 5 0	1 5 0	12 15 0	0 2 4	Downpatrick.
15,380 0 0	—	—	2 4 0	—	Downpatrick.
7,510 0 0	5 8 4	1 6 2	5 2 0	—	Downpatrick.
16,680 0 0	25 16 4	11 2 8	15 8 2	—	Downpatrick.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans		Amount repaid to be raised in repayment of loans repaid.	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Revised.		Required to be raised under the Act, &c.	Actually raised under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. Londonderry.					
Colebrook, ..	62,325 0 0	50,285 0 0	5,277 2 0	2-28	3-24
Lammas, ..	38,430 0 0	35,280 0 0	1,960 17 0	5-0	7-5
Londonderry No. 1, ..	25,500 0 0	20,081 0 0	5,614 17 7	3-12	1-1
Magheraferry, ..	45,268 0 0	40,171 0 0	1,773 10 0	4-45	—
Co. Monaghan.					
Carraigmore, ..	28,497 0 0	26,497 0 0	750 0 0	3-02	1-75
Castleblayney, ..	22,424 0 0	21,524 0 0	860 0 0	4-03	2-4
County No. 1, ..	13,290 0 0	10,303 0 0	350 0 0	4-05	2-7
County No. 2, ..	7,825 0 0	6,025 0 0	274 10 0	3-2	1-1
Monaghan, ..	23,014 0 0	21,089 0 0	811 10 0	3-35	—
Co. Tyrone.					
Candling, ..	18,515 0 0	1,980 0 0	412 0 0	3-11	1-35
Chapel, ..	9,128 0 0	5,120 0 0	277 7 0	3-30	1-1
Cockburn, ..	17,415 0 0	17,470 0 0	278 10 0	3-02	—
Downpatrick, ..	24,948 0 0	22,550 0 0	750 0 0	3-04	—
Omagh, ..	56,400 0 0	75,400 0 0	2,877 14 0	6-02	3-1
Strabane No. 1, ..	64,808 0 0	65,145 0 0	5,873 7 10	8-22	1-1
Tillicoultry, ..	4,936 0 0	4,369 0 0	551 35 2	11-35	2-35
Total for Ulster,	1,747,304 17 7	1,481,623 15 8	50,398 2 11	4-08	—
PROVINCE OF MÜSTER.					
Co. Clare.					
Ballyvaughan, ..	18,202 0 0	14,908 0 0	656 16 0	3-61	2-1
Corrib, ..	20,970 10 0	8,400 10 0	257 3 0	6-02	2-0
Ennis, ..	11,187 0 0	49,118 15 0	2,281 0 11	9-94	4-0
Ennisvally, ..	13,294 0 0	18,116 0 0	914 1 4	5-78	3-73
Ennisvally, ..	15,111 0 0	15,146 0 0	371 0 0	3-36	0-73
Ennis, ..	22,825 17 0	21,846 17 0	745 13 0	3-40	1-0
Ennis, No. 2, ..	22,800 0 0	21,846 0 0	747 0 10	3-40	4-0
Ennis, ..	17,400 0 0	16,420 0 0	560 10 0	3-40	1-1
Ennis, ..	26,415 0 0	26,460 0 0	1,864 0 0	7-03	0-1
Co. Cork.					
Bandon, ..	67,715 0 0	65,960 0 0	2,454 0 0	3-70	5-1
Bantry, ..	12,267 0 0	10,771 0 0	806 20 0	2-90	5-1
Castletown, ..	1,818 0 0	730 0 0	237 1 0	3-50	—
Charleville, ..	61,830 0 0	57,714 0 0	2,377 0 0	10-50	1-30
Glennagh, ..	54,475 11 0	52,781 11 0	2,373 0 0	10-13	4-1
Glennagh, ..	20,322 0 0	20,322 0 0	6,000 15 0	13-37	4-41
Glennagh, ..	56,671 0 0	55,555 0 0	2,546 23 0	14-1	0-77
Glennagh, ..	202,680 10 0	128,120 0 0	4,200 0 0	10-14	8-70
Glennagh, ..	49,474 0 0	49,474 0 0	3,143 15 0	3-56	3-51
Glennagh, ..	40,637 0 0	41,410 0 0	2,566 7 11	6-71	3-30
Glennagh, ..	118,765 0 0	105,220 0 0	4,840 10 0	10-80	9-5
Glennagh, ..	30,625 0 0	31,160 0 0	3,233 14 0	8-70	3-5
Glennagh, ..	130,000 0 0	145,851 0 0	3,810 27 0	10-10	7-1
Glennagh, ..	45,000 0 0	42,320 0 0	1,327 0 0	10-11	6-4
Glennagh, No. 1, ..	49,400 10 0	43,785 0 0	3,700 0 0	11-34	3-0
Glennagh, ..	55,480 0 0	47,440 0 0	2,254 0 10	12-10	5-4
Glennagh, ..	4,504 0 0	4,504 0 0	251 0 0	5-63	1-23
Glennagh No. 1, ..	30,400 0 0	28,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	10-60	7-3

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Acts of 1894 and 1921 (included in Col. 2)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1914.				RECAP. DEBITORS.
	Repairs.	Improvements.	Rent Collection.	Legal, professional, and other charges.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—new					
CO. LONGFORD—new					
15,342 0 0	7 2 10	20 5 0	10 17 5	—	Colours.
15,120 0 0	82 7 6	10 17 5	23 6 2	—	Colours.
15,110 0 0	121 1 2	13 34 11	25 4 7	—	Longford No. 1.
15,200 0 0	160 1 2	23 9 0	28 16 3	1 15 1	Wickham.
CO. MONAGHAN.					
11,550 0 0	11 5 4	12 15 0	16 9 2	—	Comelaghmore.
15,200 0 0	83 10 6	4 3 2	16 14 7	1 0 0	Comelaghmore.
8 940 0 0	1 0 4	4 13 0	18 15 1	—	Comelaghmore.
4,000 0 0	—	3 1 0	5 17 3	—	Comelaghmore.
14,170 0 0	24 2 4	—	16 8 4	—	Comelaghmore.
CO. TIRONE.					
8,515 0 0	0 14 5	3 6 4	0 15 10	—	Comelaghmore.
8,320 0 0	20 8 0	4 10 0	13 18 11	—	Comelaghmore.
17,114 0 0	60 7 0	3 4 4	13 2 0	—	Comelaghmore.
14,948 0 0	2 14 0	7 15 8	16 6 0	0 1 4	Comelaghmore.
15,953 0 0	250 6 0	28 0 0	119 0 0	—	Comelaghmore.
10,154 0 0	79 18 7	25 0 0	65 25 1	0 4 0	Comelaghmore.
3,000 0 0	15 3 3	1 17 4	29 1 0	—	Comelaghmore.
1,505,790 10 6	4,848 4 1	620 14 11	1,543 17 1	56 4 2	Total for ULSTER.
PROVINCE OF MURPHY.					
CO. CLACK.					
15,845 0 0	—	5 17 0	16 1 0	—	Clack.
7,000 0 0	18 4 5	1 5 4	12 17 3	—	Clack.
17,114 0 0	20 10 10	11 1 0	164 2 5	37 19 0	Clack.
17,000 0 0	800 7 11	5 13 0	50 7 9	1 50 0	Clack.
5,715 0 0	79 15 0	—	28 6 3	0 2 0	Clack.
20,000 0 0	345 0 1	4 7 4	21 0 0	—	Clack.
8,320 0 0	502 1 6	8 12 0	15 10 0	1 5 0	Clack.
13,000 0 0	13 0 0	7 17 0	26 2 0	—	Clack.
15,000 0 0	34 0 0	14 10 0	43 1 0	—	Clack.
CO. CLACK.					
10,000 0 0	415 10 4	4 12 5	41 9 7	3 0 0	Clack.
8,000 0 0	66 10 6	4 13 0	11 16 11	—	Clack.
2,000 0 0	—	5 5 6	21 1 10	7 6 9	Clack.
21,000 0 0	282 0 0	—	46 35 5	0 13 0	Clack.
15,234 0 0	709 0 12	—	21 1 10	8 13 0	Clack.
17,000 0 0	793 0 7	104 15 0	209 0 0	1 13 0	Clack.
15,440 0 0	192 7 11	—	15 24 0	100 1 9	Clack.
15,800 0 0	135 4 4	24 21 8	107 7 4	2 11 0	Clack.
12 820 0 0	622 0 9	4 5 0	65 15 10	21 17 0	Clack.
46,250 0 0	125 2 3	15 3 7	140 20 0	7 19 0	Clack.
46,250 0 0	345 1 1	23 11 4	144 7 1	13 19 0	Clack.
18,000 0 0	504 18 0	—	124 1 4	—	Clack.
14,000 0 0	407 0 9	21 3 4	61 14 6	—	Clack.
17,000 0 0	375 8 4	11 13 3	37 5 8	2 22 0	Clack.
15,137 0 0	656 0 9	20 0 0	103 0 0	—	Clack.
17,800 0 0	302 10 5	22 8 2	60 11 0	0 34 2	Clack.
3,000 0 0	4 10 11	—	9 17 10	0 4 0	Clack.
15,715 0 0	324 5 4	17 15 0	25 11 5	—	Clack.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans repaid.	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to take account of the Act.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MOUNTED-OWN.					
CO. KERRY.					
Cahirciveen.	14,025 0 0	15,300 0 0	475 0 0	4.11	4.73
Glenties.	14,225 0 0	11,285 0 0	319 7 0	3.16	3.02
Keshmulla.	18,750 0 0	15,885 0 0	285 15 0	3.08	3.12
Kilgarra.	58,975 0 0	55,135 0 0	3,840 0 0	6.50	5.95
Lisnakeel.	105,840 0 0	110,000 0 0	4,160 10 0	3.92	4.00
Trillick.	391,835 0 0	38,118 10 0	3,145 0 0	0.77	0.80
CO. LIMERICK.					
Quinn.	25,720 0 0	74,550 0 0	2,400 0 0	9.34	9.00
Quinn.	2,720 0 0	8,600 0 0	28 14 0	10.73	7.02
Lisnakeel.	125,750 0 0	105,230 0 0	5,530 14 0	10.42	8.83
Lisnakeel No. 1.	125,475 0 0	125,425 0 0	4,440 15 4	11.41	11.77
Waterstown No. 2.	21,110 0 0	15,771 0 0	807 0 0	12.5	3.73
Waterstown.	127,081 0 0	107,800 0 0	4,801 3 6	10.0	8.5
Waterstown.	66,977 0 0	66,427 0 0	2,925 1 10	12.14	6.5
Waterstown No. 2.	41,400 0 0	39,371 0 0	1,718 4 0	11.1	7.0
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.					
Port No. 2.	9,000 0 0	7,900 0 0	320 0 0	6.10	1.20
Borrisokane.	23,500 0 0	19,070 0 0	829 11 0	8.70	4.0
Strathgibbon.	20,750 0 0	42,500 0 0	2,850 0 0	8.11	2.0
Waterstown No. 1.	20,150 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	5.95	9.0
Waterstown.	23,854 0 0	32,000 0 0	1,007 0 0	5.71	1.70
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.					
Cahir-ee-Var No. 1.	11,400 10 4	11,250 30 0	465 7 4	5.75	5.73
Cahir.	75,000 0 0	42,720 0 0	2,655 15 0	8.0	7.0
Clonlara.	30,720 0 0	18,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	3.90	1.27
Clonlara No. 1.	30,000 0 0	21,250 0 0	950 10 0	4.18	3.7
Clonlara.	30,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	315 0 0	11.50	11.50
Clonlara.	20,000 0 0	20,400 0 0	1,000 10 0	5.0	5.0
Clonlara No. 1.	27,420 10 0	27,651 10 0	2,514 1 0	9.00	2.0
CO. WATERFORD.					
Cahir-ee-Var No. 2.	55,820 10 0	22,520 10 0	860 0 0	5.77	2.25
Glenn No. 2.	6,000 0 0	5,515 0 0	321 15 0	9.64	7.4
Glenn.	54,820 0 0	84,800 0 0	5,184 7 11	11.27	7.03
Glenn.	40,000 0 0	48,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	10.0	11.0
Lisnakeel.	40,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	1,250 10 11	9.95	4.0
Waterford No. 1.	54,000 0 0	54,240 0 0	1,000 10 0	7.47	7.00
Waterford No. 2.	37,015 0 0	36,865 0 0	1,651 16 0	11.40	10.0
Total for MOUNTED-OWN.	5,211,571 20 2	3,842,550 15 0	118,965 16 1	8.4	—
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. Carlow.					
Bahadown No. 2.	23,041 0 0	20,800 0 0	1,281 0 0	12.07	6.5
Carlow.	127,330 0 0	65,120 0 0	4,335 0 0	8.13	4.0
Carlow.	4,560 0 0	4,500 0 0	111 10 0	5.40	—

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—continued.

Taxes sanctioned under the Acts of 1906 and 1911. (Schedule in Vol. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1914				RURAL DISTRICTS
	Repairs.	Insurance	Rent Collection.	Local protection against disease	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					PROVINCE OF SUSSEX—cont.
					CO. EAST.
14,925 0 0	—	5 0 0	2 15 11	—	Capehaven
5,520 0 0	5 14 0	0 12 8	7 0 10	—	Osage
17,980 0 0	17 2 0	0 11 8	0 11 0	—	Rickman
47,590 0 0	226 45 2	22 2 0	107 30 11	0 14 2	St. Mary
26,130 0 0	367 7 4	24 0 0	204 4 2	18 12 9	St. Mary
60,780 0 0	378 24 0	17 12 0	64 11 2	17 14 0	St. Mary
					CO. LINDSAY.
26,120 0 0	122 10 11	30 18 0	160 17 2	8 11 0	Croon
2,110 0 0	27 1 0	5 14 0	26 4 8	—	Osage
25,630 0 0	467 7 8	—	122 16 11	16 12 0	St. Mary
43,320 0 0	222 18 10	00 15 0	121 15 11	—	St. Mary
7,140 0 0	164 0 0	5 15 0	24 0 0	—	St. Mary
65,710 0 0	233 10 8	28 13 9	135 16 2	14 15 2	St. Mary
23,300 0 0	632 0 0	38 3 0	37 3 11	1 17 8	St. Mary
17,730 0 0	154 8 8	12 2 0	43 14 0	—	St. Mary
					CO. THIRFAR, N.E.
7,620 0 0	47 8 0	0 10 0	14 23 10	1 10 4	St. Mary
14,930 0 0	—	4 0 0	12 4 1	3 10 2	St. Mary
25,620 0 0	772 9 0	22 0 0	42 0 0	2 6 0	St. Mary
22,510 0 0	18 11 1	17 16 3	22 25 8	6 3 0	St. Mary
24,010 0 0	204 12 0	22 8 0	65 14 7	—	St. Mary
					CO. THIRFAR, S.E.
5,420 0 0	2 22 6	22 18 4	12 4 11	—	St. Mary
30,070 0 0	222 9 3	24 8 0	42 24 12	2 10 0	St. Mary
9,220 0 0	127 10 0	20 8 0	24 0 0	2 10 0	St. Mary
10,720 0 0	24 2 8	7 4 3	20 9 3	2 10 0	St. Mary
4,237 0 0	26 14 0	7 14 0	23 5 4	5 3 0	St. Mary
14,640 0 0	27 20 8	8 1 10	49 13 7	—	St. Mary
30,240 0 0	472 22 10	31 3 0	165 12 8	—	St. Mary
					CO. WATERFORD
18,220 0 0	28 17 12	48 7 0	26 4 2	—	St. Mary
4,920 0 0	94 2 9	1 25 4	8 7 2	—	St. Mary
25,700 0 0	115 2 3	23 9 3	24 11 9	—	St. Mary
15,780 0 0	220 18 0	7 16 8	22 22 8	—	St. Mary
13,280 0 0	95 8 0	24 8 0	40 10 1	—	St. Mary
20,140 0 0	30 4 0	29 12 0	112 17 8	—	St. Mary
7,180 0 0	273 27 11	21 8 0	21 17 8	8 17 0	St. Mary
1,583,611 10 4	12,096 28 1	978 27 1	5,049 12 9	302 11 4	Total for SUSSEX.
					PROVINCE OF LINDSAY
					CO. CARLOW
13,201 0 0	50 14 0	16 12 8	28 0 0	5 0 0	St. Mary
46,260 0 0	47 12 0	17 2 3	102 10 18	—	St. Mary
5,408 0 0	16 15 0	1 13 0	5 8 8	—	St. Mary

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount repaid to date, or amount in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Percentage Repaid.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount repaid by Oct. 4.	Amount repaid under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.— <i>cont.</i>					
Co. DUBLIN.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Balderson, ..	111,575 0 0	98,203 0 0	1,812 0 0	7 58	3 4
Coffey's No. 2, ..	17,000 0 0	16,145 0 0	562 0 0	8 54	3 23
Irish, North, ..	290,655 0 0	168,428 0 0	5,700 10 0	10 23	3 47
Twiss, North, ..	144,735 0 0	500,852 0 0	2,845 10 0	10 49	3 47
Balderson No. 1, ..	70,900 0 0	67,510 0 0	3,608 14 6	5 00	3 58
Co. KILDARE.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Abbey No. 1, ..	22,970 0 0	66,915 0 0	3,802 4 2	5 75	3
Indraghley No. 3, ..	12,900 0 0	12,440 0 0	656 0 0	9 14	3 23
Clonsilla No. 1, ..	28,747 0 0	37,435 0 0	4,415 5 1	5 47	3 23
Balderson No. 2, ..	27,565 0 0	66,645 0 0	3,308 3 7	7 56	3 23
Kinn No. 1, ..	32,555 0 0	47,180 0 0	2,750 4 4	4 52	3 23
Co. KILDESS.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Cullen, ..	36,840 0 0	27,980 0 0	1,600 7 0	5 57	3 23
Carroll-on-Gale No. 3, ..	1,845 0 0	5,750 0 0	227 11 0	3 54	3 23
Cullinstown, ..	38,420 0 0	20,575 0 0	1,020 13 0	7 50	3 23
Ida, ..	17,534 0 0	12,500 0 0	1,611 5 0	9 32	3 23
Kilnash, ..	42,437 15 0	54,907 15 0	1,220 15 0	4 41	3 23
Thomastown, ..	40,777 0 0	27,150 0 0	1,327 12 11	4 55	3 23
Grange No. 1, ..	10,255 0 0	15,994 0 0	584 2 3	4 40	3 23
Warrington No. 2, ..	26,480 0 0	27,810 0 0	1,244 7 0	6 71	3 57
Kinn's Co.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Abbey No. 1, ..	11,962 0 0	40,225 0 0	1,810 25 0	5 32	3 53
Thomastown, ..	28,412 0 0	10,455 0 0	455 1 11	10 15	4 29
Kilnash No. 3, ..	28,606 10 0	20,710 12 0	3,778 5 8	8 28	3 53
Kinn No. 2, ..	22,860 0 0	16,175 0 0	713 25 0	0 5	3 53
Tullamore, ..	32,513 0 0	31,480 0 0	3,818 9 0	0 63	3 53
Co. LONGFORD.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Balderson, ..	32,664 0 0	23,101 0 0	1,020 8 0	7 30	4 5
Abbey No. 1, ..	30,421 0 0	27,854 0 0	2,732 2 5	9 37	4 5
Longford, ..	11,605 0 0	24,153 0 0	5,718 8 0	9 40	7 28
Co. LONG.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Abbey No. 1, ..	25,511 10 0	42,437 0 0	2,060 5 0	7 48	3 41
Indraghley, ..	27,562 0 0	27,445 0 0	2,061 10 0	5 33	4 41
Long, ..	32,504 0 0	27,511 0 0	7,094 15 0	8 55	4 70
Co. MEATH.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Abbey No. 2, ..	22,400 0 0	21,485 0 0	925 0 4	8 81	3 5
Samuelstown, ..	75,808 0 0	67,125 0 0	6,712 1 0	6 17	3 5
Indraghley No. 3, ..	15,500 0 0	11,848 0 0	488 39 0	6 7	3 5
Abbey No. 1, ..	222,476 15 0	89,606 15 0	3,840 0 0	0 13	3 5
Meath, ..	56,875 0 0	50,990 0 0	1,893 0 0	7 11	4 25
Meath, ..	45,530 0 0	50,020 0 0	1,851 7 0	3 58	4 25
Abbey No. 1, ..	41,240 0 0	40,975 0 0	4,421 15 0	0 32	4 25
Thomastown, ..	180,085 10 0	180,560 10 0	4,310 0 0	10 07	4 25
Queen's Co.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4.	6.
Abbey No. 1, ..	71,572 17 6	78,258 17 6	3,765 13 0	6 71	4 75
Abbey No. 2, ..	47,252 0 0	24,125 0 0	1,191 0 0	8 29	4 75
Meath No. 1, ..	65,638 0 0	74,530 0 0	3,375 0 10	6 55	4 75
Queen's No. 3, ..	58,100 0 0	30,640 0 0	500 5 4	6 27	4 75
Meath No. 2, ..	38,662 0 0	24,185 0 0	1,260 39 0	10 72	4 75

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Acts of 1906 and 1911. (Included in Col. 1.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1912.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants.	
T.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF SALISBURY— <i>con.</i>
					Co. DORSET.
65,398 0 0	455 4 4	42 8 3	339 5 4	2 11 10	Salisbury.
5,416 0 0	185 0 0	7 4 0	30 4 0	3 0 0	Ordnance No. 2.
56,806 0 0	344 1 0	49 10 0	164 8 4	55 0 0	Dorset, North.
24,463 0 0	773 1 0	32 3 3	135 15 0	20 0 11	Dorset, South.
43,870 0 0	119 14 4	30 4 0	70 14 2	—	Salisbury No. 2.
					Co. KILMURRAY.
94,915 0 0	590 14 11	23 11 6	154 3 0	—	Arly No. 1.
5,405 0 0	20 12 2	1 0 0	17 4 8	1 5 0	Ordnance No. 2.
12,594 0 0	325 8 7	17 0 0	69 13 0	1 1 0	Dorset No. 1.
23,272 0 0	74 0 0	14 0 0	62 19 0	0 0 0	Salisbury No. 2.
43,100 0 0	121 4 4	39 5 8	108 2 0	0 7 0	Kilmuray No. 1.
					Co. KILKENNY.
16,522 0 0	56 8 9	4 6 10	14 0 0	—	Ordnance.
5,590 0 0	36 15 0	22 12 8	4 13 7	—	Curlew No. 1.
20,000 0 0	20 12 2	14 10 0	72 20 0	—	Curlew No. 2.
9,073 0 0	18 7 0	7 4 3	18 0 0	—	Ordnance.
31,190 0 0	200 24 0	5 0 0	17 11 3	—	Kilkenney.
21,545 0 0	794 11 4	0 10 0	14 17 10	—	Thomastown.
20,433 0 0	28 0 0	12 18 0	21 0 0	2 0 0	Ordnance No. 1.
16,300 0 0	228 24 12	14 13 0	25 0 0	—	Wallingford No. 1.
					KEPPO'S CO.
21,220 0 0	22 10 4	12 8 0	42 11 0	12 0 0	Bar No. 1.
7,510 0 0	—	1 10 0	32 4 0	—	Ordnance.
22,712 0 0	35 0 11	12 8 0	51 12 30	—	Edinburgh No. 1.
12,130 0 0	5 0 0 0	5 5 0	20 18 0	—	Baron No. 2.
30,660 0 0	128 0 0	22 15 0	42 18 0	4 0 0	Dunrobin.
					Co. LEITCH.
15,111 0 0	19 8 0	14 0 0	36 0 0	—	Ordnance.
22,828 0 0	35 4 0	6 10 0	22 0 0	—	Ordnance No. 1.
63,215 0 0	281 18 8	25 15 0	34 0 0	2 12 0	Leitch.
					Co. LEITH.
49,028 0 0	135 8 3	20 8 8	43 13 6	—	Ordnance No. 1.
27,973 0 0	121 1 0	59 0 0	74 15 10	12 9 0	Dundee.
16,050 0 0	64 2 0	5 10 0	44 0 0	—	Leith.
					Co. MURRAY.
7,143 0 0	80 0 0	0 13 0	37 13 5	—	Ordnance No. 2.
47,023 0 0	127 2 0	20 0 0	35 6 7	—	Ordnance No. 1.
5,073 0 0	78 4 0	4 12 0	39 0 0	—	Ordnance No. 1.
49,029 0 0	808 10 0	81 12 0	111 15 0	18 3 0	Ordnance.
21,223 0 0	200 11 7	13 14 0	30 12 8	—	Ordnance.
37,715 0 0	242 11 4	12 15 0	65 0 0	0 5 10	Ordnance.
20,020 0 0	218 11 0	15 7 0	32 1 0	—	Ordnance.
30,025 0 0	123 21 3	42 0 0	321 12 1	0 0 0	Ordnance.
					QUEEN'S CO.
47,570 0 0	45 14 0	14 0 0	100 15 0	1 5 0	Ordnance.
12,330 0 0	40 1 0	0 10 0	48 1 4	—	Ordnance No. 2.
60,800 0 0	85 18 0	15 0 0	100 10 0	—	Ordnance No. 1.
13,820 0 0	74 15 0	2 0 0	30 0 0	—	Ordnance.
14,074 0 0	51 0 0	7 0 0	45 10 30	—	Ordnance.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

TOTAL INDEBTED.	Total amount of Loans		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Repaid.		Required in 1900 (except amount specified in Cl. 4.)	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—					
Co. Wicklow.					
Athlone No. 1.	21,080 0 0	38,400 0 0	873 3 8	4 54	1'
Ballymore.	10,740 0 0	16,840 0 0	755 9 0	8 43	2-5
Coon.	50,175 0 0	36,840 0 0	847 3 0	0 86	2-55
Enniscorthy.	80,025 0 0	47,770 0 0	2,167 18 11	0 88	4-
Malinbeg.	30,060 0 0	18,620 0 0	405 4 1	8 32	3-5
Wexford.	124,164 14 10	107,371 2 3	3,876 7 5	0 65	0-55
Co. Wexford.					
Bancombe.	128,165 0 0	185,741 0 0	5,088 10 2	11 82	0-50
Enniscorthy.	47,472 8 2	44,228 10 1	1,530 1 7	3 24	2-75
New Ross.	65,524 0 0	55,048 2 2	2,186 6 3	7 51	2-5
Wexford.	308,146 0 0	87,564 0 18	4,577 11 12	18 52	0-5
Co. WICKLOW.					
Bray No. 1.	26,717 0 0	32,269 0 0	1,062 0 0	3 29	2 5
Enniscorthy.	8,680 0 0	7,375 0 0	315 30 8	3 24	2-5
Malinbeg No. 2.	31,135 0 0	27,425 0 0	814 9 4	2 54	1-82
Wexford.	72,780 0 0	58,585 13 10	3,982 29 6	5 22	1-75
Wicklow.	65,480 0 0	86,182 0 0	1,664 15 0	9 68	4 23
Total for Leinster.	5,086,969 2 8	5,554,696 3 1	122,806 17 3	7 64	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.					
Ballymore No. 1.	33,164 10 0	21,000 15 0	1,851 12 5	6 18	28
Clifden.	2,444 0 0	5,040 0 0	48 6 0	—	—
Galway.	1,519 0 0	1,070 0 0	31 0 0	—	—
Glenties.	2,322 0 0	3,825 0 0	227 16 0	1 75	9
Leet.	11,408 0 0	5,569 0 0	240 2 0	1 86	1-16
Leet.	28,454 0 0	27,064 0 0	1,180 0 0	3 82	1-10
Moate.	8,102 0 0	3,180 0 0	280 7 0	1 77	—
Portlaoine.	3,718 0 0	3,009 0 0	124 12 0	3 9	—
Portlaoine.	24,816 0 0	25,048 0 0	721 16 11	3 48	1-14
Trillick.	17,559 0 0	18,513 0 0	671 4 12	1 80	2-
Co. LONDON.					
Ballymore.	4,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	128 10 8	2-	1-
Co. LONDON No. 1.	12,520 0 0	8,578 0 0	425 18 7	3 73	—
Co. LONDON.	4,670 0 0	4,248 0 0	185 0 0	4 03	—
Wexford.	5,385 10 0	3,774 15 10	381 13 4	1 29	1-
Wexford.	26,450 0 0	23,506 0 0	900 10 8	3 4	—
Co. Mayo.					
Ballymore.	3,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	113 15 0	62	15
Ballymore.	5,574 0 0	6,070 0 0	238 23 6	—	—
Clifden.	—	—	—	—	—
Clifden.	4,594 0 0	5,745 0 0	348 6 0	—	—
Clifden.	5,116 0 0	5,480 0 0	385 14 6	1 55	—
Clifden.	4,895 0 0	5,450 0 0	385 8 7	1 55	—
Clifden.	5,381 0 0	5,380 0 0	591 2 9	1 41	—
Wexford.	7,403 0 0	6,588 0 0	760 12 2	1 44	1-

Financial Operations.

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Financial Operations under the Labourers Act.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1908 and 1911, included in Col. 2.	Gelling during Year ended 31st March, 1914.					TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	Repairs.	Assurances.	Rent Collections.	Legal proceed- ings General Incidents.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
						PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.— CO. WEXFORD.
26,342 0 0	61 14 2	12 2 0	44 2 5	—	—	Albion No. 1.
5,942 0 0	20 4 3	7 0 0	22 0 8	—	—	Albion.
12,453 0 0	0 18 0	8 12 0	25 14 7	—	—	Co. 12 0
98,150 0 0	254 12 0	30 0 0	85 10 3	—	—	Co. 1 0
7,034 0 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	25 1 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
55,515 0 0	270 4 0	64 12 5	220 0 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
						CO. WEXFORD.
65,150 0 0	229 13 0	51 10 5	86 15 2	—	—	Co. 1 0
22,055 0 0	222 2 8	22 19 0	90 18 11	—	—	Co. 1 0
86,380 0 0	119 7 0	28 1 0	80 0 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
90,380 0 0	206 5 1	27 9 0	284 2 5	—	—	Co. 1 0
						CO. WEXFORD.
16,416 0 0	52 25 0	22 9 8	20 14 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
2,410 0 0	0 9 0	0 2 0	0 4 3	—	—	Co. 1 0
16,180 0 0	12 15 0	7 6 0	15 3 1	—	—	Co. 1 0
16,115 0 0	138 11 6	20 3 0	150 12 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
28,231 0 0	84 0 0	8 15 0	28 18 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,634,890 0 0	3,064 5 0	1,064 8 4	2,864 9 5	481 12 5		TOTAL FOR LEINSTER.
						PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
						CO. GALWAY.
20,888 0 0	50 0 0	22 11 0	37 0 3	—	—	Co. 1 0
2,043 0 0	—	0 10 0	4 0 10	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,024 0 0	—	0 10 0	2 0 7	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,084 0 0	0 4 0	2 15 0	0 0 10	—	—	Co. 1 0
11,080 0 0	10 13 0	3 17 0	0 17 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
10,070 0 0	16 3 3	14 19 0	20 0 3	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,080 0 0	—	4 1 0	14 0 1	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,080 0 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
10,440 0 0	44 1 1	21 10 8	20 3 3	—	—	Co. 1 0
17,145 0 0	12 8 0	8 17 3	17 12 5	—	—	Co. 1 0
						CO. LIMERICK.
4,440 0 0	37 1 0	0 12 0	0 17 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
4,440 0 0	21 15 0	0 12 0	22 0 4	—	—	Co. 1 0
1,440 0 0	2 8 0	7 19 0	7 15 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
2,440 0 0	25 10 0	0 12 0	14 10 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
13,500 0 0	64 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
						CO. MAYO.
3,500 0 0	24 0 10	1 10 0	0 5 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
3,500 0 0	22 15 10	0 10 0	11 17 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
4,500 0 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
3,020 0 0	—	1 15 0	7 0 12	—	—	Co. 1 0
3,020 0 0	—	2 14 0	4 29 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
3,020 0 0	16 14 2	4 1 0	17 15 0	—	—	Co. 1 0
7,485 0 0	37 7 0	4 0 0	18 4 12	—	—	Co. 1 0

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

LOCAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be repaid annually in repayment of loans sanctioned	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Repaid.		Sanctioned to repay amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually repaid under other Acts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.					
CO. SLAGH.					
Armagh No. 2.	8,300 9 0	7,070 0 0	880 18 3	1.06	5
Ballinacree No. 3.	1,750 15 0	1,750 15 0	0 0	1.04	33
Boyle No. 3.	32,576 0 0	22,482 0 0	10,094 0 0	0.97	3.86
Carroll's Division No. 2.	15,310 0 0	12,975 0 0	2,335 0 0	3.72	2.75
Carrowra.	22,860 0 0	17,080 0 0	5,780 0 0	3.80	1.8
Donaghadee.	18,568 0 0	15,561 0 0	3,007 0 0	3.84	1.5
Stranorlar.	25,880 0 0	15,760 0 0	10,120 0 0	3.84	1.5
CO. SLIGO.					
Beggs No. 2.	15,100 0 0	15,275 0 0	487 58 8	3.85	1.1
Dromore Wind.	15,700 0 0	10,551 0 0	5,149 0 0	3.8	1.85
Mag.	42,745 0 0	46,156 0 0	1,884 0 0	4.05	1.71
Telesbury.	15,840 0 0	15,160 0 0	680 0 0	3.82	1.1
Total for CONNAUGHT	475,350 15 0	464,927 1 3	15,790 8 1	2.72	—
Total for IRELAND.	7,651,876 12 9	7,717,808 19 7	332,121 6 3	0.99	—

* This is the amount actually borrowed, being £18,545 less than the amount

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans mentioned under the Acts of 1895 and 1911, (inserted in Col. 1).	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1914.					TOTAL DEBITORS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against debtors.	TOTAL DEBITORS.	
	T.	S.	S.	10.			11.	12.
	S. S. d.	S. S. d.	S. S. d.	S. S. d.	S. S. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT— <i>cont.</i>
						Co. Keshcumber.
5,900 0 0	9 0 0	4 2 9	13 35 11	—	—	Abbeys No. 2.
1,594 0 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	Ballinacree No. 2.
35,898 0 0	71 15 0	7 10 0	34 4 11	—	—	Beggs No. 1.
3,546 0 0	25 2 1	5 4 9	13 50 0	—	—	Curry on Shannon No. 2.
14,050 0 0	21 12 9	6 8 9	13 57 10	—	—	Castles.
14,908 0 0	61 14 8	12 18 0	24 57 5	0 5 0	—	Co. Wick.
16,375 0 0	27 16 0	0 7 5	22 0 8	—	—	Grangeview.
						Co. Mayo.
33,675 0 0	1 5 0	4 30 0	55 11 11	—	—	Boyle No. 2.
22,245 0 0	19 7 0	0 0 0	55 3 2	8 37 6	—	Dunmore West.
47,003 0 0	45 15 2	28 4 6	82 1 0	13 2 1	—	Edna.
35,949 0 0	—	0 4 0	55 0 1	1 3 6	—	Tobacco.
505,015 0 0	350 15 8	208 22 2	204 14 1	58 10 1	—	Total for CONNAUGHT.
4,087,048 0 0	20,397 8 39	2,555 8 0	9,671 12 6	813 1 8	—	Total for IRELAND.

specified on page 121 as having been authorized to be borrowed

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

ROSSL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the General of dwelling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. ARMAGH.				
Armagh,	58	—	—	—
Ballymena,	145	—	—	—
Ballymore,	69	32	—	—
Co. ANTRIM.				
Antrim,	41	—	—	—
Co. CAVAN.				
Castlerock,	50	—	—	—
Cavan,	63	—	—	—
Castlehill, No. 1,	58	—	—	—
Co. DOWN.				
Kilkeel,	39	—	—	—
Co. FERMANAGH.				
Clones, No. 2,	—	41	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY.				
Lammas,	46	—	—	—
Magherafelt,	89	—	—	—
Co. TYRONE.				
Dungannon,	8	9	—	—
Total for Ulster,	734	62	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. CLARE.				
Kiladyre,	19	22	3	6
Tulla,	—	23	27	8
Co. CORK.				
Bandon,	33	41	15	—
Glencilly,	—	49	2	1
Corb.,	—	104	—	—
Fenny,	67	159	12	—
Kestock,	62	243	—	—
Kinsale,	3	168	10	1
Malton,	64	185	—	—
Mitchestown, No. 1,	59	49	—	—
Skull,	—	20	—	—
Youghal, No. 1,	—	53	13	5

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out.

Total average of allocations as in Col. 6.	Number of lots of land to be provided.	Total average of trade as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	ROYAL DISTRICT.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
-	-	-	38,150	Co. ARMAGH.
-	-	-	24,982	Armagh.
-	-	-	15,877	Ballymena.
				Ballymoney.
-	-	-	12,560	Co. ANTRIM.
				Antrim.
-	-	-	13,500	Co. CAVAN.
-	-	-	11,542	Castlerahan.
-	-	-	9,186	Cavan.
				Cootshill, No. 1.
-	-	-	10,385	Co. DOWY.
				Kilfin.
-	-	-	7,708	Co. FERMANAGH.
				Clones, No. 2.
-	-	-	8,100	Co. LONGFORDSHIRE.
-	-	-	15,130	Lisnardsy.
				Magherafelt.
-	-	-	3,668	Co. TIRONE.
				Dungannon.
-	-	-	136,504	Total for Ulster.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
6 0 30	-	-	7,785	Co. CLARE.
8 1 0	-	-	6,632	Kilbadyert.
				Tulla.
-	-	-	20,112	Co. CORK.
1 0 0	-	-	8,444	Bandon.
-	-	-	175,000	Clonsilla.
-	-	-	44,500	Cork.
-	-	-	54,880	Donny.
1 0 0	-	-	32,500	Kantark.
-	-	-	42,250	Kinsale.
-	-	-	17,000	Malton.
-	-	-	4,630	Waterstown, No. 2.
5 0 0	-	-	36,610	Skull.
				Youghal, No. 1.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of drilling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con				
Co. KERRY.				
Single	41	5	—	—
Kemmer	39	28	—	—
Kilburrey	51	170	—	2
Lisnaree	397	—	—	—
Trillick	—	344	9	5
Co. LIMERICK.				
Croon	—	150	6	—
Glan	50	—	40	—
Kilnashock	—	243	—	—
Lisnaree, No. 1, ..	50	267	76	—
Mitchelstown, No. 2, ..	1	97	117	—
Newcastle,	132	—	—	—
Rathkeale,	304	—	2	—
Co. TIPPERRARY, N.E.				
Berrisokane,	10	30	—	—
Bosora, No. 1, ..	29	24	—	—
Co. TIPPERRARY, S.E.				
Choghern,	51	34	20	—
Corralhoe	8	29	1	3
Co. WATERFORD.				
Lismore	—	63	20	64
Youghal, No. 2, ..	—	28	12	—
Total for Munster, ..	1,420	2,432	385	94
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. CARLOW.				
Carlow	31	213	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.				
Coleridge, No. 2, ..	46	—	—	—
Dublin, North ..	163	—	—	—
Dublin, South ..	306	4	—	—
Rathdown, No. 1, ..	144	—	—	—

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acres of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acres of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. S. P.		A. S. P.	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con
-	-	-	8,227	Co. Kerry.
-	-	-	11,320	Donagh.
3 0 18	-	-	37,703	Keshare.
-	-	-	56,722	Kilarney.
5 0 0	-	-	63,094	Lisowel.
				Trillick.
				Co. Limerick
-	2	22 0 0	31,140	Oswin.
-	-	-	36,100	Glan.
-	-	-	45,660	Kilrushock.
-	-	-	47,630	Lisowel, No. 1.
-	-	-	4,500	Richelstown, No. 2.
-	-	-	21,420	Newcastle.
-	-	-	47,480	Rockville.
				Co. Tipperary, N.E.
-	-	-	12,343	Formokane.
-	-	-	9,870	Donagh, No. 1.
				Co. Tipperary, S.E.
-	-	-	13,990	Claghren.
3 0 0	-	-	4,833	Gortashoe.
				Co. Wexford.
40 0 0	-	-	21,150	Lisowel.
-	-	-	6,010	Youghal, No. 2.
72 2 6	2	22 0 0	472,209	Total for Munster.
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER
-	-	-	58,066	Co. Carlow.
				Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	8,800	Coleridge, No. 2.
-	-	-	33,843	Dublin, North.
-	-	-	60,730	Dublin, South.
-	-	-	30,220	Rathdown, No. 1.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.— <i>cont.</i>				
Co. KILDARE.				
Celbridge, No. 1, ..	62	—	3	—
Nass, No. 1, ..	32	—	—	—
Co. KILKENNY.				
Cullin, ..	—	80	—	—
Tinternstown, ..	100	—	—	—
Uppingford, No. 1, ..	—	7	49	—
Kinn's Co.				
Rye, No. 1, ..	251	42	—	—
Cheneygowran, ..	36	11	—	—
Co. LOUTH.				
Dundalk, ..	122	12	—	—
Louth Rural District of Donaghadee Union	3	—	—	—
Co. MEATH.				
Kells, ..	—	117	14	—
Norris, ..	—	122	23	—
Queen's Co.				
Monasterevin, ..	129	30	—	—
Shenarnagh, ..	—	55	—	—
Co. WICKLOUGH.				
Athlone, No. 1, ..	6	59	16	—
Ballymore, ..	—	17	4	—
Dolin, ..	—	101	30	2
Kilbeggan, ..	8	16	—	—
Midinger, ..	—	185	—	—
Co. WEXFORD.				
Enniscorthy, ..	—	—	310	26
Geary, ..	65	78	—	—
New Ross, ..	41	85	—	—
Wexford, ..	120	15	1	4
Co. WICKLOW.				
Shillelagh, ..	—	38	—	—
Total for Leinster, ..	1,727	1,580	— 457	32

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 3.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost	RURAL DISTRICTS.
G.	F.	H.	I.	K.
A. B. P.		A. B. P.	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—con.
-	-	-	11,325	Co. KILDARE.
-	-	-	8,940	Colbrige, No. 1, Nass, No. 1.
-	-	-	14,569	Co. KILKENNY.
-	-	-	40,246	Collon.
-	-	-	2,813	Thomastown.
-	-	-		Uringford, No. 1.
-	-	-	52,332	Kinn's Co.
-	-	-	7,986	Box, No. 1, Cheseygowan.
-	-	-	26,799	Co. LOUTH.
-	-	-	933	Dundalk.
-	-	-	23,993	North Rural District of Drighda Union.
-	-	-	34,607	Co. MEATH.
-	-	-		Kells.
-	-	-		Navan.
-	-	-	27,112	QUEEN'S CO.
-	-	-	10,629	Mountcharles.
-	-	-		Sherramaggy.
-	-	-	1,139	Co. WEXFORD.
2 0 0	-	-	3,473	Athlone, No. 1.
-	-	-	16,880	Ballymore.
-	-	-	4,337	Delvin.
-	-	-	36,373	Kilbegga.
23 0 0	-	-	8,000	Mullingar.
-	-	-	29,045	Co. WICK.
0 2 4	-	-	21,420	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	16,185	Corry.
-	-	-		New Ross.
-	-	-		Wexford.
-	-	-	5,600	Co. WICKLOW.
14 2 4	-	-	377,8. 4	Shilleigh.
				Total for Leinster.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional cottage- to be provided	Number of cottage- for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling- houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
Co. GALWAY.				
Galway,	43	—	—	—
Co. LERRY.				
Maamtrasna, ..	—	51	4	15
Co. MAYO.				
Bellina,	—	22	—	—
Swineford,	101	5	—	—
Co. ROSCOMMON.				
Castlerea,	48	30	—	—
Berkestone,	25	4	—	—
Total for Connaught,	217	102		15
Total for Ireland, ..	4,130	4,026	246	146

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in col. 5.	Number of acres of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in col. 7.	Estimated cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
-	-	-	4,666	CO. GALWAY.
				Galway.
19 0 20	-	-	3,482	CO. LEITRIM.
				Monaghanstown.
-	-	-	3,854	CO. MAYO.
-	-	-	16,942	Belfry.
				Swinsford.
-	-	-		CO. ROSCOMMON.
-	-	-	11,500	Castlerea.
			4,800	Strakestown.
19 0 20	-	-	40,788	Total for Connaught.
167 0 32	2	22 0 0	1,839,291	Total for Ireland

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1914

Rural Districts.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Lodgers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. ARMAGH.				
Ballymaca,	148	—	—	—
Ballymorey,	81	—	—	—
Co. DOWN.				
Biffrborough,	58	—	—	—
Co. LONGFORDSHIRE.				
Longvally,	40	—	—	—
Co. TYRONE.				
Dungannon,	—	—	1	—
Total for Ulster, ..	330	—	1	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. CORK.				
Mitchelstown, No. 1, ..	99	—	—	—
Co. LIMERICK.				
Newcastle,	122	—	—	—
Rathcree,	251	13	2	—
Co. TIFTERARY.				
Birr, No. 2,	58	—	—	—
Berryskane,	69	—	—	—
Co. WATERFORD.				
Dungarvan,	1	—	—	—
Total for Munster, ..	430	13	2	—

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Rural Districts.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. DUBLIN.				
Colindale, No. 2, ..	47	—	—	—
Co. KILDARE.				
Colindale, No. 1, ..	60	1	3	—
Co. KILKENNY.				
Thomastown, ..	165	—	—	—
Co. LOUTH.				
Dundalk, ..	169	4	—	—
Co. WEXFORD.				
New Ross, ..	130	—	—	—
Co. WICKLOW.				
Shelknaught, ..	20	—	—	—
Total for Leinster, ..	632	5	3	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
Co. LIMERICK.				
Marinehall, ..	51	—	4	18
Co. MAYO.				
Bellin, ..	50	—	—	—
Belfahat, ..	31	—	—	—
Bennetford, ..	102	20	—	—
Co. ROSSKILL.				
Shelknaught, ..	54	—	—	—
Total for Connaught, ..	234	20	4	18

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1914.

SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired	No. of additional allotments to be provided	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are set tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ULSTER,	330	—	1	—
MUNSTER,	626	13	2	—
LEINSTER,	552	5	3	—
CONNAUGHT,	264	20	4	15
TOTAL FOR IRELAND	1,776	38	10	15

APPENDIX E. V.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

SUMMARY.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Membranous Colic.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
Southampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agincourt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arden No. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arden No. 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 6.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 9.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 10.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 11.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 12.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 13.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 18.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 19.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 20.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 22.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 23.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 24.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 25.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 26.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 27.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 28.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 29.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 30.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 31.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 32.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 33.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 34.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 35.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 36.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 37.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 38.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 39.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 40.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 41.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 42.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 43.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 44.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 45.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 46.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 47.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 48.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 49.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 50.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 51.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 52.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 53.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 54.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 55.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 56.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 57.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 58.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 59.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 61.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 62.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 63.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 64.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 65.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 66.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 67.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 68.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 69.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 70.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 71.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 72.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 73.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 74.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 75.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 76.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 77.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 78.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 79.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 80.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 81.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 82.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 83.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 84.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 85.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 86.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 87.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 88.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 89.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 90.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 91.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 92.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 93.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 94.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 95.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 96.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 97.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 98.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 99.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baldwin No. 100.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1914, in the Rural
above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1914.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 4)					Other dis- eases to which the Act has been ap- plied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.			
3	-	-	-	-	-	56	Rural—continued
4	1	-	-	-	-	15	Bathurst.
12	-	-	-	-	-	15	Bombay.
4	5	-	-	1	-	30	Canterbury No. 2
-	2	-	-	-	-	18	Coler.
5	1	-	-	-	-	12	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	Downs.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Downs.
-	1	-	-	-	-	25	Downs.
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	Downs.
-	4	-	-	-	-	22	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Downs.
-	4	-	-	-	-	18	Downs.
3	-	-	-	-	-	6	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	2	25	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	4	7	Downs.
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	Downs.
2	-	-	-	-	-	44	Downs.
4	4	-	-	-	-	44	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Downs. No. 2
-	2	-	-	-	-	2	Downs. No. 2
1	25	-	-	1	-	45	Downs.
4	-	-	-	-	12	7	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Downs. No. 1.
-	4	-	-	-	-	7	Downs. No. 2.
5	1	-	-	-	-	6	Downs.
9	1	-	-	-	-	12	Downs.
45	4	-	-	-	-	54	Downs.
6	-	-	-	-	-	28	Downs.
-	2	-	-	-	-	13	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Downs. No. 1.
7	4	-	-	-	-	14	Downs. No. 2.
1	4	-	-	1	-	30	Downs.
1	-	-	-	-	-	9	Downs.
1	-	-	-	-	-	4	Downs.
2	-	-	-	-	3	8	Downs.
2	1	-	-	1	-	26	Downs. No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downs. No. 2.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Downs.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Downs.
1	1	-	-	-	-	29	Downs.
5	1	-	-	1	-	35	Downs.
5	1	-	-	-	-	25	Downs. No. 1.
1	2	-	-	-	-	145	Downs. No. 2.
35	2	-	1	-	-	169	Downs.
-	2	-	-	1	-	60	Downs.
5	4	-	-	-	-	7	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	37	Downs. No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Downs. No. 2.
-	4	-	-	-	-	39	Downs.
-	-	-	-	1	-	6	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Downs. No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downs. No. 2.
5	-	-	-	-	-	9	Downs.
8	1	-	1	-	2	30	Downs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Downs.

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1914, in the Rural
above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1914.						TOTAL.	Remarks.
Act applies (Section 42)					Other dis- tinct to which the Act has been ap- plied		
Typhoid Fever.	Bubonic Fever.	Septicemic Fever.	Erysipelas Fever.	Scarlatina Fever.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Wigan—continued.
-	-	-	-	1	-	12	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	70	12	Wigan.
5	-	-	-	-	-	32	Wigan.
11	8	-	-	-	-	30	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	1	-	22	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigan.
4	-	-	-	-	-	1	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	48	Wigan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Wigan.
-	9	-	-	-	-	5	Wigan and Holyhead.
-	-	-	-	1	-	30	Wigan.
2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wigan.
2	-	-	-	-	-	44	Wigan.
2	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wigan.
31	-	-	-	3	-	187	Wigan.
5	-	-	-	-	1	21	Wigan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Wigan.
2	-	-	-	-	1	182	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	Wigan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	9	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Wigan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Wigan.
-	5	-	-	-	-	30	Wigan.
12	5	-	-	-	-	161	Wigan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	69	Wigan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	16	Wigan.
30	-	-	-	4	-	376	Wigan.
1	4	-	-	-	-	53	Wigan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	74	Wigan.
50	-	-	4	-	-	209	Wigan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Wigan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	15	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigan.
3	-	-	-	-	-	13	Wigan.
4	11	-	-	-	-	26	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Wigan.
3	-	-	-	-	-	7	Wigan.
-	3	-	-	-	-	13	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Wigan.
3	-	-	-	-	-	12	Wigan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigan.
745	216	-	45	437	694	3,539	TOTAL RURAL.
1,697	343	1	71	545	755	11,361	TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN.

VI.—Orders Determining Areas of Charge for Special Expenses.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1914, under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments determining the areas of charge on which Special Expenses are chargeable.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose	
	Water supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
ARRINGTON		
Ballyvarna	29th Aug., 1903	—
ARTID		
Ballynastion, Ballygartgarve, Ballynastion- togh, Coggrey, Craugh, Craughmore, Gortagh, Haghtown, Orlane, Sea- cagh, Tully, and Tully	17th Oct., 1913	—
ARENA No. 1:		
Castleblighmore	—	26th May, 1913
Glack	26th July, 1913	—
Ballypore	7th Nov., 1913	—
ARENA No. 2:		
The Bawn Road, Asher	3rd Oct., 1913	—
ARMACH		
Ladally	11th Dec., 1913	—
Corrymore	11th Dec., 1913	—
Keshmogh	11th Dec., 1913	—
Keshmogh	11th Dec., 1913	—
Cranagh	19th Jan., 1914	—
Armaghmore	19th Jan., 1914	—
Markthill	19th Jan., 1914	19th Jan., 1914
Ballyvally	19th Jan., 1914	—
Killybeg	19th Jan., 1914	—
Ungala	19th Jan., 1914	—
Drummen, Carr and Drummen, Tullymore and Chalkmore	19th Jan., 1914	—
Tullymore, Drummen, and Drummore	19th Jan., 1914	—
ARENA No. 3:		
Adrianstown	24th June, 1913	—
Kilgerran Glebe	2nd Oct., 1913	—
Passmore	2nd Oct., 1913	—
Cowen	2nd Oct., 1913	—
Armagh	2nd Oct., 1913	—
Ballymacshane	20th Nov., 1913	—
ARENA No. 4:		
Ladally	19th May, 1913	—
Blomac	29th July, 1913	—
Georgiebeg	12th Jan., 1914	—
BALLYCASTLE		
Mullaghdauff	24th June, 1913	—
Cashmore	24th Mar., 1914	—
BALLYCROSS		
Killybeg	—	21st Nov., 1913
Cullybeg	—	21st Nov., 1913
BALLYMONEY		
Glebe (in the Parish of Bally)	21st Nov., 1913	—
Ballymacshane	20th Jan., 1914	—
Cashmore	12th Mar., 1914	—
Cashmore	12th Mar., 1914	—
Landhead	12th Mar., 1914	—

No. 1.] 232nd Section of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. 215

Name of Road District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Severage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
RALLYVAGHAN.		
Ardaraun	25th Sept., 1913	26th Sept., 1913.
Anglish, New Quay, and Finnegan	1st Oct., 1913	—
RALLYTHUR.		
Shelford	21st July, 1913	—
Malahide	—	20th Sept., 1913.
The Barron, Donahade	29th Sept., 1913	—
Berringsburgh	17th Oct., 1913	—
Ballyloghal	17th Oct., 1913	—
Lusk	17th Oct., 1913	—
Newstown	22nd Dec., 1913	—
Turvey	22nd Dec., 1913	—
Ballyke	22nd Dec., 1913	—
Dublin Street, Rathfriland	—	24th Mar., 1914
RATHMOLAND No. 1.		
Hollywood	—	3rd Mar., 1913
Stratford	—	2nd Jan., 1914
Killegan	—	2nd Jan., 1914
RATHMOLAND No. 2.		
Hastings	—	3rd Dec., 1913.
RATHFRID.		
Hayth's Hill, Bending	22th Feb., 1914	—
RATHFRID.		
Abbey Cross (Townland of Kilmacoola)	11th Sept., 1913	—
RATHMOLAND.		
Berringsburgh	—	18th Nov., 1913
CARRIGREY.		
West Main Street, Carrigreagh	6th Nov., 1913	—
CARRIGREY-OF-SUM No. 1.		
Ballylone	24th Feb., 1914	—
CARRIGREY.		
Main Street, Virginia	—	22nd Dec., 1913.
CARRIGREY.		
Dunahoe	6th June, 1913	—
CARRIGREY No. 1.		
Ardagh	22nd Oct., 1913	—
CARRIGREY.		
Kilmore	13th Feb., 1914	—
CARRIGREY.		
Cider Abbey Upper	9th Aug., 1913	—
Ballylone	22nd Jan., 1914	—
CARRIGREY.		
Ashtree	16th July, 1913	—
CARRIGREY No. 1.		
Kilmore	7th Nov., 1913	—
Ballylone	30th Feb., 1914	—
CARRIGREY.		
Penny	22nd April, 1913	—
CARRIGREY.		
Adoo	—	12th Jan., 1914
CARRIGREY.		
Parklandhall Street, Castlepollard	—	2nd April, 1913
Dever	—	2nd April, 1913
Moorestown	—	13th Aug., 1913
Castlepollard	—	12th Aug., 1913
Castlepollard	—	29th Jan., 1914.
Ballypollard	29th Jan., 1914	—
Middletown	29th Jan., 1914	—
Glen	29th Jan., 1914	—

Name of Rural District and Town, Village or Hamlet	Purpose	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
BRIDLE:		
Avermole	2nd July, 1913	—
Cullingogney	—	17th Feb., 1914
DOWNPATRICK:		
Ballyrange	16th Aug., 1912	—
Quilpin	2nd Feb., 1914	—
Dundrum	—	11th Feb., 1914
NORTH DUBLIN:		
St. Margaret's	2nd Nov., 1913	—
Bally Post Office Hamlet	26th Aug., 1913	—
DESBAGH:		
Clonmont Park (Townland of Hayestown)	26th May, 1913	—
Cullinacough	28th Jan., 1914	—
Rathely	9th Feb., 1913	—
DESMOND:		
Boynashel	2nd Jan., 1914	—
Brackville	2nd Jan., 1914	—
Stalingbury	2nd Jan., 1914	—
Donnybeg	2nd Jan., 1914	—
Annaghary	27th Jan., 1914	—
DESMOND:		
Ballinacorney North	10th Nov., 1913	—
Yillacorney	17th Feb., 1914	—
DESMOND:		
Belahilly	13th Oct., 1913	—
Donohewstown	13th Oct., 1913	—
Clonahilly	18th Nov., 1913	—
Rathleigh	—	6th Feb., 1914
EVEREGLY No 1:		
Chapel Road, Skendery	—	10th Mar., 1914
EVEREGLY:		
Quint	2nd July, 1913	—
FERNEY:		
Rathasack	—	2nd Dec., 1913
Clonahilly	2nd Dec., 1913	—
GLENN:		
Killybeg	23rd Jan., 1914	—
Glenties	3rd Mar., 1914	—
GORTAUGH:		
Perinne Hill	2nd Dec., 1913	—
GRAND No 1:		
Abbeylara	23rd July, 1913	—
HILLINGDON:		
Donough	7th April, 1913	—
KANTURK:		
Man Street, Newmarket	—	17th Sept., 1913
Star Street, Newmarket	—	17th Sept., 1913
Upper Blagood, Kanturk	—	18th Mar., 1914
Donohew	—	—
Furthegrove East	16th Mar., 1914	—
Kilken	22nd Mar., 1914	—
Kilken	22nd Mar., 1914	—
Bakeybeg	22nd Mar., 1914	—
Gardon	22nd Mar., 1914	—
Portgavilly	22nd Mar., 1914	—
KERRICK:		
Kerrick	6th July, 1913	—
Serra	—	2nd Sept., 1913
Kerrick	1st Dec., 1913	—

No. 1.] 232nd Section of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. 21

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place	Purposes.	
	Water-supply, &c.	Severage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
KILBOURNE		
Kilbeg	2nd April, 1913	—
KILBRYE		
Cashel More	19th May, 1913	—
Cashings	19th June, 1913	—
Ballyn	1st Oct., 1913	—
Ballynally	6th Nov., 1913	—
KILMALOCK		
Tankardstown	8th Jan., 1914	—
Bagginstown	12th Jan., 1914	—
Droghda	19th Jan., 1914	—
Ballynacorney	6th Feb., 1914	—
KILMURRAY		
Aghamara	6th Sept., 1913	—
LARNE		
Woodburn (Townland of Bally Droghda)	4th July, 1913	—
Waterfoot	19th Oct., 1913	—
LEARNIN		
Leamington (Townland of Ballynally)	17th June, 1913	—
Ormeau (Townland of Cavanagh)	17th June, 1913	—
Abington	6th July, 1913	—
Templemichael	11th Dec., 1913	—
Blackboy	19th Dec., 1913	—
Ballynally	19th Dec., 1913	—
Irish St. Lawrence	19th Dec., 1913	—
Garland Hill Cross	19th Dec., 1913	—
Shanaghy	19th Nov., 1914	—
LOWER RURAL DISTRICT OF LONGFORD UNION		
Waterloo (Townland of Mill)	19th Nov., 1913	—
Colebrook	1st Jan., 1914	—
Cullymore	19th Mar., 1914	—
LENNY		
Adams	6th Feb., 1914	—
Knocknashane	6th Feb., 1914	—
Ballynally	6th Feb., 1914	—
Droghda	6th Feb., 1914	—
Clonore	6th Feb., 1914	—
Parra	6th Feb., 1914	—
Ballynally	6th Feb., 1914	—
MALLOW		
Carriglow	24th Nov., 1914	—
Ballynally Cross	24th Nov., 1914	—
Barnack Place, Ballynally	24th Nov., 1914	—
MIDNIGHT RURAL DISTRICT OF DUBLIN UNION		
Mallow	6th Sept., 1913	—
Ballynally	19th Nov., 1913	—
MIDNIGHT		
Shanaghy North	29th Sept., 1913	—
MIDNIGHT No. 1		
Ballynally North, Ballynally, Ballynally, Ballynally South, Tankardstown, Olanstown, Johnstown, Cloughlin in the Parish of Kildare, Glenahilly in the Parish of Ballynally, Cloughlin in the Parish of Templemichael, and Knocknashane	24th Sept., 1913	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place	Purpose	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
MORTONSHIRE		
Old Barrack Road, Maryborough	—	2nd Sept., 1913
Stendally Road, Maryborough	—	2nd Sept., 1913
Average	2nd Sept., 1913	—
The School plot, Ballyvaughan	—	15th Oct., 1913
MULLAGHMAN		
Mullaghman	14th Jan., 1914	—
MULLAGHMAN		
Killevilly	2nd Jan., 1914	—
SLAO No. 1		
Cherwell Street, Kildare	—	25th May, 1913
Blackrock	26th Oct., 1913	—
Arickagh	22nd Oct., 1913	—
NAVER		
Aedliscan	6th Aug., 1913	—
Boyerstown	12th Oct., 1913	—
Shane	15th Oct., 1913	—
NESSAGE		
Mosses	25th Jan., 1914	—
NEWFORDE		
George	26th Aug., 1913	—
Ballyvauningham	24th Aug., 1913	—
Lockanet	24th Aug., 1913	—
Seaham's Land, Loughmacoe	24th Aug., 1913	—
Loughmacoe	24th Aug., 1913	—
Helen's Bay (Townland of Ballygrat)	—	6th Feb., 1914
Ballyvaughan Low	6th Feb., 1914	—
Ballyvaughan, Geary Abbey, and Kilmuckin	—	6th Feb., 1914
OLDSIDE		
Chapel Street, Oldside	—	11th Aug., 1913
OSMAN		
Carletonville	26th Sept., 1913	—
RAYBURN No. 1		
Bally, Carnellones Green, Glebe, Glenamuck North, Glenamuck South, Golden Bell, Jarrostown, Kilmuckin, Kilmuckin, Donagh, Raigston, Rathpetersham, Newtown Little, Sandyford, and Woodside	27th June, 1913	—
RAYBURN No. 2		
Lower Windgate	13th Dec., 1913	—
RAYBURN		
Ballyvaughan	11th Aug., 1913	—
The Downs	16th Dec., 1913	—
SEARDF		
Whitegate	23rd July, 1913	—
Killesh	24th May, 1914	—
SHANES		
Shane Island	22nd Dec., 1913	—
SHANES		
Cappaghmore Cross	23rd Aug., 1913	—
Ballyvaughan	23rd Aug., 1913	—
SLAO		
Thomas Park	22nd July, 1913	—
Loughmacoe	10th Nov., 1913	—
Stowhill	10th Nov., 1913	—
Carletonville	10th Nov., 1913	—
STANLEY No. 1		
Donaghmore	27th June, 1913	27th June, 1913

No. 1.] 232nd Section of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. 219

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
STRANGLAR.		
Ballyoley and Stranalar	19th Nov., 1913	—
TEEKATOWN.		
Huggetown	24th June, 1913	—
High Street, Graigue	—	18th Aug., 1913
Gowran Road, Denham's Cross	24th Oct., 1913	—
Baronland	25th Oct., 1913	—
TEALIN.		
Rossa	12th April, 1913	—
West Connage	—	17th April, 1913.
Keshbrook	24th Sept., 1913	—
Ballyheige	27th Oct., 1913	—
Santa South	1st Jan., 1914	—
TEAL.		
Ballinacree	2nd June, 1913	—
Cornwall Street, Athlone	2nd June, 1913	—
Tullaghanstown	13th June, 1913	—
North Connage	13th June, 1913	—
Dalystown	18th July, 1913	—
Farmore	18th July, 1913	—
Agher	17th Oct., 1913	—
Bridge Street, Athlone	3rd Nov., 1913	—
Moyagher	3rd Nov., 1913	—
Eighty eight Acres	3rd Nov., 1913	—
TEAL.		
Derango	—	3rd Nov., 1913.
Gortinnalaga	22nd Dec., 1913	—
Crough (Townland of Beaghman)	22nd Dec., 1913	—
Cutrin	15th Jan., 1914	—
TULLAGHAN.		
Handicap National School (Townland of Clonsilla)	23rd May, 1913	—
Lonsky	22nd May, 1913	—
Ballylansary	22nd May, 1913	—
Gloekil	22nd May, 1913	—
Wood of O	18th July, 1913	—
Cappanore	19th Nov., 1913	—
Loughmilla	6th Jan., 1914	—
Kilmarney	2nd Mar., 1914	—
Knockillybeg	20th Mar., 1914	—
UNIONIST No. 1.		
Rathlogon	25th Nov., 1913	—
Fyke Bridge	29th Nov., 1913	—
YONGAL No. 1.		
Rappa	24th Nov., 1913	—

*Altering Areas of Charge under Section 1 of the
Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900.*

No. 2.—STATEMENTS or ORDERS issued during the year ended 31st March, 1914, under Section 1. of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1900, altering the Areas of Charge heretofore declared on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such orders are chargeable.

Name of Rural District and Town, Village, or Place	Date of Order Altered.	Purpose.	
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
		Date of Order Altering.	Date of Order Altering.
BALLYMONEY. Glebe (in the Parish of Bally)	21st Nov. 1913	4th Dec., 1904	—
SOURCE DUBLIN: Rathbarney	15th Jan., 1911	—	2nd Jan., 1913.
Ternage	24th Feb., 1909	—	2nd June, 1903

Investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with Urban Powers

No. 3.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1914, under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers given to Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain Sections of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Name of Rural District and Place in which section is declared to be in force.	Date of Order.	Sections of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, declared to be in force.
CLAREBOROUGH: Townlands of Abbeygrove, Carricklaghena, Friar's ground, Harthill, Polin moorhy, and a portion of the Townland of Cherry field	20th Feb., 1914	80
COKE. The District Electoral Division of Blarney	20th Jan., 1914	80
SOURCE DUBLIN: Rural District of South Dublin	20th Nov., 1913	128, 129, 130, and 131
Townlands of Ballyboden, Butterfield, Haroldgrange, Kinnage (Crumble), Kinnage (Rathfarnham), Newtown Lake, Old orchard, Rathfarnham, Templeogue, Ternage and Willesbrook	9th Dec., 1913 9th Dec., 1913	80. 80
MANGERSHAMBOURNE Townlands of Clonsilla, Menchamstown, Sherry (Parish of Clonsilla) and Sherry (Parish of Kill- asson)	18th Dec., 1913	80.
STRABANE No. 1: Townlands of Graigo and Newtown Stewart	19th Jan., 1914	80
STRABANE No. 2: Townland of Saint Johnston	19th Aug., 1913	80.

APPENDIX F.

POOR RELIEF STATISTICS.

APPENDIX F

No. 1.—TABLE, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the relief in Ireland on each

Date of week ending	With no Deductions or Exemptions recorded with the Week's work			Aged and Indent			A children under 16 years of age (and no exception)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1873	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st April	590	14,212	14,711	5,353	4,240	14,190	5,484	2,425	5,589
10th	780	14,180	14,682	5,873	4,493	18,191	5,491	2,381	5,772
19th	967	14,141	14,644	5,818	4,117	18,833	5,497	2,363	5,660
28th	928	12,463	12,545	5,845	4,806	18,918	5,432	2,279	5,786
7th May	675	12,359	12,435	5,913	4,659	8,968	5,455	2,195	5,682
16th	687	12,240	12,307	5,984	5,371	9,919	5,418	2,228	5,641
25th	656	12,225	12,276	5,857	5,354	8,861	5,368	2,156	5,574
3rd June	662	12,235	12,287	5,763	5,048	8,907	5,378	2,197	5,572
11th	648	12,167	12,216	5,700	4,917	9,547	5,363	2,184	5,518
20th	659	12,138	12,175	5,585	4,822	9,474	5,374	2,174	5,519
29th	646	12,130	12,170	5,581	4,805	9,469	5,359	2,152	5,484
7th July	646	12,144	12,183	5,481	4,801	9,472	5,312	2,119	5,432
16th	681	12,135	12,171	5,445	4,869	9,434	5,282	2,112	5,394
25th	648	12,060	12,100	5,381	4,849	9,484	5,283	2,079	5,362
3rd August	612	12,048	12,088	5,357	4,856	9,481	5,274	2,074	5,311
11th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
20th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
29th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
7th September	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
16th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
25th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
3rd October	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
11th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
20th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
29th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
7th November	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
16th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
25th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
3rd December	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
11th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
20th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
29th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
7th January	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
16th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
25th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
3rd February	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
11th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
20th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
29th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
7th March	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
16th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
25th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
3rd April	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
11th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
20th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282
29th	614	12,038	12,074	5,332	4,841	9,480	5,268	2,064	5,282

* In addition to the numbers classified in these columns, there were from week to week about 325 other

furnished by the Clerks of Unions, showing the number of each Saturday during the year 1913-14.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF—continued.																
Fishes to the ship of the the 1, and the 1, 6, 11 the 1, 6, 11 the 1, 6, 11		Children under 16, by sex, 18, 19, as recorded by the 1, 6, 11, 18, 19.							Total number of persons in receipt of out- door relief	Total number of persons in receipt of out- door relief	Date of each Saturday					
		Number of persons as recorded by the 1, 6, 11, 18, 19.			Number of persons as recorded by the 1, 6, 11, 18, 19.											
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
179	3,492	1,319	1,267	2,586	20	72	191	28,519	76,744	1913						
180	3,413	1,238	1,284	2,522	20	72	181	28,561	76,512	1914						
181	3,407	1,241	1,285	2,526	20	72	181	28,602	76,490	1915						
182	3,319	1,206	1,271	2,477	20	72	180	28,569	76,395	1916						
183	3,240	1,196	1,175	2,371	20	72	180	28,567	76,338	1917						
184	3,211	1,113	1,223	2,336	20	72	179	28,565	76,065	1918						
185	3,148	1,117	1,270	2,387	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1919						
186	3,185	1,117	1,270	2,387	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1920						
187	3,172	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1921						
188	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1922						
189	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1923						
190	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1924						
191	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1925						
192	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1926						
193	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1927						
194	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1928						
195	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1929						
196	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1930						
197	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1931						
198	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1932						
199	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1933						
200	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1934						
201	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1935						
202	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1936						
203	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1937						
204	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1938						
205	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1939						
206	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1940						
207	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1941						
208	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1942						
209	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1943						
210	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1944						
211	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1945						
212	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1946						
213	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1947						
214	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1948						
215	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1949						
216	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1950						
217	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1951						
218	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1952						
219	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1953						
220	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1954						
221	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1955						
222	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1956						
223	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1957						
224	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1958						
225	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1959						
226	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1960						
227	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1961						
228	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1962						
229	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1963						
230	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1964						
231	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1965						
232	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1966						
233	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1967						
234	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1968						
235	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1969						
236	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1970						
237	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1971						
238	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1972						
239	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1973						
240	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1974						
241	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1975						
242	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1976						
243	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1977						
244	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1978						
245	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1979						
246	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1980						
247	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1981						
248	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1982						
249	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1983						
250	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1984						
251	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1985						
252	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1986						
253	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1987						
254	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1988						
255	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1989						
256	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1990						
257	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1991						
258	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1992						
259	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1993						
260	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1994						
261	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1995						
262	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1996						
263	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1997						
264	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1998						
265	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	1999						
266	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2000						
267	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2001						
268	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2002						
269	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2003						
270	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2004						
271	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2005						
272	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2006						
273	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2007						
274	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2008						
275	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2009						
276	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,565	75,549	2010						
277	3,185	1,113	1,271	2,384	20	72	179	28,								

No 2.—TABLES, prepared from the weekly relief returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum, and average daily number of persons in the workhouses and on out-door relief, with the average daily number maintained from the poor rate in hospitals, in institutions for afflicted persons, and in the two District Schools established under the Act 11 and 12 Vict., chap. 25, and the proportion per thousand of the average daily numbers on the estimated population of Ireland.

In-door Relief.

Year.	Maximum number in Workhouses.	Minimum number in Workhouses.	Average daily number in receipt of in-door relief.		
			In Workhouses.	In Hospitals, Institutions, and District Schools.	Number per thousand of population.*
1867-68.	46,511, on 28 Feb., 1868.	46,945, on 26 July, 1867.	42,885.	5,694.	16.1
1868-69.	45,491, on 25 Jan., 1869.	46,528, on 4 Jan., 1868.	43,045.	5,552.	16.3
1869-70.	44,226, on 28 Feb., 1870.	46,475, on 7 Jan., 1869.	40,090.	5,489.	15.7
1870-71.	41,535, on 24 Jan., 1870.	37,222, on 1 Jan., 1870.	36,652.	4,872.	15.2
1871-72.	36,426, on 30 Feb., 1872.	34,708, on 15 Feb., 1871.	34,712.	3,442.	14.5
1872-73.	36,631, on 5 Feb., 1873.	33,556, on 20 July, 1872.	33,763.	3,659.	14.6
1873-74.	36,781, on 31 Feb., 1874.	32,692, on 9 Aug., 1873.	34,541.	3,642.	15.2

Out-door Relief.

Year.	Maximum Number.	Minimum Number.	Average daily number.	Proportion per thousand of average daily number on population.*
1867-68.	41,845, on 25 Mar., 1868.	34,525, on 5 Oct., 1867.	36,322.	13.
1868-69.	39,189, on 25 Jan., 1869.	34,261, on 2 Oct., 1868.	36,856.	12.5
1869-70.	36,787, on 30 Feb., 1870.	33,454, on 6 Dec., 1869.	33,547.	13.7
1870-71.	35,968, on 2 Jan., 1870.	33,011, on 14 Jan., 1871.	30,660.	11.6
1871-72.	41,264, on 24 Feb., 1872.	37,267, on 14 Oct., 1871.	37,650.	9
1872-73.	44,709, on 31 Dec., 1872.	38,054, on 4 Oct., 1872.	38,267.	9.1
1873-74.	38,652, on 30 Apr., 1874.	38,034, on 4 Oct., 1873.	36,065.	8.7

Emigration.

No 3.—EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., chap. 104, sec. 26, during the last seven years.

Year ended 31 March.	Persons authorised to be exported by Sealed Documents.	Number of Persons enabled to emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
Year ended 31 March, 1868.	25,122 0 0	4	11	10	25
Year ended 31 March, 1869.	9 0 0	4	8	10	22
Year ended 31 March, 1870.	308 0 0	0	33	31	64
Year ended 31 March, 1871.	275 7 0	0	9	21	28
Year ended 31 March, 1872.	21 15 0	2	4	24	30
Year ended 31 March, 1873.	339 9 0	10	8	5	23
Year ended 31 March, 1874.	74 7 8	1	4	0	15

* 4,379,010 persons, as estimated at the middle of the year 1872.

No. 4.—The following table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, exhibits a classification of the causes of death in workhouses in the period of fifty-two weeks in the years ended in March 1910 to 1913, inclusive, and for the period of fifty-three weeks ended in March, 1914.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Year ended in March				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Accidents and injuries, ..	112	264	150	208	172
Asenias, typhoid fever, ..	28	17	32	62	57
Blood poisons, diseases of, ..	15	14	30	29	36
Brain and nervous system, diseases of, ..					
Epilepsy, ..	73	89	61	32	62
Paralysis, ..	286	199	230	206	245
Other diseases, ..	213	227	184	247	185
Cancer, ..	812	951	173	514	620
Cervical adenocarcinoma, epidermis, and subcutis, ..	219	324	353	248	354
Ovarian, disease incidental to, ..	44	59	37	59	32
Constrictions, ..	50	65	58	41	57
Tubercular tumours, and abscesses, ..	59	17	37	38	27
Anastomosis, ..	24	35	28	39	56
Sarcoma and dysentery, ..	25	19	65	77	117
Melanoma, ..	19	72	69	71	58
Sarcoma, ..	37	55	41	40	28
Fever, ..					
Typhoid fever, ..	5	1	2	2	—
Typhus, ..	132	229	214	96	122
Scarlet, ..	19	42	57	89	150
Typhus, ..	30	54	18	24	13
Gonorrhoea, ..	80	57	59	61	66
Discharge and secondary sequelae, ..	12	11	12	9	9
Measles, ..	1,287	1,289	1,284	1,202	1,429
Influenza, ..	92	58	55	54	31
Influenza and stomach, disease of, ..	218	316	345	383	485
Kidney disease and urinary organs, ..	218	308	309	425	346
Measles, ..	7	75	44	50	32
Premature birth, debility, and congenital defects, ..	255	280	324	421	369
Respiratory system, ..					
Bronchitis, ..	1,162	1,128	860	883	992
Pneumonia, ..	260	438	332	434	298
Other diseases, ..	123	199	304	86	73
Rheumatism and rheumatic fever, ..	97	86	100	65	61
Rheumatic fever, ..	1,681	1,627	1,649	1,812	1,783
Rheumatism, ..	21	51	50	28	52
Rheumatoid, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, ..					
Pulmonary, ..	1,547	1,545	1,415	1,589	1,517
Other forms of tuberculous disease, ..	398	593	406	381	618
Venereal disease and syphilis, ..	46	36	35	7	11
Whooping cough, ..	61	52	47	27	36
Deaths from all other causes, ..	561	437	459	94	141
Total, ..	16,457	16,486	16,684	16,507	17,246

NIGHT-LODGERS, OR CASUALS,

No. 5.—The following tabular statement gives the numbers of week of the year 1913-14, with the number of

Week-ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15	Total	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1913.								
5th April.	3,328	853	495	4,676	620	175	108	904
12th "	3,661	923	538	5,122	861	166	97	1,124
19th "	3,568	864	522	4,954	553	157	89	799
26th "	3,383	960	472	4,815	606	107	104	817
3rd May	3,615	835	341	5,071	638	154	111	903
10th "	3,663	815	313	5,278	620	175	87	882
17th "	3,457	934	455	4,846	399	164	101	664
24th "	3,357	859	463	4,679	332	150	95	577
31st "	3,119	869	441	4,429	333	148	72	553
7th June.	3,194	836	446	4,476	531	166	102	799
14th "	3,411	836	388	4,635	484	134	72	690
21st "	3,519	789	435	4,743	569	150	74	793
28th "	3,734	864	435	5,033	464	121	83	668
5th July.	3,264	743	475	4,482	569	164	89	762
12th "	3,222	843	450	4,515	465	162	82	709
19th "	3,566	802	435	4,803	453	149	77	679
26th "	3,270	671	481	4,432	386	121	68	575
2nd August.	3,253	700	430	4,383	287	140	53	480
9th "	3,417	704	344	4,465	497	115	63	675
16th "	3,545	745	437	4,727	475	137	105	717
23rd "	3,570	824	484	4,878	517	197	108	822
30th "	3,571	703	482	4,756	468	137	104	709
6th September.	3,686	751	545	4,982	496	122	81	699
13th "	3,838	743	459	5,040	509	121	94	724
20th "	3,051	887	498	4,436	559	151	105	815
27th "	3,140	829	479	4,448	560	142	94	796

IN WORKHOUSES.

admissions of night lodgers, or casuals, to workhouses during each individual casuals remaining at the close of the week.

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1913.								
4th October.	2,701	840	694	4,235	524	162	86	772
11th "	3,246	855	502	4,703	275	170	109	554
18th "	3,123	887	329	4,339	314	137	82	533
25th "	3,085	822	428	4,335	454	128	72	654
1st November.								
8th "	3,229	708	338	4,275	541	128	79	748
15th "	3,220	799	479	4,498	532	143	97	772
22nd "	3,112	821	444	4,377	570	145	110	825
29th "	3,094	782	372	4,248	519	144	79	742
6th December.	3,227	782	354	4,363	538	150	80	768
13th "								
20th "	3,068	749	368	4,185	527	135	78	740
27th "	3,060	709	416	4,185	553	125	80	758
3rd January.	2,906	643	439	3,979	594	129	84	807
10th "	3,654	634	491	4,779	641	149	75	865
17th "								
24th "	3,466	627	357	4,450	679	145	87	911
31st "	3,398	706	435	4,539	586	157	91	834
7th February.								
14th "	3,430	812	463	4,705	568	140	97	805
21st "	3,408	844	366	4,618	621	139	73	833
28th "	3,301	998	381	4,680	585	144	74	803
6th March.								
13th "	3,479	809	363	4,651	613	154	104	871
20th "	3,116	836	385	4,337	594	160	84	838
27th "	3,729	750	494	4,973	641	147	85	873
3rd April.	3,601	809	422	4,832	635	134	80	849
10th April.								
17th "	3,658	829	344	4,831	581	149	75	805
24th "	3,686	828	385	4,909	620	147	86	853
31st "	3,702	809	373	4,884	634	132	82	848
8th May.	3,602	814	434	4,850	625	162	107	894

No. 6.—Table showing the number of Orphans and Deserted persons of the Act. 61 & 62 Vic.,

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females	Total	Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females	Total
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				Co. TYRONE.—con			
Co. ANTRIM.				Orough,	3	3	6
Antrom,	10	4	14	Shankill,	15	21	36
Ballycastle,	1	1	2	Total,	388	248	636
Ballynasc,	23	9	32				
Ballynasc,	6	4	12				
*Belfast,	27	51	117				
Larne,	5	3	8	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
Keshm,	10	6	16				
Co. ARMAGH.				Co. CLARE.			
Armagh,	31	27	58	Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—
Lurgan,	18	17	35	Carroon,	2	—	2
Co. CAVAN.				Ennis,	8	5	13
Bellshamagh,	2	2	4	Ennisbeg,	5	5	10
Bessborough,	7	1	8	Killeshall,	4	5	9
Chas.,	5	9	14	Kilrush,	2	—	2
Cootagh,	2	3	5	Shanah,	—	4	4
Co. DUBLIN.				Co. COCK.			
Ballyshannon,	1	4	5	Bladon,	5	3	8
Dougal,	3	—	3	Bantry,	—	—	—
Dunhamph.,	3	2	5	Cathlamon,	—	—	—
Glenties,	2	2	4	Clonsilla,	5	6	11
Glenties,	2	5	7	Cork,	102	88	190
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	Dunahony,	2	4	6
Midford,	—	2	2	Ferry,	4	4	8
Stewarton,	1	1	2	Keshm,	10	12	22
Co. DOWN.				Keshm,	11	2	13
Ballyshannon,	7	7	14	Macroom,	12	11	23
Ballyshannon,	2	5	7	Malin,	22	17	39
Killeshall,	—	—	—	Malin,	7	5	12
Newry,	14	15	29	Malinbeg,	13	12	25
Newtownsh.,	13	10	23	Mitchellstown,	10	5	15
Co. FERMANAGH.				Shanahon,	5	7	12
Ballyshannon,	5	4	9	Shanahon,	8	3	11
Drumahaire,	1	1	2	Youghal,	9	11	20
Leahurst,	2	1	3				
Co. LONGFORD.				Co. KERRY.			
Culmra,	1	4	5	Ushersmoun,	14	12	26
Ushersmoun,	2	2	4	Wexford,	—	4	4
Leahurst,	8	3	11	Wexford,	—	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	—	Wexford,	17	12	29
Co. MONAGHAN.				Wexford,	4	6	10
Clontarf,	9	3	12	Wexford,	11	10	21
Clontarf,	5	2	7	Co. LIMERICK.			
Green,	2	—	2	Coon,	3	6	9
Monaghan,	—	—	—	Killeshall,	15	14	29
Co. TIRONE.				Laneham,	20	17	37
Clontarf,	—	—	—	Newcastle,	1	2	3
Clontarf,	1	1	2	Shanahon,	4	9	13
Clontarf,	—	—	—	Co. TIPPERARY.			
Clontarf,	10	4	14	(North Riding),	—	—	—
				Barrington,	3	1	4
				Clontarf,	1	5	6
				Clontarf,	—	—	—
				Clontarf,	4	3	7

*Including 2 males and 4 females in certified schools.

No. 6.] *Orphans and Deserted Children at Nasse.* 231Children at Nasse on the 28th of March, 1914, under the pro-
ch. 90, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16

Names of Counties and Unions	Males	Females	Total	Names of Counties and Unions	Males	Females	Total
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				Co. MEATH.			
Co. TIPSERARY				Dunshaughlin, ..	1	2	4
(South Riding)				Kells, ..	—	6	6
Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	2	4	6	Nasco, ..	2	12	14
Cashel, ..	1	—	1	Oldcastle, ..	4	6	10
Claghra, ..	6	7	13	Trillick, ..	3	1	4
Clonmel, ..	15	20	35	QUEEN'S CO.			
Tipperary, ..	2	1	3	Ahleybeg, ..	2	3	5
Co. WATERFORD.				Mountashel, ..	3	9	12
Drumman, ..	12	15	27	Co. WATKINSON.			
Kilmarthen, ..	1	2	3	Adams, ..	19	28	47
Lismore, ..	10	10	20	Delroy, ..	12	5	17
Waterford, ..	28	29	57	Malting, ..	21	29	50
Total, ..	422	426	848	Co. WEXFORD.			
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				Kannocking, ..	21	18	39
Co. CARLOW.				Glory, ..	3	2	5
Carlow, ..	22	28	50	New Ross, ..	8	7	15
Co. DUBLIN.				Wexford, ..	12	20	32
Balrathery, ..	12	15	27	Co. WICKLOW.			
Dublin, North, ..	152	114	266	Ballymore, ..	1	3	4
Dublin, South, ..	68	75	143	Rathfarnham, ..	14	12	26
Rathdown, ..	54	48	102	St. John's, ..	5	2	7
Co. KILDARE.				Total, ..	489	541	1,030
Abby, ..	18	15	33	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
Celbridge, ..	1	7	8	Co. GALWAY.			
Nass, ..	29	16	45	Ballymore, ..	—	—	—
Co. KILKENNY.				Chillico, ..	—	—	—
Callan, ..	7	6	13	Galway, ..	12	9	21
Castellany, ..	—	—	—	Glennasmole, ..	7	7	14
Kilcomney, ..	12	11	23	Goat, ..	19	10	29
Thomastown, ..	5	2	7	Loughrea, ..	2	5	7
Urringford, ..	—	1	1	Mount Belle, ..	1	2	3
Co. KERRY.				Oughterard, ..	—	1	1
Barr, ..	9	5	14	Portlanna, ..	—	—	—
Edenderry, ..	2	6	8	Tulla, ..	6	4	10
Talsnare, ..	—	6	6	Co. LIMERICK.			
Co. LONGFORD.				Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	—	—	—
Ballymore, ..	—	—	—	Manorhamilton, ..	—	—	—
Greene, ..	1	—	1	Meel, ..	1	4	5
Longford, ..	10	4	14	Co. MAYO.			
Co. LOUTH.				Bellin, ..	1	1	2
Ardee, ..	3	1	4	Bulmer, ..	3	4	7
Drughda, ..	3	1	4	Carleton, ..	5	2	7
Denishill, ..	8	10	18	Clonsilla, ..	—	—	—
				Kilbilly, ..	—	1	1
				Sarsfield, ..	5	4	9
				Westport, ..	9	10	19

*South Dublin Union. — Including 1 male and 7 females in certain schools.
 Celbridge, .. Including 2 females in a certified school.
 Kells, .. All these children are in a certified school.
 Nass, .. Including 1 male and 7 females in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Adair, .. Including 1 female in a certified school.

No. 6.—*continued.*—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children at nurse on the 28th of March, 1914, under the provisions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females	Total	Names of Unions.	Males	Females	Total
Co. Roscommon.				SUMMARY.			
Boyle, ..	—	4	4	Unions, ..	296	248	544
Castlereagh, ..	8	9	17	Mullingar, ..	472	426	898
*Roscommon, ..	7	8	15	Louth, ..	689	541	1,230
Stockport, ..	—	2	2	CHESHAM, ..	106	101	206
Co. Sligo.							
*Down, West, ..	5	—	5	TOTAL, IRELAND,	1,368	1,225	2,593
Sligo, ..	16	14	30				
Tobercurry, ..	—	—	—				
Total, ..	105	291	396				

*Roscommon Union.—Including 2 males and 1 female in certified schools.

*Down, West Union.—Including 1 male in a certified school.

*Sligo Union.—All these children are in certified schools.

No. 7.—RETURNS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI-
TURE OF UNIONS.

No. 5.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS in each Union, with the 30th of September, 1913, also showing the EXPENDITURE Acts, the Lunatic Asylums, Registration, Superannuation, of LOANS and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM RENTRENT.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			Income- taxes.
	Money supplied by County Councils as demanded at Quarter- sessions.	Rents of chapelry parishes, &c.	Other rents.	Total receipts from rentrent.	For work- house buildings.	Under the De- partment Roads Act, 1912.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
CO. ARMAGH.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Armagh	5,125	79	165	5,369	500	—	550	3,850
Ballycastle	5,127	14	167	5,308	—	77	77	566
Ballymore	9,126	51	1,799	8,084	1,250	—	1,250	2,868
Ballymore	4,080	79	229	4,388	—	—	—	3,914
Belfast	88,065	18	4,756	82,789	680	—	680	32,773
Larne	5,130	80	380	5,590	—	—	—	1,548
Lisburn	5,589	59	328	5,976	450	5,545	1,795	2,555
CO. ARMAGH.								
Armagh	7,945	45	645	8,635	—	—	—	2,319
Larne	50,464	59	547	51,070	250	—	350	4,314
CO. CARRICK.								
Ballyborough	5,249	—	125	5,425	—	—	—	1,579
Barnbarry	5,250	—	45	5,325	—	200	200	648
Carrick	5,250	28	212	5,490	—	—	—	1,908
Castell	5,548	—	95	5,643	—	—	—	1,785
CO. DOWN.								
Ballymore	4,550	67	333	4,950	—	—	—	1,542
Downpatrick	5,077	—	172	5,249	—	—	—	667
Downpatrick	5,100	—	28	5,128	—	—	—	312
Downpatrick	5,144	6	168	5,318	—	—	—	1,865
Downpatrick	5,334	—	384	5,718	—	—	—	1,976
Letterkenny	5,479	1	95	5,575	—	—	—	581
Midland	5,477	—	54	5,531	—	—	—	822
Stranorlar	1,819	—	180	1,999	—	—	—	694

No. 7.]

Expenditure of Unions.

235

Expended on the Relief of the Poor, during the year ended under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses and National School Teachers Acts, the amount paid in respect

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE										NAMES OF COMMITTEES AND UNIONS.
OUT EXPEND.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and children in public institutions and cost of relief in various hospitals.	Bazaar-house persons.	Salaries and relatives of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other poor relief expenditure.		
Cost of benevolent children.	Cost of all other applications relief expenditure.	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.										
Co. ANTRIM.										
384	1,126	1,510	—	48	—	1,000	20	180	Antrim.	
10	500	510	—	4	—	500	0	100	Ballycastle.	
216	1,874	1,890	—	82	—	1,170	65	640	Ballymena.	
126	611	747	—	80	—	660	60	690	Ballymoney.	
1,160	4,137	2,590	—	1,260	71	15,878	1,105	9,863	Belfast.	
150	740	900	—	70	—	1,260	92	703	Larne.	
100	1,900	2,100	—	67	—	1,185	110	1,654	Larne.	
Co. CARRICK.										
420	85	498	—	877	—	1,200	50	1,624	Armagh.	
550	800	1,310	—	80	—	1,720	180	1,890	Larne.	
Co. CARRICK.										
84	510	640	—	54	—	874	28	640	Ballyhennessy.	
41	807	204	—	74	—	660	21	127	Ballyhennessy.	
44	752	706	—	130	—	1,040	41	593	CARRICK.	
45	540	580	—	81	—	780	19	417	Cootanah.	
Co. DOWN.										
86	400	510	—	—	—	680	78	890	Ballyhennessy.	
56	58	90	—	31	—	770	36	230	Down.	
—	60	60	—	15	—	460	7	343	Downpatrick.	
24	260	282	—	8	—	418	35	355	Downpatrick.	
53	560	560	—	12	—	635	22	670	Downpatrick.	
—	41	41	—	41	—	—	4	233	Downpatrick.	
14	110	122	—	0	—	744	16	206	Downpatrick.	
7	00	00	—	0	—	818	8	415	Downpatrick.	

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COMMITTEES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM RECEIPTS—Continued						Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
	Total and other expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Epidemi- ology Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylum Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Marriage, Birth, and Deaths.	Expenses under the Super- intendence Act.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—Cont.									
CO. ANTRIM.									
Anteen ..	4,866	1,080	0	62	137	—	63	508	571
Ballynally ..	1,264	585	0	24	137	—	15	48	55
Ballymena ..	6,731	1,071	24	85	68	—	46	58	595
Ballymore ..	5,184	1,111	39	15	86	—	44	18	69
Belfast ..	77,545	5,735	51	1,022	1,745	94	1,802	1,245	7,023
Larne ..	4,469	954	0	76	59	—	103	77	180
Lisburn ..	5,058	1,548	35	160	284	—	305	978	979
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh ..	5,585	1,079	31	80	85	—	145	173	318
Lampas ..	4,065	1,611	56	138	0	—	245	108	407
CO. CAYMAN.									
Ballyhenry ..	3,300	818	14	39	25	—	7	6	13
Ballyhenry ..	3,513	645	51	25	15	—	—	1	1
Cavan ..	4,242	1,608	57	68	13	—	46	58	78
Cookhill ..	5,696	774	24	38	54	—	—	—	—
CO. DOWN.									
Ballyhenry ..	3,308	965	16	45	58	—	51	7	58
Down ..	3,157	638	36	39	—	—	61	50	74
Downpatrick ..	1,134	662	7	23	85	—	—	—	—
Glenties ..	3,478	1,343	58	65	2	—	4	2	6
Inch ..	2,732	1,002	38	59	171	—	—	—	—
Larne ..	3,843	527	8	35	268	—	—	—	—
Lisburn ..	5,775	817	5	38	169	—	—	—	—
Lisburn ..	5,743	617	14	80	89	—	30	6	39

during the year ended the 30th September, 1813.—continued

Other expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture from rentals.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1813.	Fondage on the valuation.		NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.
		For work- house build- ings.	Under the 26- penny Borrow Act, 1817.	Total expendi- ture from loans.		Of ex- penditure in relief of the poor, in- cludes of amount relieved from loans.	Of total expendi- ture, ex- cludes of amount relieved from loans.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—cont.
								CO. ANTRIM.
—	9,485	217	—	217	135,482	0 51	0 10	Antrim.
—	2,289	—	1	1	46,246	0 8	1 9	Ballycastle.
—	5,681	1,669	—	1,669	144,375	0 11½	1 34	Ballymena.
—	4,925	—	—	—	134,009	0 5½	0 11½	Ballynascap.
—	80,111	886	—	886	1,630,067	0 31½	1 1½	Belfast.
—	4,149	89	—	89	161,526	0 5½	0 10½	Larne.
—	5,354	223	1,686	1,909	291,642	0 7	0 10	Lisburn.
								CO. ARMAGH.
—	7,785	696	—	696	894,808	0 6½	0 9	Armagh.
—	11,281	689	—	689	172,417	1 4½	1 3½	Larne.
								CO. CANTON.
—	4,875	—	—	—	44,809	1 4	1 1½	Enniskillen.
—	2,326	—	—	—	40,603	0 9½	1 1½	Downpatrick.
10	6,375	—	—	—	118,364	0 9½	1 1½	Cavan.
—	4,465	—	—	—	74,971	0 31½	1 2½	Castell.
								CO. DOWN.
—	4,662	—	—	—	37,494	1 4	1 9	Ballymacrum.
—	3,147	9	—	9	26,541	1 5½	1 5½	Downpatrick.
—	2,510	—	—	—	12,850	1 9½	0 9	Downpatrick.
2	2,505	—	—	—	30,880	2 2	0 4	Downpatrick.
—	5,974	—	—	—	45,378	1 2½	1 1½	Downpatrick.
—	2,489	—	—	—	71,354	1 9	1 2½	Downpatrick.
—	2,141	—	—	—	31,875	1 4	0 9	Downpatrick.
—	5,514	—	—	—	21,008	1 1	1 6½	Downpatrick.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.	RECEIPTS FROM RENTALS				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS			
	Rent supplied by County Council on demand of Guardians	Rent of chap- man- land, &c.	Other rents.	Total receipts from rentals	For work- house build- ings	Under the Dis- pensary Act, 1875.	Total receipts from loans	Institu- tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. DOWN.								
Banbridge	5,324	29	418	5,771	—	309	309	2,181
Downpatrick	5,311	25	272	5,608	—	80	80	3,130
Kilkeel	2,943	—	107	3,050	—	—	—	622
Stranmillis	5,359	—	477	5,836	—	—	—	2,170
Stranraer	4,769	19	282	5,070	—	—	—	1,965
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Monaghan	5,475	—	212	5,687	—	—	—	4,450
Irishstown	5,333	—	183	5,516	—	—	—	672
Lisnakeil	2,881	—	32	2,913	—	—	—	880
Co. LANCASHIRE.								
Cotton	4,401	—	345	4,746	—	—	—	1,500
Lancaster	5,135	—	184	5,319	—	—	—	1,999
Lancashire	5,335	30	369	5,734	—	—	—	2,804
Highgate	5,066	—	229	5,295	—	—	—	1,979
Co. MIDDLESEX.								
Chesham	4,902	14	387	5,303	—	—	—	1,527
Chesham	4,935	—	185	5,120	—	—	—	1,955
Down	2,549	—	154	2,703	—	—	—	1,977
Monaghan	5,449	17	365	5,831	—	—	—	819
Co. THAMES.								
Chesham	1,709	—	111	1,820	—	—	—	555
Chesham	2,359	3	169	2,531	—	—	—	740
Chesham	5,311	19	362	5,692	—	—	—	1,980
Chesham	5,454	11	768	6,233	—	950	950	1,755
Chesham	7,428	—	151	7,579	—	—	—	5,862
Chesham	5,972	—	260	6,232	—	—	—	1,819
Total Year 1890	281,172	611	16,055	297,838	1,850	4,400	6,250	102,779
Do 1889	276,480	559	15,345	292,384	1,725	4,050	5,775	97,329
Increase	4,692	52	710	5,454	125	350	475	5,450
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.
GRANT REVENUE.			Expenses of district authorities.	Maintenance of roads, docks and wharves in public harbours and cost of grants at several harbours.	Bridges and ferries.	Sewerage and sanitation of districts.	Cost of maintenance and repairs of public works.	All other public expendi- ture.	
Cost of municipal and port works.	Cost of all other municipal expenditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.								13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.
187	944	1,031	—	100	—	1,100	41	718	Rockhampton.
85	789	874	—	27	—	1,155	19	726	Downpatrick.
—	385	385	—	29	—	680	37	64	Kilcoy.
525	1,485	2,010	—	125	—	1,580	35	985	North.
280	1,164	1,444	—	82	—	1,510	65	779	Northward.
47	371	418	—	71	—	1,062	48	180	Co. Fitzroy.
14	172	186	—	5	—	600	15	550	Enchilades.
6	180	186	—	35	—	640	27	351	Queensland.
26	280	306	—	38	—	931	43	365	Co. Lawrence.
37	70	107	—	27	—	797	18	317	Coleman.
118	551	669	—	178	—	1,377	45	619	Longview.
—	640	640	—	54	—	812	22	446	Longview.
43	229	266	—	63	—	675	59	211	Queensland.
28	697	725	—	126	—	935	40	491	Cattleway.
7	19	26	—	40	—	680	34	365	Queensland.
—	189	189	—	84	—	786	14	313	Queensland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	418	10	309	Queensland.
35	320	357	—	53	—	573	28	109	Queensland.
—	580	580	—	72	—	658	21	534	Queensland.
121	441	562	—	55	—	975	45	535	Queensland.
51	1,008	1,059	—	96	—	1,042	77	1,045	Queensland.
187	507	694	—	112	—	1,229	46	612	Queensland.
4,273	24,805	29,078	—	5,032	79	25,187	3,072	32,279	Total Union 1913.
4,575	24,277	28,852	—	5,119	82	26,446	3,054	32,217	Do. 1912.
—	350	350	—	—	—	3,831	—	—	Queensland.
302	—	—	—	67	14	—	18	47	Queensland.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTY AND UNION.	EXPENDITURE FROM RECEIPTS—continued						Expenses by receipt of borrowed money		
	Total from road expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Local Boards Sanitary Act.	Expenses under Act for Brighten- ing of Streets, Drain- age, and Marriage.	Expenses under the Super- intendence Act.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Principal	Interest.	Total.
	£l.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.	£s.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. DUBLIN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bachelors	1,218	1,313	21	84	145	5	29	64	90
Downpatrick	4,892	1,745	12	46	46	—	85	12	72
Kirkcubbin	1,268	711	15	59	143	—	—	—	—
Nenagh	7,704	1,867	19	109	187	1	19	14	112
Newtownards	1,418	1,478	10	81	135	—	115	75	190
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen	1,438	1,554	12	65	225	—	162	44	167
Drumahaire	1,764	714	11	40	56	—	—	—	—
Glenties	1,142	768	17	39	45	—	—	—	—
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine	1,311	1,518	19	84	219	—	—	—	—
Larne	1,341	875	7	49	97	—	—	—	—
Londonderry	1,517	1,374	11	149	199	—	167	119	275
Highlandry	4,060	813	15	75	164	—	10	83	75
Co. Monaghan.									
Corriganstown	1,069	594	13	10	49	—	55	14	49
Corkhillway	1,667	602	25	55	49	—	—	—	—
Glenn	1,059	656	19	15	45	—	—	—	—
Monaghan	1,286	1,337	14	48	216	—	17	56	12
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg	1,062	513	6	52	115	2	—	—	—
Clogher	1,964	754	16	85	15	—	—	—	—
Castletown	1,915	690	9	52	56	—	17	28	45
Trillick	1,443	1,241	21	66	56	—	55	33	88
Omagh	1,869	1,564	20	77	216	—	—	—	—
Strabane	1,452	1,571	30	80	142	—	—	—	—
Total Unions 1909	120,511	12,168	724	2,441	1,796	305	1,513	4,869	19,210
Do. 1902	122,649	11,518	781	2,447	2,791	246	1,492	4,713	19,254
Increase	6,543	854	57	—	—	—	246	67	216
Decrease	—	—	—	26	55	4	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

1.		Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1913.	Funding on the Valuation.		NAME OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from services.	For war-time contingents.	Under the Departmental Budget Act, 1913.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure in relief of the poor, or of the cost of interest on loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts charged from loans.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
								Co. Down.
—	8,431	—	485	485	132,429	0 7½	0 10	Banbridge.
—	5,979	—	385	385	162,073	0 64	0 9	Downpatrick.
—	2,642	—	—	—	55,316	0 72	0 131	Kilferd.
—	12,118	—	—	—	179,308	0 104	1 31	Newry.
—	7,394	—	—	—	127,341	0 3	0 81	Keshdown.
								Co. FERMANAGH.
35	5,468	—	—	—	142,038	0 74	1 0	Enniskillen.
—	2,546	—	—	—	32,625	0 8	0 112	Rivinstown.
—	2,685	—	—	—	56,289	0 42	1 62	Lisnakea.
								Co. LONDONDERRY.
—	5,602	—	—	—	107,351	0 71	0 131	Coleraine.
3	3,350	—	—	—	59,232	0 8	0 114	Larne.
—	8,450	—	—	—	250,305	0 61	0 30	Londonderry.
—	5,264	—	—	—	86,318	0 101	1 14	Maherhill.
								Co. MEATH.
—	2,007	—	—	—	45,345	1 81	1 31	Carletonville.
—	4,850	—	—	—	70,030	0 112	1 32	Carletonville.
—	2,558	—	—	—	66,068	0 74	0 102	Clonsilla.
—	8,570	—	—	—	122,568	0 24	0 9	Monaghan.
								Co. TYRONE.
—	2,019	—	—	—	37,330	1 8	1 51	Castlederg.
—	2,737	—	—	—	42,518	0 81	1 02	Clough.
—	3,968	—	—	—	66,419	0 104	1 12	Castletown.
—	2,380	—	717	717	123,179	0 53	0 134	Desimone.
—	1,762	—	—	—	128,585	1 0	1 81	Donagh.
—	6,835	—	—	—	130,949	0 102	1 21	Donagh.
38	330,000	4,356	3,875	7,231	5,812,714	0 81	1 1	Total Union 1913.
9	591,662	5,274	2,399	7,673	2,580,517	0 81	1 01	Do do 1912.
14	7,843	—	554	—	22,131	0 41	0 04	Increase.
—	—	934	—	408	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF UNIONS AND UNION.	RECEIPTS FROM DEBTS.				EXCEPT FROM LOANS.			In-charge- ment.
	Money repaid by County Council or district of County- Council.	Rate of County- Council, do.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from debts.	For work- house build- ing.	Under the In- dustrial System Act, 1876.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER								
Co. CLARE.								
Ballinacorney	1,744	—	80	1,824	—	—	—	662
Corrib	1,568	—	180	1,748	—	—	—	1,965
Ennis	20,364	—	244	20,608	—	—	—	4,835
Knockree	5,282	—	200	5,482	—	—	—	5,482
Kilbuck	3,585	—	334	3,919	—	—	—	944
Kilrush	4,680	—	227	4,907	—	—	—	5,543
Scart	4,424	—	180	4,604	100	—	100	3,967
Co. CORK.								
Bandon	5,711	11	69	5,811	—	—	—	1,587
Bantry	3,344	18	257	3,619	—	—	—	1,546
Castletown	3,345	13	10	3,368	204	—	204	565
Chesky	4,517	31	65	4,613	—	—	—	1,764
Cork	29,600	51	800	30,451	—	—	—	29,729
Dromore	3,737	16	76	3,829	—	200	200	463
Ferney	7,450	15	215	7,680	—	—	—	3,188
Karibuck	7,584	64	344	8,032	—	—	—	5,845
Kinsale	4,896	17	92	4,994	—	—	—	1,556
Maroon	3,668	23	396	4,087	—	—	—	1,420
Malton	10,419	36	351	10,806	—	—	—	4,750
Midleton	7,960	34	310	8,304	—	—	—	3,436
Midwest	3,320	31	221	3,572	—	—	—	1,131
Midwestown	4,141	42	300	4,483	—	—	—	1,531
Shelburne	4,789	—	94	4,883	—	—	—	1,761
Shel	3,331	32	24	3,387	—	—	—	600
Youghal	6,550	42	216	6,816	120	—	120	2,665
Co. KERRY.								
Cahersiveen	4,507	—	150	4,657	—	—	—	663
Dingle	5,128	—	32	5,160	—	—	—	1,250
Kemmer	5,517	—	65	5,582	—	180	180	976

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAME OF CHURCH AND UNION.
OUT REVENUE			* Expenditure of district schools	Expenditure of Board, and other in public institutions and cost of relief in schools, hospitals &c.	Expenditure on public works	Salaries and wages of staff	Cost of medicines and medical supplies in work- houses	All other non- salutary expenditure		
Cost of board- ing children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure	Total.								
Rs.	Ls.	Ls.								
5	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	
15	114	129	-	4	-	545	5	181	Co. CLARE.	
32	187	219	-	99	-	487	35	256	Ballyvaughan.	
102	1,188	1,290	-	128	4	1,828	47	1,153	Corrora.	
58	248	306	-	95	-	1,559	46	884	Ennis.	
30	142	172	-	38	1	374	13	388	Ennis.	
-	898	898	-	50	-	1,619	44	722	Kilbeggar.	
28	379	407	-	41	-	1,397	82	416	Kilrush.	
87	1,285	1,372	-	86	-	541	58	892	South.	
-	842	842	-	59	-	800	87	662	Co. CORK.	
-	291	291	-	48	-	549	25	385	Bandon.	
38	543	581	-	96	-	805	22	437	Bantry.	
1,596	5,322	6,918	-	1,316	-	3,548	189	1,896	Cork.	
85	658	743	-	87	-	776	21	419	Dunmoreway.	
85	635	720	-	210	-	1,791	43	819	Ferry.	
174	881	1,055	-	236	-	1,505	78	1,281	Kanturk.	
218	827	1,045	-	67	-	569	32	433	Kesh.	
212	518	730	-	96	-	1,377	51	512	Maroon.	
568	1,182	1,750	-	232	-	1,870	138	1,962	Malin.	
181	569	750	-	177	-	1,405	64	885	Malinbeg.	
129	538	667	-	58	-	812	33	332	Malinbeg.	
150	318	468	-	172	-	889	47	516	Metropolitan.	
50	556	606	-	75	-	1,069	50	842	Shillburne.	
84	799	883	-	29	-	585	7	199	Strat.	
187	615	802	-	83	-	1,348	43	1,061	Youghal.	
224	1,185	1,409	-	126	-	815	55	840	Co. KERRY.	
50	247	307	-	196	-	1,890	63	547	Glenties.	
6	321	327	-	87	-	600	23	445	Kesh.	

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1913.	Percentage on the valuation.		NAME OF CHURCH AND UNION.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Diocesan House Act, 1875.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on plant of the year, exclusive of amount delayed from loans.	Of total expenditure exclusive of amounts delayed from loans.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE.								
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	1,814	—	—	—	20,412	1 51	1 91	Julymingham
—	8,355	—	—	—	20,412	2 0	2 32	Corralo
—	18,548	—	—	—	75,617	2 40	2 49	Knox
3	3,822	—	—	—	27,950	2 6	2 11	Emmyness.
—	3,766	—	—	—	26,582	1 30	2 33	Kilohpart
—	7,587	—	—	—	55,587	2 51	2 21	Killesh
—	6,240	206	—	206	50,660	1 1	2 21	Scort.
CO. CORK.								
—	6,321	—	—	—	79,541	1 42	1 58	Bandon
—	5,723	—	—	—	24,411	2 30	3 05	Bantry
—	5,761	246	—	246	15,074	2 0	3 6	Castletown.
—	6,973	—	110	218	25,150	1 45	1 11	Glinskity
38	22,480	—	—	—	408,600	1 2	2 71	Cork.
—	5,727	—	22	22	54,698	1 71	2 14	Dunassway.
—	7,409	—	—	—	108,708	1 00	1 42	Fernaw.
—	8,804	—	—	—	78,738	1 102	2 21	Keshbrook
—	6,966	—	—	—	61,610	1 2	1 51	Kinsale
—	6,146	—	—	—	67,314	1 31	1 18	Maroon
2	11,637	—	—	—	308,653	1 85	2 11	Malton
—	6,182	—	—	—	97,619	2 43	1 51	Milltown
—	2,537	—	—	—	27,680	2 06	2 14	Millstreet
—	4,344	—	—	—	80,636	1 42	1 31	Midleton.
—	5,513	—	—	—	49,581	1 52	2 41	Skibbereen
—	3,499	—	—	—	12,615	2 34	2 14	Stall
—	4,515	237	—	237	63,609	1 31	2 31	Toulad
CO. KERRY.								
—	5,558	—	—	—	25,518	2 39	2 50	Queminnon
—	5,160	—	—	—	24,115	2 14	4 51	Trague
32	2,745	—	59	59	23,308	2 41	2 42	Kennedy.

No. 7.—Returns showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COMMISSION AND UNION	RECEIPTS FROM RECEIPTS				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of Guard- ians	Reim- burse- ment of dispen- sary out- lets, etc.	Other receipts	Total Receipts from Receipts	For work- house sub- sidy	Under the Dis- pensary Bills Act, 1870	Total Receipts from Loans	Dis- burse- ments
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued								
CO. KERRY—continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney	30,684	22	89	10,697	—	—	—	2,751
Lisowry	11,061	17	178	10,948	—	—	—	2,600
Trillick	12,125	55	122	12,282	—	—	—	2,672
CO. LOUTH—continued								
Cross	6,868	—	282	7,248	—	—	—	2,286
Kilbuck	12,497	54	326	12,877	—	—	—	4,662
Lisnake	30,289	46	820	31,215	—	—	—	11,962
St. John's	6,726	21	146	6,893	—	—	—	2,365
Richmond	7,269	45	155	7,469	—	—	—	2,651
CO. THURBANT, N.H.—continued								
Bartholomew	2,854	—	104	2,958	—	—	—	818
Neagh	7,786	31	286	8,103	—	—	—	2,646
Barnes	4,505	—	121	4,626	—	—	—	1,613
Thurles	4,553	86	289	4,928	—	10	10	2,025
CO. THURBANT, S.H.—continued								
Carrick-on-Shannon	2,756	9	284	2,949	—	—	—	2,112
Cross	2,800	4	216	3,020	—	—	—	2,646
Clontarf	6,189	51	305	6,545	400	—	400	2,679
Clontarf	9,850	35	282	9,967	—	—	—	2,448
Thurles	12,267	25	286	12,578	—	80	80	5,492
CO. WATKINSON—continued								
Donnybrook	6,790	32	102	6,924	—	—	—	2,032
Kilmoreham	2,422	16	106	2,544	—	—	—	1,566
Lisnake	5,461	17	110	5,588	—	—	—	2,908
Waterford	15,503	30	325	15,858	—	—	—	6,635
Total Munster 1913	219,870	1,028	3,950	224,848	980	410	1,390	125,121
AC. No. 1912	263,153	1,248	16,785	281,186	2,780	1,155	4,935	135,287
Balance	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excess	4,883	—	745	5,628	1,800	1,065	2,865	280

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

EXPENDITURE PER UNION.										NAME OF COMMITTEE AND UNION.
OUT REVENUE.			Expenditure of district schools.	Maintenance of Maid, dial, and dial, and other in public houses and cost of other in other houses.	Maintenance of other houses.	Salaries and wages of other officers.	Cost of houses and other and other in other houses.	All other poor relief expendi- ture.		
Cost of houses and other.	Cost of all other relief expendi- ture.	Total.								
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
347	1,122	1,469	—	457	—	1,000	189	1,189	1,189	PROVIDOR OF MUNICIPALITY—see C. K. 1913—see
113	1,781	1,894	919	481	—	1,078	80	1,158	1,158	Kilmorey.
400	5,048	5,448	—	465	—	1,747	113	1,860	1,860	Edwards.
On KILMOREY.										
66	466	532	905	110	—	1,387	72	1,459	1,459	Cross.
181	2,573	2,754	873	882	—	1,731	127	1,858	1,858	Kilmorey.
784	5,613	6,397	1,266	673	—	4,724	338	5,062	5,062	Kilmorey.
20	543	563	504	139	—	1,033	73	1,106	1,106	Kilmorey.
61	1,042	1,103	585	186	—	1,180	40	1,220	1,220	Kilmorey.
On KILMOREY, S.E.										
25	190	215	—	54	—	549	4	553	553	Kilmorey.
43	1,395	1,438	—	135	—	1,191	71	1,262	1,262	Kilmorey.
—	348	348	—	96	—	1,159	11	1,170	1,170	Kilmorey.
109	1,062	1,171	—	78	—	1,314	40	1,354	1,354	Kilmorey.
On KILMOREY, S.E.										
89	559	648	—	131	—	1,427	40	1,467	1,467	Kilmorey.
57	651	708	—	21	—	1,403	74	1,477	1,477	Kilmorey.
113	304	417	—	62	—	1,088	45	1,133	1,133	Kilmorey.
146	593	739	—	177	—	2,050	189	2,239	2,239	Kilmorey.
33	1,616	1,649	—	81	—	1,791	116	1,907	1,907	Kilmorey.
On KILMOREY, S.E.										
115	671	786	—	89	—	1,312	45	1,357	1,357	Kilmorey.
82	564	646	—	8	—	1,319	23	1,342	1,342	Kilmorey.
120	565	685	—	94	—	1,315	29	1,344	1,344	Kilmorey.
623	1,695	2,318	—	256	—	2,561	339	2,900	2,900	Kilmorey.
5,861	46,728	52,589	4,597	5,512	3	89,545	1,790	91,335	91,335	Total Munster 1913.
5,704	46,611	52,315	4,504	5,512	47	90,738	1,799	92,537	92,537	Do. Do. 1912.
259	316	575	714	—	—	605	—	—	—	Excess.
—	—	—	—	100	38	—	96	1,332	1,332	Deficit.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.	EXPENDITURE FROM RECEIPTS—continued.								
	Total paid into expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vocational, and Supervisory Bureau Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylum Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Boiler, Steam, and Marine Engines.	Expenses under the Super- intendence Act.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of (uncovered liability).		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MONTREAL—cont.									
Co. KERR—cont.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kilmer ..	2,384	1,697	29	74	225	—	79	65	144
Lafayette ..	9,960	1,952	20	69	135	—	42	42	84
Tulsa ..	10,025	2,121	21	64	278	—	14	17	31
Co. LAMARCK									
Green ..	3,703	927	12	23	208	—	10	2	22
Kitchener ..	12,883	1,721	6	27	480	—	195	185	442
Lamarck ..	28,256	2,382	74	127	480	46	480	323	773
Newark ..	2,564	1,255	27	22	124	—	27	24	51
Rochester ..	6,287	1,224	25	27	285	—	112	42	154
Co. TOWNSHIP, S. R.									
Barnstable ..	1,858	203	4	17	95	—	—	—	—
Stoughton ..	6,546	1,204	21	62	112	—	—	—	—
Essex ..	4,020	995	17	21	180	15	—	—	—
Thames ..	2,622	1,672	11	47	545	—	47	60	142
Co. TOWNSHIP, S. R.									
Carleton-place ..	5,622	665	12	27	122	—	22	22	43
Oriskany ..	2,716	1,190	7	45	276	—	5	11	16
Oriskany ..	5,227	960	6	26	224	16	195	124	229
Oriskany ..	7,625	1,222	6	61	199	—	126	447	582
Tippah ..	11,553	1,742	22	66	225	25	248	177	425
Co. WATKINS									
Watkins ..	5,227	641	12	28	22	—	72	166	138
Kilpatrick ..	7,424	697	6	12	22	—	19	17	36
Lewiston ..	4,276	994	2	20	1	—	67	63	67
Watkins ..	14,261	1,720	12	117	242	—	—	—	—
Total Register 1911 do do 1912	221,255 220,954	54,072 60,427	776 875	2,242 2,196	16,476 9,995	227 216	2,715 2,522	2,428 2,252	5,183 4,813
Interest ..	654	—	—	—	453	—	204	63	271
Revenues ..	—	265	27	5	—	2	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Volunteers in 1913.	Funds raised on the valuation.		NAMES OF OFFICERS AND UNION.
		For works having value in 1913.	Under the Departmental Loans Act, 1909.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.								
Co. Kerry—con.								
5	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Kilmarney.
9	11,267	—	—	—	88,580	2 14	2 51	Letter.
—	12,471	—	—	—	79,512	2 01	2 31	Trake.
—	12,470	—	—	—	69,716	2 14	2 41	
Co. Limerick.								
—	6,571	—	—	—	64,422	2 01	2 14	Oran.
—	14,771	1,000	—	1,000	312,807	2 71	2 01	Kilrush.
—	21,680	—	—	—	208,547	2 01	2 114	Limerick.
5	7,474	—	—	—	64,690	1 13	2 34	Kennedy.
—	8,145	—	—	—	79,312	2 00	2 4	Enthorne.
Co. Tipperary, S.E.								
—	2,342	—	—	—	41,463	0 21	1 32	Kennedy.
—	6,245	—	—	—	94,815	1 5	1 9	Neagh.
—	8,152	—	—	—	90,204	0 30	1 1	Neagh.
—	7,445	—	124	124	94,471	1 32	1 71	Thorne.
Co. Tipperary, S.E.								
—	6,502	—	—	—	79,504	1 21	1 42	Carleton-on-Sea.
—	7,242	—	—	—	104,406	1 01	1 4	Carleton.
12	4,614	950	—	950	40,580	1 71	0 01	Cochran.
—	6,756	—	—	—	72,612	2 11	2 31	Cochran.
99	14,130	1,602	09	1,102	146,516	2 7	2 114	Tipperary.
Co. Waterford.								
—	6,612	—	—	—	94,514	1 114	0 41	Donnybrook.
—	6,135	—	—	—	23,281	2 42	0 6	Killeshannon.
—	6,455	—	—	—	50,614	1 01	2 21	Limerick.
2	16,800	—	—	—	160,204	2 02	2 14	Waterford.
170	490,230	8,832	682	4,522	2,284,070	2 00	2 21	Total Munster 1913.
19	200,575	972	1,812	5,180	9,551,000	1 01	2 21	Do. Do. 1912.
100	479	4,134	—	2,001	7,023	—	—	Increase.
—	—	—	1,185	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS			Is amount paid?
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of Guardians.	Grants of dispen- sary regu- lation, &c.	Other receipts	Total receipts from revenue	For work- house build- ings	Under the Municipal Houses Act, 1879	Total receipts from loans	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow	16,789	—	985	17,774	—	—	—	4,948
Co. DUBLIN.								
Bartholomew	7,394	21	141	7,556	—	—	—	2,181
Dublin, North	24,945	64	1,792	26,801	1,700	—	1,700	25,040
Dublin, South	24,827	946	5,515	31,288	—	—	—	67,334
Southdown	15,979	42	306	16,327	—	—	—	2,622
Co. KILDARE.								
Athy	8,772	21	672	9,465	—	—	—	4,380
Clonsilla	7,348	59	68	7,475	—	—	—	5,050
Kinnegad	11,354	715	215	12,284	120	—	120	2,932
Co. KERRY.								
Collins	5,638	—	202	5,840	—	—	—	2,481
Castlebar	2,612	—	169	2,781	—	—	—	1,130
Kilgarney	18,899	—	203	19,102	—	—	—	4,774
Thomastown	4,709	32	119	4,860	—	—	—	1,426
Uppercross	2,212	—	94	2,306	—	—	—	937
King's Co.								
Deer	7,556	61	772	8,389	—	—	—	2,920
Edenburgh	6,245	52	222	6,519	—	—	—	2,046
Yukon	10,127	43	305	10,475	175	860	935	4,280
Co. LONGFORD.								
Bellinacorney	4,789	45	272	5,106	—	—	—	1,642
Grange	4,720	27	140	4,887	—	—	—	1,955
Longford	5,208	29	185	5,422	—	—	—	2,343
Co. LOUTH.								
Ardee	5,608	50	122	5,780	—	—	—	1,818
Drighda	8,322	59	464	8,845	—	—	—	2,935
Donagh	8,914	54	180	9,148	—	—	—	3,979

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.—continued

EXPENDITURE FROM INCOME.									NAME OF UNION AND TOWNSHIP.
OFF BALANCE.			Expenses of detached stations.	Maintenance of halls, and other public buildings, and cost of rent of other premises.	Insur- ance ex- penses.	Salaries and wages of officers.	Cost of reception and medical supplies, and other supplies.	All other miscellaneous expenditure.	
Cost of boarded out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief ex- penditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
									PROVINCE OF LANCASTER.
									CO. CARLETON.
448	2,808	2,808	—	50	—	2,252	145	2,083	Culver.
									CO. DENNIS.
378	2,003	2,381	—	312	—	1,238	35	695	Dakota.
2,292	2,408	4,700	—	2,208	—	30,812	655	9,685	Dakota, York.
2,358	2,718	5,076	—	2,512	—	16,282	1,245	11,324	Dakota, South.
978	2,858	3,836	—	492	—	8,888	284	2,148	Dakota.
									CO. KENNEDY.
308	1,903	2,211	—	78	—	1,680	97	1,845	Ally.
68	392	460	—	79	—	1,148	81	2,247	Colbridge.
268	1,904	2,172	—	149	—	1,581	316	883	Farm.
									CO. KENNEDY.
108	817	1,215	—	66	—	1,048	43	996	Colton.
—	398	398	—	17	—	999	46	419	Constitution.
322	1,218	1,673	—	368	—	1,242	77	1,389	Edinburg.
72	219	291	—	41	—	947	8	829	Thompson.
7	394	401	—	22	—	363	32	414	Urbana.
									KINGS CO.
148	527	675	—	117	—	1,208	65	1,279	Elm.
31	702	733	—	46	—	1,862	24	167	Edinburg.
29	1,934	1,963	—	46	—	1,498	54	1,542	Telford.
									CO. LEWIS.
—	381	381	—	72	—	715	9	792	Edinburg.
35	416	451	—	66	—	822	32	412	Grand.
135	609	745	57	46	—	1,744	32	2,144	Longford.
									CO. LEWIS.
31	976	1,007	—	29	—	1,821	42	281	Arden.
67	2,274	2,341	917	246	—	1,408	77	495	Droghda.
284	1,813	2,097	—	389	—	1,813	77	1,415	Droghda.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COMMITTEES AND UNIONS	DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—continued.								
	Total year ending 1890.	Express under Master's Charities, Visiting, Sick, and Society House Acts.	Express under Lancashire Society Act.	Express under Act for Provision of Relief, Sick, and Marriages.	Express under the Super- intendence Act.	Pay- ments under the School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LIVESTOCK.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow	15,878	2,875	17	54	290	—	275	260	535
CO. DUBLIN.									
Baldwin	6,140	1,734	15	56	46	—	53	53	106
Dublin, North	27,040	1,316	114	440	945	183	2,398	425	2,823
Dublin, South	25,815	6,627	107	569	1,523	—	1,592	1,399	2,991
Rathdown	14,527	2,177	22	165	523	25	454	453	907
CO. DUBLIN.									
Ally	6,742	1,734	8	48	985	—	44	42	86
Colindale	5,756	1,740	5	29	34	—	113	46	159
Yam	7,000	1,801	15	53	221	—	154	154	308
CO. KILKENNY.									
Colton	1,862	800	9	29	16	15	24	24	48
Carlowmoy	2,656	210	5	37	194	18	—	—	—
Kilmore	3,395	1,858	16	49	322	—	46	25	71
Thomstown	3,410	954	12	27	89	—	87	41	128
Urbaham	2,418	898	5	19	—	—	—	—	—
CO. KILKINNY.									
Don.	5,451	1,754	29	41	912	—	139	146	285
Blinderry	4,777	1,803	6	30	62	—	85	40	125
Tullamore	6,147	1,213	19	64	313	—	225	189	414
CO. LONGFORD.									
Bedfordham	3,591	744	12	24	178	—	135	85	220
Grindard	2,769	1,875	20	44	257	—	21	14	35
Longford	6,950	612	23	41	96	—	27	16	43
CO. LONGFORD.									
Arden	4,289	1,803	4	25	51	—	40	5	45
Drumdoon	5,367	1,711	14	46	212	—	56	54	110
Drumdoon	2,554	1,775	25	79	190	—	115	195	310

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

No.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1913.	Percentage on the valuation.		NAME OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Lactation House Act, 1875.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of charges of support of the poor.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of charges of support of the poor.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Co. Carlow.
—	35,586	21	921	903	126,527	1 7½	2 0	Carlow.
Co. DUBLIN.								
40	8,189	—	—	—	108,800	1 1½	1 6	Drogheda.
150	87,517	1,280	—	1,280	304,938	2 9½	2 5	Dublin, North.
—	87,715	556	—	556	304,303	1 10	2 1	Dublin, South.
—	19,570	—	27	27	304,303	6 1½	1 2½	Keshmone.
Co. KILDEER.								
—	10,994	—	—	—	186,987	1 7½	2 0	Atky.
1	7,521	—	—	—	186,711	1 0½	1 5	Officodga.
—	10,846	82	—	82	186,568	0 1½	1 4½	Near.
Co. KILKENNY.								
—	7,050	45	45	110	71,650	1 9½	1 1½	Cash.
—	2,097	—	—	—	33,181	1 9½	2 8	Carlinconner.
—	12,623	—	—	—	322,482	1 9½	2 1½	Kilkenney.
—	4,475	—	—	—	31,900	1 6½	1 4½	Thomastown.
—	3,921	—	—	—	45,097	1 1	1 4½	Utingford.
KING'S Co.								
—	8,942	—	—	—	124,545	1 2½	1 8½	Enn.
—	6,696	—	—	—	96,427	1 6	1 4½	Edenderry.
—	18,233	175	—	175	51,556	1 1½	2 4½	Tullamore.
Co. LANSFORD.								
14	4,412	—	—	—	92,660	1 9½	1 8½	Ballinacorney.
—	3,848	—	—	—	86,942	6 30½	1 2	Donard.
—	2,222	—	—	—	64,304	8 5	2 6½	Longford.
Co. LOUTH.								
—	3,815	—	—	—	95,619	8 1½	1 2	Ardee.
1	19,615	—	—	—	187,526	1 3½	1 7½	Donabady.
—	11,158	—	—	—	127,689	1 0	1 10½	Donabady.

No. 7.—RECEIPTS showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM RATES.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			INCREASE- DECREASE.
	Money supplied by County Councils or disposed of Quar- ters.	Rents of chap- els and dugens, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from rates.	For work- house build- ings.	Under the five penny loan Act, (1875).	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. MEATH.								
Doumshamlin	4,199	88	168	4,455	—	—	—	1,348
Kells	5,922	—	138	6,060	—	—	—	2,128
Nasau	5,580	17	268	5,865	500	—	500	2,286
Oldcastle	3,468	—	179	3,647	—	—	—	1,384
Tym	5,175	10	264	5,449	—	—	—	1,615
Queen's Co.								
Abberkey	4,687	87	143	4,917	—	—	—	1,544
Mountmellick	7,618	—	265	7,883	—	—	—	2,675
Co. WEXFORD.								
Albion	9,579	20	108	9,707	—	—	—	3,380
Belen	4,580	80	112	4,772	—	—	—	1,245
Maltinge	10,801	68	178	11,047	—	180	180	3,580
Co. WICKLOW.								
Donnerker	6,178	70	487	6,735	—	85	85	2,680
Gerry	5,260	66	121	5,447	—	—	—	1,918
New Ross	11,083	1	385	11,469	—	—	—	4,458
Wexford	7,689	73	470	8,232	—	—	—	3,618
Co. WICKLOW.								
Delamere	5,829	22	85	5,936	—	—	—	1,238
Rathdown	10,808	77	86	10,971	—	—	—	2,508
Stokeleigh	3,974	18	184	4,176	—	—	—	1,668
Total London 1903	416,418	1,585	10,964	428,967	2,560	1,025	3,585	160,480
Do Do 1902	431,238	1,765	11,668	444,671	2,880	1,658	4,538	167,276
Increase	—	—	8,036	—	320	—	—	8,036
Decrease	15,820	79	—	15,741	—	633	443	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT-BALANCE.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of hospitals, clinics, and other institutions, and cost of relief in hospitals.	Emigra- tion ex- penses.	Salaries and allowances of officers.	Cost of trephining and medical supplies in work- houses.	All other expen- diture.	
Cost of boarded- out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief ex- penditure.	Total.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.
53	699	692	699	85	—	546	43	208	Co. MEATH.
56	415	559	515	47	—	1,065	56	743	Dunshaughlin.
152	907	1,719	864	49	—	878	48	615	Kesh.
67	468	535	—	73	—	794	15	575	Nasco.
7	530	537	547	62	—	1,368	22	898	Oldcastle.
									Tomo.
38	385	422	—	46	—	643	86	379	GUERREY CO.
62	1,379	1,381	—	58	—	1,365	34	576	Abbeyles.
									Moontmelick.
464	967	1,361	—	388	5	1,654	70	1,381	Co. WICKLOUGH.
120	502	629	—	55	—	558	16	499	Adilone.
481	1,626	1,419	—	396	—	1,608	125	1,675	Delvin.
									Wicklow.
398	1,541	2,310	—	181	—	1,328	57	657	Co. WEXFORD.
64	595	659	—	41	—	1,127	57	326	Enniscorthy.
137	2,592	3,067	—	132	—	3,130	98	1,124	Geary.
161	1,581	1,458	—	174	—	1,819	54	1,047	New Ross.
									Wexford.
54	652	656	—	179	—	1,385	95	794	Co. WICKLOW.
850	2,517	3,576	—	85	—	1,842	67	779	Ballyhenry.
30	541	577	—	60	—	868	23	501	Bathmore.
									Shillagh.
6,245	66,644	14,416	1,508	9,962	9	71,980	4,066	56,164	Total Income 1913.
6,284	67,214	14,500	3,823	9,784	—	76,112	4,846	54,149	Do. Do. 1912.
—	9,581	2,588	423	—	3	1,674	23	4,386	Income.
26	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	Deceased.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

EXPENDITURE FROM RECEIPTS—continued.										
NAME OF CONGREGATION AND UNION	Total paid (not expendi- ture)	Expenses under Medical Charities, Foster- ing, and Dispen- sary Houses Acts	Expenses under Lunatic Asylum Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Marriage, Divorce, and Marriages	Expenses under the Regis- tration Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money			
							Principal	Interest.	Total.	
No.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.										
Co. MOUNT.										
Dundragh ..	4,117	887	8	17	76	—	—	179	125	304
Kells ..	4,240	873	7	98	535	—	—	—	—	—
Nearne ..	6,285	782	21	29	74	—	—	185	55	240
Oldcastle ..	5,549	999	14	31	21	—	—	—	—	—
Trim ..	5,489	1,511	35	37	150	—	—	33	41	74
QUEEN'S CO.										
Abbeyleix ..	3,499	1,545	19	36	259	—	—	75	15	90
Mountmelick ..	8,507	1,795	19	27	508	—	—	79	47	126
Co. WICKLOUGH.										
Athlone ..	8,557	3,490	17	36	48	—	—	123	99	222
Beltra ..	2,889	793	3	14	36	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbeggs ..	8,586	1,586	92	52	185	—	—	261	176	437
Co. WEXFORD.										
Donnally ..	7,555	1,445	31	94	92	—	—	75	64	139
Geary ..	4,655	965	31	34	74	—	—	132	145	277
New Ross ..	3,611	1,711	20	60	190	—	—	254	145	399
Wexford ..	4,689	1,363	10	75	41	—	—	55	23	78
Co. WICKLOW.										
Ballinacorney ..	4,555	1,215	21	31	115	—	—	40	31	71
Ballinacorney ..	7,549	3,498	7	30	60	14	—	115	142	257
Ballinacorney ..	3,564	556	3	35	35	—	—	15	7	22
Total Leinster 1813 ..	875,664	81,598	535	3,658	3,152	154	—	7,420	5,905	13,325
Do Do. 1812 ..	394,612	61,659	775	3,713	7,394	189	—	7,695	4,995	12,690
Increase ..	11,854	3,939	—	—	803	34	—	7	—	—
Decrease ..	—	—	48	35	—	—	—	339	—	339

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure less Local revenue.	Expenditure from Loans			Valuation in 1912	Funds on the Valuation.		NAME OF COMMISSION AND UNION.
		For workhouse buildings.	Under the Temporary Housing Act, 1909	Total expenditure from Loans.		Of expenditure in respect of the poor, exclusive of staffs of new and improved local boards.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts deflected from loans.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
CO. DUBLIN.								
—	5,387	—	—	—	106,806	0 9½	1 0½	Dunshingha
—	6,685	—	—	—	55,513	1 1½	1 4½	Kesh.
—	7,337	440	—	440	199,183	1 2½	1 5½	Saxon
—	4,554	—	—	—	44,119	1 0½	1 5½	Olmalee
—	5,080	—	—	—	199,611	1 0	1 2½	Trillick
QUEEN'S CO.								
—	5,252	—	—	—	81,371	0 8½	1 8½	Abbeyleix
—	7,955	—	19	19	306,123	1 2½	1 6½	Monasterevin
CO. WEXFORD.								
—	8,800	—	7	—	92,968	1 9½	2 2	Adelphi
—	4,555	—	—	—	53,418	1 6½	1 6½	Delra.
1	11,060	—	280	280	166,536	1 0½	1 4½	Malpas
CO. WICKFORD.								
—	9,427	—	28	28	116,116	1 2½	1 7½	Donnally.
—	5,790	—	—	—	51,876	1 1	1 5	Geary.
—	11,811	36	—	36	207,803	1 8½	2 2½	New Ross
—	8,216	—	—	—	114,466	1 2	1 5½	Wexford.
CO. WINDSOR.								
16	6,927	—	—	—	84,507	1 1½	1 6	Donough
—	16,196	—	—	—	131,636	1 1½	1 6½	Rathfriland
—	4,664	—	—	—	26,355	1 7½	1 1½	Shillock
194	462,586	2,635	1,371	3,006	3,264,582	1 5½	1 5½	Total Leinster 1912
317	440,685	1,088	2,054	3,142	3,316,484	1 4½	1 5½	Do. Do. 1912
—	11,563	329	—	329	34,568	0 0½	0 0½	Increase.
312	—	—	783	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COMMISSION AND UNION.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of Guardians	Grants of dispen- sary relief, &c.	Other receipts	Total receipts from revenue.	For work- house build- ings	Under the San- itary Houses Act, 1875.	Total receipts from loans	In-mem- berings.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONSAUGHER.								
Co. GALWAY.								
Beltmone	7,879	—	109	7,988	—	—	—	2,462
Chilken	2,808	31	94	2,933	—	—	—	1,027
Galway	12,247	16	268	12,531	—	—	—	4,551
Glennasmole	2,456	56	213	2,725	—	—	—	662
Gort	2,972	96	196	3,264	—	—	—	1,161
Longford	2,356	6	85	2,447	—	—	—	1,485
Mount Bellew	4,304	—	48	4,352	—	—	—	1,386
Oughmored	2,565	26	125	2,716	—	—	—	1,041
Portlanna	2,169	—	154	2,323	—	—	—	1,266
Tam	6,684	10	191	6,885	—	—	—	3,555
Co. KERRY.								
Carroll-on-O'Mahony	2,722	—	126	2,848	—	—	—	1,184
Maunthamilton	2,790	20	97	2,907	—	—	—	1,215
Modli	2,799	—	79	2,878	—	—	—	1,269
Co. MEATH.								
Bellin	4,592	—	136	4,728	—	—	—	1,781
Bellinrobe	2,624	25	169	2,818	—	—	—	759
Delin	2,022	5	40	2,067	—	—	—	545
Castletown	4,827	16	122	4,965	—	668	668	1,181
Clonsilla	4,168	33	125	4,326	—	—	—	1,783
Kells	2,656	45	7	2,708	—	—	—	681
Shinfield	2,713	66	229	3,008	—	174	174	2,071
Westport	4,447	—	166	4,613	—	—	—	1,636
Co. ROSSNARE.								
Boyle	2,245	24	226	2,495	—	—	—	1,597
Casterea	2,501	—	162	2,663	56	—	56	1,747
Roscommon	4,732	4	143	4,879	—	—	—	1,753
Shinfield	2,226	2	124	2,352	—	—	—	1,426

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUR SCHOOLS.			Expenses of district schools.	Boarding age of pupils, cost of food, and other in public institutions and cost of refuge in public hospitals.	Dispara- gation ex- penditure.	Salaries and retirees of officers.	Cost of medication and medical work, costs in work- houses.	All other poor relief expendi- ture.		
Cost of board- ing children.	Cost of all other public institutions.	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.	
—	313	313	—	56	—	1,129	46	1,323	CO. GAWRAE.	
—	132	132	—	154	—	175	5	336	Bathurst.	
213	515	722	—	121	—	5,380	170	1,879	Chilton.	
149	841	961	—	93	—	571	12	336	Gloucestershire.	
113	363	446	—	83	—	1,026	26	776	Gott.	
95	532	607	—	134	—	194	36	674	Longford.	
8	155	164	—	120	—	1,040	31	343	Mount Nelson.	
5	159	185	—	134	—	706	18	323	Oxford.	
—	333	336	—	80	—	760	18	354	Perth.	
90	685	795	—	145	—	1,479	42	704	Tamworth.	
—	585	585	—	54	—	960	23	349	CO. LEITH.	
—	535	538	—	116	—	623	21	472	Canal-in-Strathmore.	
31	580	529	—	18	—	754	33	485	Manchester.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MOBILE.	
48	691	738	—	113	—	1,083	39	676	CO. MAYO.	
43	328	374	—	26	—	521	40	149	Bathurst.	
—	356	359	—	26	—	546	20	429	Bathurst.	
44	316	364	—	104	—	654	37	1,034	Cathcart.	
—	396	396	—	79	—	785	25	245	Gloucestershire.	
—	368	368	—	29	—	528	4	267	Kilke.	
24	675	744	—	334	—	535	79	364	Longford.	
162	1,071	1,179	—	347	—	1,356	78	515	Wentworth.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CO. MARCHMONT.	
42	693	695	—	81	—	546	41	464	Boyle.	
53	635	681	—	193	—	618	44	364	Gloucestershire.	
145	341	487	—	39	—	614	14	1,305	Gloucestershire.	
7	284	291	—	51	—	607	30	215	Stratford.	

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM RECEIPTS.—continued.								Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
	Total paid total expendi- ture.	Expenditure under Medical Charities, Visiting, Lodges, and Depen- dency Houses Act.	Expenditure under Lodging Act.	Expenditure under Act for Registra- tion of Bridges, Docks, and Marriages.	Expenditure under the Fugitive Slave Act.	Expenditure under the Sedition Act.	Expenditure under the Sedition Act.	Expenditure under the Sedition Act.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—cont.											
Co. GALWAY.											
Ballinacorney ..	4,207	1,181	6	24	42	12	249	7	1	8	
Cadogan ..	2,827	500	21	32	168	—	144	12	12	24	
Galway ..	6,808	1,997	38	81	117	—	232	227	363	590	
Glenties ..	2,120	343	19	28	118	—	135	31	37	77	
West ..	2,643	321	15	23	145	—	188	37	41	78	
Loughrea ..	2,589	1,048	21	40	50	—	232	28	60	88	
Mount Bellew ..	2,039	352	24	26	40	—	162	49	45	114	
Castlebar ..	2,569	374	17	32	40	—	58	31	23	54	
Portlaoine ..	5,405	343	10	14	60	—	148	—	—	—	
Town ..	2,712	1,274	2	44	162	—	250	27	36	63	
Co. LIMERICK.											
Carraig-a-Ghannoin ..	2,944	619	6	12	112	—	—	—	—	—	
Marathon ..	2,064	354	33	37	54	—	—	13	21	34	
Modli ..	2,517	387	20	37	38	4	—	—	—	—	
Co. MAYO.											
Balla ..	2,611	339	26	33	115	—	—	16	12	28	
Ballinacorney ..	2,999	339	14	37	52	—	—	29	13	42	
Belmullet ..	2,712	434	24	26	15	—	—	30	7	37	
Castlebar ..	2,559	360	26	21	47	—	—	8	24	32	
Clonsilla ..	2,828	332	25	48	—	—	—	45	34	79	
Kesh ..	2,495	317	6	45	51	—	—	35	28	63	
Swatford ..	2,762	1,089	19	32	153	—	—	155	19	174	
Westerly ..	2,901	1,596	14	35	122	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. MONMOUTH.											
Buile ..	2,985	1,140	16	46	212	—	—	30	21	51	
Carlton ..	2,426	1,146	14	34	35	—	—	12	28	40	
Kenmore ..	2,155	350	7	33	148	—	—	—	—	—	
Stapleton ..	2,212	305	13	39	45	—	—	—	—	—	

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

Other expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture from normal.	Expenditure from Loans			Voted in 1913.	Payments on the Treasury.		NAME OF COMMITTEE AND UNION.
		For work- house build- ings.	Under the Sani- tary Houses Act, 1875.	Total expendi- ture from loans.		Of ex- penditure on relief of the poor, in- clusive of amount debited from loans.	Of total expendi- ture, ex- clusive of amount debited from loans.	
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
								PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
								CO. GALWAY.
16	1,062	-	-	-	76,954	1 4	1 31	Ballinacorney
-	3,075	-	-	-	18,870	2 8	0 11	Chidley
6	11,180	-	-	-	76,614	2 8	0 31	Colony
-	3,180	-	-	-	51,338	1 34	0 11	Glennamaddy
11	4,285	-	-	-	43,593	1 4	1 11	Gort
20	3,410	-	-	-	77,665	0 11	1 4	Loughrea
-	4,181	-	-	-	48,590	1 8	2 0	Mount Roke
-	3,338	-	-	-	14,335	2 11	4 2	Oughterford
-	3,470	-	-	-	52,323	1 6	1 11	Portlanna
-	7,687	-	-	-	50,960	1 35	1 11	Tulla.
								CO. LOUTH.
24	2,750	-	-	-	95,079	1 31	1 4	Cornell, on-Shannon.
-	4,896	-	-	-	61,575	1 4	1 10	Manamagallon
-	3,519	-	-	-	60,001	1 5	1 11	Mohill
								CO. MAYO.
-	5,768	-	-	-	48,594	1 30	2 11	Ballina.
-	2,607	-	-	-	65,618	0 8	0 11	Ballinacorney.
-	3,465	-	-	-	11,612	0 0	4 3	Binnacorney.
-	4,610	-	100	100	49,144	1 51	1 10	Castlebar.
-	4,473	-	-	-	80,553	1 7	1 11	Clonsilla.
-	2,627	-	-	-	30,730	1 31	1 11	Edna.
-	5,558	-	44	44	43,478	2 0	3 11	Enniskerry.
-	6,321	-	-	-	46,895	1 11	0 11	Westport.
								CO. ROSSNARE.
-	5,801	-	-	-	74,328	1 1	1 3	Rapla.
-	5,754	30	-	30	75,305	1 2	1 4	Shanahan.
-	5,984	-	-	-	65,598	1 3	1 4	Thomastown.
-	5,248	-	-	-	55,384	1 0	1 3	Wicklow.

No. 7.—Returns showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COMMITTEE AND UNION.	RECEIPTS FROM RECEIPTS.				RECEIPTS FROM LEASE.			In-min- utes.
	Money received by County Council in disposal of land- ings.	Receipts of disposal land- ings, do.	Other receipts	Total receipts from revenue	For work- house land- ings.	Value the Dis- posal of land- ings, do.	Total receipts from lease.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROTECTIVE OF CONSUMERS OF SUGAR.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bromley West ..	2,000	50	271	2,321	—	—	—	500
Wigo	11,057	71	485	11,613	—	—	—	4,788
Yokernary ..	2,385	9	101	2,495	—	649	649	1,000
Total Owing to 1913	154,134	325	4,494	158,953	50	1,442	1,492	45,688
Do. Do. 1912 ..	158,674	425	2,642	161,741	1,375	1,314	2,689	42,716
Revenue	—	50	731	—	—	299	—	1,713
Debit	2,490	—	—	1,538	1,323	—	1,623	—

SUMMARY OF

TOTAL	281,175	621	10,485	282,281	2,425	4,405	7,335	163,778
REVENUE	329,579	1,404	9,560	340,543	500	415	1,315	129,727
LEASING	439,418	1,408	53,194	494,020	2,352	1,332	3,684	189,465
CONSUMERS	124,134	325	4,494	130,953	50	1,442	1,492	45,688
Total Income 1913 ..	1,211,418	3,685	46,566	1,261,669	5,445	7,353	12,798	639,345
Do. Do. 1912 ..	1,334,967	3,530	28,761	1,367,258	16,080	2,432	18,542	645,247
Revenue	—	42	5,745	—	—	1,321	—	1,868
Debit	21,651	—	—	17,861	5,465	—	1,794	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									
OUR EXPENDITURE.			Expenditure of other schools.	Maintenance of land, shed and buildings and costs in garden apartments and cost of rent in average hospitals.	Furniture and equipment.	Salaries and costs of offices.	Cost of medicine and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other non-revenue expenditure.	NAME OF COUNCIL AND UNION.
Cost of boarded-out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure.	Total.							
Rs.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
5	5	6	—	5	5	5	5	5	PROVINCE OF COCHIN.
30	397	330	—	47	—	337	30	346	Co. Road.
395	821	3,214	—	334	—	1,478	118	2,314	Deccan West.
5	437	440	—	215	—	942	50	917	Malabar.
1,520	31,480	10,000	—	2,446	—	38,116	3,205	13,350	Total Cochin 1913.
1,474	12,677	13,551	—	2,122	—	22,458	3,116	18,549	Do. Do. 1912.
135	—	—	—	—	—	817	—	1,846	Deccan.
—	577	328	—	56	—	—	167	—	Deccan.

PROVINCES

4,373	24,835	28,808	—	5,052	75	28,187	5,675	33,370	UNION.
6,883	46,518	53,712	4,907	5,334	9	65,545	2,790	71,334	Deccan.
9,545	48,845	59,033	3,895	9,022	5	71,585	4,669	76,544	Deccan.
1,620	15,406	13,329	—	3,045	—	26,126	1,203	17,737	Deccan.
32,248	192,409	124,859	5,958	35,034	25	225,644	18,664	244,288	Total Deccan 1913.
29,837	159,679	151,448	7,475	30,627	139	220,645	13,261	233,906	Do. Do. 1912.
559	9,524	3,213	1,147	—	—	2,791	—	4,850	Deccan.
—	—	—	—	453	51	—	195	—	Deccan.

No. 7.—Returns showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTY AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE—continued.								Payments in respect of loaned money.		
	Total year paid expendi- ture	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Boards Acts	Expenses under Leprosy Act	Expenses under Act for Regula- tion of Docks, Quays, and Marriages	Expenses under the Regula- tion Acts	Pay- ments under the Mar- ried Widow Pen- sion Act.	Pay- ments under the Public Health Act, 1909.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.											
Co. Sligo.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donegal West ..	2,816	334	5	22	302	—	—	—	33	10	43
Sligo ..	16,189	2,804	38	70	436	—	—	—	186	41	246
Tobin's ..	4,329	234	48	35	215	—	—	—	45	16	61
Total Connaught 1913	193,347	38,429	909	1,374	1,000	80	5,137	1,385	399	121	5,206
Do. Do. 1912	193,215	38,080	837	1,380	1,000	51	5,662	1,180	390	120	5,269
Excess ..	1,345	349	—	6	—	29	135	195	9	11	181
Deficit ..	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF

UNION ..	236,253	41,506	719	5,456	5,799	109	—	1,243	4,900	13,619
MEETING ..	312,356	56,812	719	9,145	39,475	337	—	3,735	2,438	6,173
LEASING ..	379,695	62,532	315	2,405	9,122	214	—	7,438	3,800	11,238
CHURCH ..	132,367	33,498	539	1,174	3,062	26	2,353	1,263	609	2,291
Total Ireland 1913	1,091,592	189,896	2,708	9,330	57,699	545	2,257	17,207	13,216	30,423
Do. Do. 1912	1,029,580	186,590	2,806	9,673	55,545	237	2,650	16,894	12,918	29,812
Excess ..	21,643	3,306	—	—	1,348	308	597	313	300	387
Deficit ..	—	—	108	337	—	—	—	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1913—continued.

Other expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans			Valuation in 1913	Provision on the valuation.		NAME OR CHARACTER OF UNION.
		For work- house deficit, 1913	Under the Im- munity Houses Act, 1875.	Total expendi- ture from loans.		Of ac- cidents on which all the year, ex- clusive of amount deducted from loans.	Of total expendi- ture, ex- clusive of amounts deducted from loans.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT
-	7,420	-	-	-	27,489	1 10	1 14	Co. Sligo.
-	12,514	-	-	-	308,654	1 13	2 5½	Division West.
-	5,550	-	479	479	40,706	2 5½	3 2	Sligo.
								Telegraphy.
77	141,287	50	1,410	1,460	1,413,558	1 6	2 0	Total Connaught 1913
12	357,966	2,296	325	2,621	7,409,555	1 1½	1 1½	Do Do 1912.
65	4,322	-	767	-	2,328	0 8½	0 8½	Increase.
-	-	2,240	-	1,533	-	-	-	Decrease.

PROVINCE.

55	860,315	4,388	8,870	2,384	5,112,194	0 02	1 1	UNITED
139	660,090	8,891	483	4,312	4,308,879	1 06	2 25	MONSTER.
174	242,365	8,870	1,272	3,898	5,244,000	1 51	1 84	LEWIS & CLARK.
77	343,240	0 8	1,139	1,180	1,443,000	1 8	2 0	CHOCOLATE.
478	1,507,100	30,056	4,038	24,980	24,007,000	0 04	1 73	TOTAL REPAIRED 1813
302	1,281,000	10,182	0,882	18,647	13,794,000	1 20	1 75	Do Do. 1895.
151	25,253	843	—	318	82,100	0 04	0 04	INCREASE.
—	—	—	344	—	—	—	—	DECREASE.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together with the expenditure during that year, the expenditure for previous years, and the weekly cost per head.

N.B.—THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATORY NOTE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS TABLE, as it relates to the relief of persons, and is given in full, as it is of great importance, and it is of great importance that it should be understood by all persons who are concerned with the relief of persons, and it is of great importance that it should be understood by all persons who are concerned with the relief of persons.

NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.	In Workhouse.				Out of Workhouse.			
	No. of persons at commencement of year.	No. of persons during the year.	No. of persons at end of year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of year.	No. placed out at end of year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
CO. ANTRIM.								
Antrim	184	6	2,354	2,364	12	9	18	252
Ballycastle ..	26	5	473	494	1	1	2	34
Ballymena ..	224	11	3,718	3,943	29	3	32	318
Ballymore ..	85	5	1,187	1,267	10	—	10	163
Belfast	4,982	267	25,523	26,002	115	32	147	1,968
Larne	145	15	2,132	2,282	18	2	15	172
Lisburn	169	12	4,779	4,950	10	5	15	236
CO. ARMAGH.								
Armagh	282	15	1,237	1,317	24	6	32	5
Larne	220	36	4,005	4,261	64	2	66	385
CO. CATH.								
Castleblaney ..	67	3	2,102	2,162	4	—	4	302
Down	53	3	462	514	1	7	8	54
Down	145	16	1,373	1,494	25	1	26	—
Down	124	3	1,796	1,912	5	—	5	127
CO. DOWN.								
Ballymacorney ..	144	6	901	1,041	9	3	11	63
Down	79	3	371	444	2	3	5	21
Down	29	—	442	465	—	—	—	11
Down	70	1	617	734	4	3	6	46
Down	82	3	718	803	6	1	7	132
Down	57	3	660	717	—	—	—	16
Down	85	3	680	753	2	—	2	57
Down	41	1	725	767	1	—	1	37
CO. DUBLIN.								
Down	173	5	2,755	2,927	16	1	17	164
Down	122	13	1,864	2,009	6	3	11	304

No. 8] *during the year.*

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NOTE.—The figures in cols. 1, 8, 9 and 12 of the following table represent the numbers of persons in year but those in cols. 4 and 10 do not represent of many individual persons, mentioned in the same period. However, the average number of sustained persons maintained in each workhouse each day throughout

Out-door, viz.,			In institutions for Mend, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in other hospitals			Total of columns 1, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons received in the work- house during the year.	NAME OF COUNTY AND TOWNS.
persons.								
No. of persons in the year	Total	Days total	No. at work- house of the year	No. sent to institutions during the year	Total			
10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
CO. ANTRIM.								
96	347	385	4	2	6	5,851	46,218	Antrim.
79	50	55	3	9	9	402	13,846	Ballynecole.
180	116	447	8	4	12	5,602	18,118	Ballymena.
42	285	380	4	10	14	1,445	18,365	Ballymore.
547	1,498	1,554	337	180	516	11,148	1,181,012	Belfast.
199	554	290	5	3	8	2,569	55,047	Larne.
340	340	356	4	2	6	2,085	71,147	Rathfriland.
CO. ARMAGH.								
2	7	49	5	39	44	1,496	61,394	Armagh.
145	412	418	5	33	38	3,718	108,844	Lurgan.
CO. CATH.								
79	175	159	6	5	11	2,742	28,581	Ballyhenagh.
46	189	186	2	17	19	641	26,120	Banbridge.
580	580	544	5	10	15	1,089	56,095	Cross.
36	165	271	4	16	20	2,067	41,456	Crosville.
CO. DUBLIN.								
91	333	336	—	—	—	1,367	42,396	Ballybannon.
37	54	46	1	1	2	406	34,999	Droghda.
18	31	21	1	—	1	462	11,189	Dundragh.
32	74	63	2	1	3	817	26,612	Glenties.
69	182	189	—	1	1	1,085	34,182	Inchicore.
11	89	29	2	5	7	1,689	36,695	Lisnakeary.
5	42	54	2	8	10	586	22,712	Malton.
14	33	54	—	1	1	842	17,742	Shanahan.
CO. DOW.								
48	259	378	5	13	18	3,564	67,084	Bethesda.
57	285	374	4	4	8	2,363	55,120	Downpatrick.

No. 9.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 2	Average daily number of persons in work- house	Cost of provisions, medicines, and clothing			Average weekly cost per head.		
			Pro- visions and med- icines	Clothing	Total	Pro- visions and med- icines	Clothing	Total
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.								
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh ..	31	132	1,790	339	1,969	4 13½	0 9	5 4½
Ballyvaughan ..	27	37	568	94	563	5 3½	0 6½	5 10
Ballyvaughan ..	25	314	3,492	407	3,899	4 5½	0 32	5 5½
Ballyvaughan ..	30	160	1,163	173	1,336	4 40	0 3	5 50
Belfast ..	26	3,674	33,371	1,204	34,575	3 3½	0 10½	4 10
Larne ..	24	351	4,443	180	4,623	4 23	0 5½	4 31
Larne ..	24	180	2,045	170	2,215	4 1	0 4	4 5
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh ..	48	186	2,025	367	2,393	4 7½	0 4½	5 1½
Larne ..	32	300	3,818	208	4,114	4 5½	0 4	4 4½
Co. CATH.								
Belfast ..	15	54	1,150	169	1,319	5 2	0 3½	5 10½
Belfast ..	35	50	289	50	349	4 7½	0 4½	5 10
Carrick ..	41	159	1,655	249	1,905	5 3½	0 7	6 3½
Carrick ..	22	125	1,437	253	1,690	5 2	0 39½	6 0½
Co. DOWN.								
Belfast ..	46	315	1,292	150	1,442	4 7½	0 2	5 1½
Down ..	50	97	546	96	642	4 4½	0 3½	5 1
Down ..	54	31	933	28	961	3 5½	0 4½	4 3½
Down ..	59	79	622	313	935	4 5½	0 40	5 0
Down ..	42	80	965	136	1,101	5 9	0 7½	4 4½
Down ..	18	55	645	138	783	4 8	0 30	5 4
Down ..	32	60	777	140	917	4 7	0 30½	5 5½
Down ..	22	69	496	133	629	5 18½	0 10½	4 3½
Co. DOWN.								
Down ..	33	104	1,040	136	1,176	4 14	0 45	5 4½
Down ..	26	102	1,447	180	1,627	4 5½	0 3	5 4½

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during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencing of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Dressed-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencing of the year.	No. placed out at same during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.								
Co. DOWN—cont.								
Kilkeel	27	6	2,257	2,284	—	—	—	121
Newry	131	17	3,940	3,988	24	3	27	489
Newtownards ..	125	20	3,164	3,309	16	7	23	230
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Donaghadee ..	123	7	1,131	1,251	7	2	9	207
Irvinestown ..	45	1	559	565	3	—	3	47
Monaghan ..	59	4	1,145	1,208	2	1	3	63
Co. LONGFORD.								
Oulbane	126	9	602	727	4	3	7	66
Renssedy	50	5	1,396	1,451	4	2	6	16
Longdown ..	242	37	3,713	3,992	14	1	15	269
Maghera	124	2	1,867	2,113	—	—	—	123
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross ..	123	7	9,961	10,091	6	5	11	30
Castleblayney ..	124	6	3,003	3,033	5	1	6	197
Clontarf	56	6	1,337	1,411	1	—	1	—
Monaghan	44	3	1,472	1,519	—	—	—	25
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg	23	4	529	556	—	—	—	—
Clapher	42	3	3,895	3,941	5	—	5	54
Cockatown	81	4	1,041	1,126	—	—	—	60
Downpatrick ..	131	4	2,635	2,670	13	2	15	164
Omagh	276	17	3,383	3,776	7	—	7	263
Strabane	166	21	1,513	1,700	23	11	34	321
Total Ulster 1812	5,616	394	106,650	107,438	162	123	415	6,021
Do. Do. 1813	7,960	523	114,381	122,864	587	167	624	8,575
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	146
Decrease	379	129	13,202	14,001	23	—	19	—

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head—continued.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.	Out-door—men			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and epileptics, and in children hospitals.				Total of charges in 14. and 15.	Collective number of cases for all persons relieved in the Work- house during the year.
	All other persons— men.		Grand total	No. at work— men— of the year.	No. sent to work during the year.	Total			
	No. placed on work during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—men									
CO. DOWRY—men									
Kilbarrick	42	179	179	2	3	5	2,780	37,790	
Newry	368	777	968	4	19	19	8,372	75,527	
Swatlands	97	413	498	4	9	13	2,822	33,972	
CO. FERMANAGH									
Banahally	24	152	128	4	2	6	1,456	56,821	
Larne	20	67	70	—	—	—	632	16,426	
Larne	29	84	67	2	2	4	1,237	26,328	
CO. LONGFORD—men									
Colebrook	15	96	105	2	7	9	962	57,957	
Longford	5	51	56	1	2	3	1,240	96,239	
Longford	92	302	397	13	2	15	3,196	87,121	
Longford	78	198	198	6	1	7	2,519	54,131	
CO. MONAGHAN									
Monaghan	43	95	204	4	7	11	6,169	45,135	
Monaghan	145	540	559	7	14	21	3,442	44,475	
Monaghan	11	21	25	1	7	8	1,421	28,748	
Monaghan	53	71	94	5	6	9	1,807	38,868	
CO. TYRONE									
Coleraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	11,791	
Coleraine	20	74	79	2	4	6	2,629	16,594	
Coleraine	13	115	113	3	19	22	1,523	99,695	
Coleraine	84	590	519	8	9	14	3,981	46,236	
Coleraine	121	464	437	6	1	7	2,794	69,662	
Coleraine	719	950	382	6	5	11	2,114	94,969	
Total Ulster 1913	2,551	8,558	33,199	194	439	579	119,834	2,911,239	
Do. Do 1912	2,685	10,498	31,774	200	566	826	127,151	2,858,795	
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decrease	1,134	1,940	1,575	6	127	247	7,317	447,556	

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days at which in respect of each total is taken.	Average daily number of persons in workhouse.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.
		Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
7	49	606	64	670	4 5½	0 0	5 ½	PROVIDENCE OF CLOTHING—
15	207	2,468	510	2,978	4 6½	0 7	5 12	CO DOWN—
22	147	1,756	305	2,061	4 7	0 6½	5 2½	Kildare.
								Meath.
								Monaghan.
28	128	1,560	89	1,649	4 9	0 7½	4 6½	CO DUBLIN—
29	45	567	85	652	5 0	0 8½	5 8½	County.
37	28	792	67	859	3 4	0 5½	3 9½	County.
44	165	1,258	327	1,585	3 8½	0 7½	4 6½	CO LONDONDERRY
23	82	898	127	1,025	4 4½	0 7	4 11½	County.
28	216	2,100	451	2,551	3 8½	0 4	4 2½	County.
25	145	1,692	375	2,067	4 4½	0 8½	5 3½	County.
31	121	1,195	71	1,266	4 6½	0 3½	4 10½	CO MONAGHAN.
30	119	1,712	158	1,870	5 6½	0 6½	6 3½	County.
16	79	868	68	936	3 3½	0 3½	3 7½	County.
18	76	816	99	915	4 0½	0 5½	4 6½	County.
31	42	493	131	624	3 5½	1 0	4 5½	CO. TROOP—
7	99	562	84	646	3 6½	0 7½	4 4½	County.
26	80	975	112	1,087	3 8½	0 6½	4 5½	County.
17	124	1,462	304	1,766	4 7	0 5½	5 2½	County.
29	196	2,248	385	2,633	4 8½	0 8½	5 7½	County.
33	124	1,685	155	1,840	4 1	0 4½	4 5½	County.
37	7,075	86,179	14,280	100,459	4 9½	0 6½	5 6½	Total Under 1813
24	8,385	96,344	11,288	107,632	3 11½	0 6½	4 8	Do Do. 1812
5	—	5,619	5,212	10,831	0 5	3 7½	3 1½	County.
—	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	County.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COVERS AND TOWNS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons in workhouse during the year.	No. of bricks during the year.	No. of admission during the year.	Total	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. in workhouse during the year.	No. placed out in care during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNTERR								
CO. CLARE.								
Ballyvaughan ..	51	1	965	717	—	2	2	21
Carraig ..	55	4	1,492	1,149	5	—	5	25
Ennis ..	187	20	1,901	2,218	10	—	20	214
Ennistymon ..	164	15	1,852	1,495	8	1	9	75
Killybeg ..	52	1	212	265	2	5	7	55
Kilman ..	212	22	890	1,254	—	—	—	225
Scarrif ..	128	9	1,685	1,379	8	—	8	55
CO. COBBLE.								
Bandon ..	146	6	1,574	5,085	11	—	11	294
Berry ..	57	2	1,424	1,732	—	—	—	71
Chalestown ..	35	2	525	562	—	—	—	55
Clonakilty ..	135	4	1,998	1,337	8	6	12	128
Cork ..	1,741	97	4,375	10,618	180	54	247	2,272
Danganree ..	49	2	800	1,071	5	2	10	195
Ferry ..	162	6	1,474	1,402	13	—	13	235
Kesh ..	175	10	1,643	1,818	18	6	24	147
Kinsale ..	161	4	1,258	1,367	11	5	16	228
Mallow ..	80	7	1,605	1,332	28	1	29	175
Malton ..	274	20	5,555	5,649	42	4	47	392
Milford ..	375	11	3,749	4,635	15	3	18	224
Millicott ..	74	6	729	809	27	2	29	54
Midleton ..	200	2	1,389	1,387	16	6	22	75
Shilbherry ..	180	2	1,175	1,330	14	1	15	176
Shill ..	65	—	1,992	1,198	7	5	12	56
Youghal ..	171	24	1,685	2,051	18	4	22	304
CO. KERRY.								
Oberlin ..	58	2	840	805	20	2	22	225
Trillick ..	112	8	785	923	12	—	12	120
Keen ..	55	1	789	476	1	—	1	37

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—cont.			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in certain hospitals.				Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in			NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.
persons.		Grand total.	No. at each moment of the year.	No sent to workhouses during the year.	Total.	Total of sickness &c. 15. and 16.	Workhouses.	Distant school, as charged to the contributory union.		
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.									
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
PROVINCE OF SUSSEX.										
CO. CLARE.										
15	33	53	1	1	2	799	19,266	—	Rathgarban	
16	41	48	—	3	3	1,166	28,864	—	Corradis	
215	529	549	4	18	22	2,759	124,355	—	Kens.	
205	255	260	4	9	13	1,747	68,544	—	Ranslymen	
34	112	128	—	7	7	492	33,890	—	Kiladyart	
492	1,125	1,219	3	6	7	2,549	65,760	—	Kilrush.	
554	299	247	5	2	7	1,485	51,363	—	Kens.	
CO. CORK.										
198	476	489	3	15	21	2,328	90,365	—	Bandon.	
22	194	164	3	8	11	1,819	33,188	—	Bandon.	
99	813	123	7	6	13	794	15,825	—	Castletown	
134	568	978	2	20	22	1,031	43,738	—	Glenahilly.	
2,038	4,316	4,437	133	261	395	15,229	648,181	—	Cork.	
222	405	435	5	18	23	1,521	27,205	—	Donnaway.	
54	312	325	5	48	53	2,073	63,509	—	Ferryway.	
447	734	797	7	38	45	2,648	79,841	—	Kinsale.	
444	612	644	5	18	23	2,654	44,124	—	Kinsale.	
68	219	245	5	16	21	1,403	51,615	—	Mallow.	
309	561	643	10	24	34	2,524	107,303	—	Mallow.	
313	269	405	4	35	39	4,459	96,971	—	Midleton.	
48	195	184	3	5	8	985	56,565	—	Midleton.	
165	544	565	5	36	41	1,435	48,364	—	Midleton.	
408	402	397	8	4	12	1,959	51,791	—	Midleton.	
41	97	109	8	1	9	1,795	37,460	—	Midleton.	
145	518	373	5	22	27	5,418	69,969	—	Youghal.	
CO. KERRY.										
240	322	538	7	37	44	1,562	21,124	—	Coburness.	
62	194	300	4	14	18	1,161	45,491	—	Dingle.	
32	99	80	1	19	20	804	39,637	—	Kinsale.	

Y

No. 8.—RETURNS showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND UNION.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 2.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house.	Day- school, from each contri- butory union.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
PROVINCE OF MUSKIE.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballynagha ..	35	54	—	558	112	662	5 10½	0 0½	4 5½
Carroon ..	16	55	—	365	134	500	6 2½	0 16½	7 11
Doole ..	95	54½	—	4,078	638	4,678	4 4½	0 4½	5 0
Ernstown ..	42	567	—	2,642	542	3,180	4 8	0 9½	5 8½
Kiladysert ..	25	56	—	513	139	652	5 5½	0 11	6 7½
Kilrush ..	68	595	—	3,777	965	4,742	4 4½	0 7	4 11½
Scard ..	44	141	—	1,900	107	2,007	5 2½	0 2	5 7½
CO. CORK.									
Baoban ..	25	138	—	1,712	275	1,987	4 9	0 9½	5 8½
Burley ..	20	86	—	980	256	1,236	5 13½	1 0	6 13½
Cullinstown ..	31	47	—	545	43	588	4 4½	0 4½	4 11
Clewaddy ..	49	118	—	1,448	229	1,676	4 3	0 10½	4 13½
Cork ..	68	1,756	—	17,961	3,685	21,646	7 5	0 7	6 1
Donmoyne ..	25	73	—	667	133	800	7 10	0 11	6 14
Ferry ..	17	275	—	3,658	221	3,879	4 4½	0 6	5 10½
Kesh ..	43	259	—	3,808	639	4,447	4 5½	1 1½	5 8½
Kinsale ..	38	330	—	3,334	131	3,465	2 4½	0 5	3 11½
Maunabo ..	22	86	—	1,255	135	1,390	4 11½	0 7½	5 6½
Malton ..	76	286	—	3,000	642	3,642	5 1	1 2	6 3
Midleton ..	31	364	—	3,130	388	3,518	4 4½	0 14	4 11½
Midwest ..	36	65	—	961	180	1,141	4 5	0 12	5 12
Midwest ..	31	113	—	965	266	1,231	5 11	0 13	6 10
Robberstown ..	40	343	—	3,585	334	3,919	4 4½	0 7½	4 5½
Shall ..	15	48	—	545	74	619	4 4½	0 7½	4 11½
Youghal ..	35	192	—	1,917	171	2,088	5 10	0 4½	4 10
CO. KERRY.									
Calverton ..	48	67	—	565	57	622	5 11½	0 4	5 10
Dingle ..	46	216	—	1,389	279	1,668	4 7½	0 7	5 2½
Kennedy ..	59	60	—	543	123	666	4 4½	0 7½	4 5½

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Resided out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at year during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.								
CO. KERRY—cont.								
Kilgarney ..	250	26	1,274	1,550	56	7	57	355
Lisnord ..	738	36	1,459	1,561	10	4	14	289
Trillick ..	360	34	1,854	2,248	16	16	32	730
CO. LIMERICK.								
Cross ..	161	13	1,389	1,563	2	4	16	234
Edinaclogh ..	334	16	2,322	2,672	36	3	39	803
Limerick ..	1,814	63	5,552	7,429	79	5	84	2,127
Newcastle ..	160	14	859	1,033	1	2	3	155
Rathfriland ..	165	9	1,522	1,756	3	3	6	190
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.								
Ennisclunee ..	89	5	1,577	1,671	4	1	5	41
Yough ..	264	5	1,685	1,954	4	2	6	275
Roos ..	153	9	2,045	2,207	—	—	—	76
Thurles ..	153	35	1,380	1,568	11	3	14	360
CO. TIPPERARY, S.W.								
Carleton-on-Ouse ..	385	16	4,985	5,386	8	1	9	162
Castle ..	180	14	1,278	1,472	3	4	7	171
Clogheen ..	127	9	2,185	2,321	11	2	13	127
Clonmel ..	259	18	5,145	5,422	17	30	47	180
Tipperary ..	431	40	4,415	4,886	5	2	7	264
CO. WATERFORD.								
Donaghry ..	180	11	1,474	1,665	15	7	22	215
Kilworth ..	305	9	1,695	1,909	6	1	7	94
Lisnato ..	145	7	1,873	2,025	17	2	19	128
Waterford ..	675	40	5,212	5,927	79	5	84	719
Total Munster 1905	16,676	524	166,227	183,427	911	382	1,294	15,714
Do 1904	14,173	745	119,375	134,293	664	262	1,066	12,775
Increase	—	—	—	—	247	—	228	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—

Y 2

No. 8.—Returns showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1911, together with the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAME OF COASTERS AND VESSELS.	Out-door.— <i>con.</i>			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb stupid and imbeciles, and in other hospitals				Total of columns 8, 12, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year at	
	All other persons — <i>con.</i>		Gross total.	No. at con- vales- cent of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total	Work- house		District school, as charged to the pauper relief amount	
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.								
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
PROVINCE OF MUNICH— <i>con.</i>										
C. KROST— <i>con.</i>										
Kilmer	841	1,007	1,848	18	130	139	3,094	51,480	—	
Latow	174	331	507	17	46	63	5,441	85,369	31,374	
Trick	1,656	2,960	5,616	26	80	116	3,628	124,271	—	
CO. LAMBERG										
Groen	187	361	548	9	36	45	1,927	58,917	8,379	
Kimball	620	1,162	1,782	17	47	64	5,757	118,815	15,245	
Lamberg	1,220	2,309	3,529	35	46	81	9,322	120,863	24,932	
Newgate	389	368	757	7	6	13	1,467	60,542	9,268	
Rathbun	140	317	457	5	7	12	2,071	60,268	7,354	
CO. TOWNSEND, N.E.										
Borwick	89	113	202	1	8	9	1,737	55,813	—	
Stoughton	569	578	1,147	2	33	35	2,682	76,810	—	
Easton	75	162	237	2	12	14	2,568	12,808	—	
Yonkers	323	491	814	4	13	17	3,119	71,354	—	
CO. TOWNSEND, S.E.										
Curlew-on-Sun	363	722	1,085	4	26	30	5,960	76,876	—	
Cutler	245	414	659	4	4	8	1,871	66,656	—	
Clapham	74	181	255	4	8	12	2,547	66,376	—	
Clapp	383	442	825	14	4	18	5,968	136,180	—	
Thompson	216	354	570	6	7	13	5,657	167,482	—	
CO. WATKINS										
Baginwa	300	609	909	4	6	10	2,368	80,474	—	
Edinburgh	216	325	541	—	4	4	4,988	46,826	—	
Leander	354	580	934	3	18	21	2,518	52,807	—	
Watford	730	1,222	1,952	16	12	28	7,512	127,137	—	
Total Number 1911	13,321	26,076	39,397	437	1,346	1,783	142,406	4,829,815	81,360	
Do. 1910, 1911	36,056	85,480	121,536	428	1,666	2,094	157,697	4,738,546	85,085	
Increase	—	—	—	—	331	89	—	—	3,045	
Decrease	4,735	4,746	4,735	2	—	—	14,292	82,671	—	

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total as before.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF GOWNS AND TOWNS
	Work-houses.	District school, boys, girls, and necessaries.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26	27.	28.	29.
			6	1	1	6	1	6	PROVINCE OF MONTREAL
50	251	-	3,304	480	3,783	4 11	0 6	5 2	Co. KEMPTON.
67	360	50	3,504	704	4,208	4 31	0 11	5 11	Kilbenny.
28	331	-	3,504	227	3,731	5 11	0 41	6 43	Larne.
									Trillick.
									Co. LONDONDERRY.
41	156	32	1,978	384	2,362	4 34	0 13	5 4	Green.
23	314	42	3,676	262	3,938	4 5	0 11	4 10	Edinvalley.
24	340	60	18,751	1,231	19,982	4 31	0 8	5 11	Larne.
60	165	33	3,640	518	4,158	4 30	0 54	5 24	Freemantle.
40	165	21	3,912	386	4,298	4 34	0 13	5 2	Ballinacorney.
									Co. TYPHERY, N. R.
12	50	-	743	205	948	4 32	0 51	5 4	Donaghadee.
27	308	-	3,346	286	3,632	4 32	0 11	5 21	Strang.
22	131	-	3,438	335	3,773	4 32	0 30	5 2	Bowen.
45	380	-	3,670	460	4,130	5 10	0 30	5 4	Thurles.
									Co. TYPHERY, S. R.
10	211	-	3,704	317	4,021	5 11	0 42	5 53	Carletonville.
43	180	-	2,211	265	2,476	4 31	0 10	5 2	Cashel.
30	121	-	3,647	329	3,976	4 8	0 31	5 1	Clogh.
50	290	-	2,970	473	3,443	5 11	0 31	5 4	Glenties.
34	409	-	3,000	508	3,508	4 8	0 51	5 11	Rippon.
									Co. WATERFORD.
40	165	-	1,051	340	1,391	4 31	0 71	5 4	Donnybrook.
30	158	-	1,090	162	1,252	4 2	0 54	5 2	Ryanstown.
22	142	-	1,005	381	1,386	4 30	0 81	5 4	Donnybrook.
40	705	-	3,645	977	4,622	5 1	0 41	5 5	Waterford.
37	11,045	284	120,538	17,967	138,505	4 31	0 71	5 2	Total Month 1813
30	11,204	324	121,120	18,125	139,245	4 14	0 71	5 2	Do. Do 1815
5	-	10	-	-	-	6 1	-	0 3	Income
-	325	-	522	265	590	-	-	-	Expenditure

Y 3

No. 8.—Returns showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of ad- missions during the year.	Total.	Boarded out children.			All other No. at com- mencement of the year.
					No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. placed out at com- mencement of the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow ..	369	54	2,219	2,583	18	2	60	169
Co. DUBLIN.								
Dalkey ..	144	11	3,383	3,538	24	4	28	200
Dublin, North ..	1,216	84	8,765	10,065	545	14	559	2,119
Dublin, South ..	5,545	123	20,805	26,473	126	31	157	2,690
Rathfriland ..	458	54	2,619	3,131	81	32	113	674
Co. KILDARE.								
Adelphi ..	240	20	1,318	1,578	50	5	55	254
Corkbridge ..	121	26	2,458	2,605	11	—	11	177
Maynooth ..	350	15	4,454	4,819	30	4	34	305
Co. KERRY.								
Cadiz ..	142	13	2,544	2,700	12	2	14	244
Corkin ..	50	2	1,474	1,526	—	—	—	67
Kilgarney ..	330	16	2,190	2,536	11	6	17	142
Thomastown ..	121	9	3,155	3,285	7	—	7	120
Ullingford ..	65	3	414	482	2	1	3	70
Kerr's Co.								
Barr ..	154	12	1,512	1,678	14	9	23	143
Blanchard ..	134	6	1,449	1,589	2	2	4	154
Tullamore ..	279	12	3,617	3,908	7	—	7	284
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymacorney ..	68	5	2,317	2,390	—	—	—	50
Grange ..	116	3	1,511	1,630	6	—	6	109
Lough ..	371	7	2,464	2,842	17	5	22	197
Co. LOUTH.								
Ardee ..	113	8	4,362	4,583	5	1	6	221
Down ..	341	19	4,565	4,925	6	—	6	410
Down ..	226	12	5,114	5,352	10	4	14	441

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and then average

Out-door,—see,		In institutions for Mend, deaf and dumb, blind and infirmities and all other hospitals.				Collective number of days for all persons referred during the year in.			NAME OF COUNTY AND TOWNS.	
persons.		Grand total.	No. of com- muni- ties of the year.	No. and in regi- stration during the year.	Total.	Total of inmates in 12, 13, and 14.	Quali- fied house.			
No. placed in the year.	Total.							12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
CO. CARLOW.										
505	1,074	1,134	4	12	37	3,714	125,000	—	Carlow.	
CO. DUBLIN.										
406	716	746	8	14	20	4,410	85,136	—	Dublin, North.	
3,624	5,969	5,220	123	144	480	17,732	327,679	—	Dublin, North.	
3,505	6,102	6,581	144	90	396	11,517	3,424,864	—	Dublin, South.	
788	3,806	1,524	39	12	50	4,368	166,740	—	Dublin, South.	
CO. KILMORE.										
456	874	797	4	7	11	4,380	112,800	—	Adhy.	
126	305	310	4	5	9	2,027	46,003	—	Officings.	
645	1,000	1,064	6	17	23	8,836	161,799	—	Mass.	
CO. KILMOREY.										
370	503	536	2	14	19	2,864	40,748	—	Carlow.	
30	132	132	—	8	8	1,894	28,612	—	Carlow.	
254	667	902	10	20	26	3,565	120,000	—	Carlow.	
53	380	219	4	—	4	1,683	42,804	—	Thames.	
413	489	500	1	4	5	969	31,241	—	Wexford.	
KING'S CO.										
161	300	320	10	43	54	2,381	64,280	—	King's Co.	
166	494	584	2	9	12	8,706	40,431	—	King's Co.	
147	294	410	4	9	13	4,302	104,000	—	King's Co.	
CO. LONGFORD.										
95	101	251	2	2	4	3,541	44,540	—	Longford.	
90	165	261	3	9	12	1,965	50,279	—	Longford.	
553	530	523	3	5	11	3,177	60,544	—	Longford.	
CO. LORE.										
398	480	404	2	15	17	4,941	48,771	—	Lore.	
410	546	548	10	—	10	5,430	61,791	11,523	Lore.	
568	1,602	1,045	10	—	10	7,771	80,958	—	Lore.	

v 4

No. 8.—RETURNS showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT AND UNION.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- houses.	Industrial school, from each industrial district.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
Co. CARLOW.									
Callow	48	237	—	4,808	158	5,542	2 14	6 33	8 41
Co. DUBLIN.									
Edinburgh ..	15	150	—	1,885	586	3,181	4 13	0 81	4 114
Dublin, North ..	79	5,968	—	31,066	1,774	22,816	1 7	0 81	1 48
Dublin, South ..	37	3,802	—	42,246	9,018	48,264	4 11	0 71	4 8
Rathdown ..	53	457	—	4,796	435	5,637	4 81	0 31	4 81
Co. KILDARE.									
Athy	38	341	—	5,738	643	4,188	6 81	0 10	6 81
Coleridge ..	18	132	—	3,763	273	2,098	5 58	0 91	5 8
Nam	21	259	—	3,631	931	3,993	5 71	0 4	4 81
Co. KILKENNY.									
Callan	35	364	—	3,153	338	3,496	4 314	0 81	5 86
Castellcorner ..	18	78	—	1,808	119	1,119	4 181	0 7	5 86
Kilcenny	46	237	—	4,473	709	4,774	4 71	0 81	5 51
Thomastown ..	14	115	—	1,356	549	1,435	5 111	0 10	4 91
Umayford ..	44	38	—	831	76	937	5 8	0 8	6 2
King's Co.									
Ter	32	176	—	2,185	244	2,529	5 36	0 41	5 81
Edenderry ..	35	105	—	1,070	186	2,045	5 32	0 41	5 81
Tullamore ..	33	383	—	4,855	338	5,263	5 5	0 31	5 86
Co. LONGFORD.									
Ballyvaughan ..	19	185	—	1,312	131	1,443	4 1	0 5	4 6
Granard	38	185	—	1,793	168	2,335	5 8	0 31	5 51
Longford ..	23	180	—	2,718	628	3,316	5 111	1 51	5 5
Co. LOUTH.									
Ardee	11	138	—	1,500	318	1,818	4 41	0 11	4 51
Downside ..	16	228	12	2,738	160	2,825	4 8	0 4	5 0
Downside ..	14	245	—	2,940	508	3,670	4 0	0 101	4 71

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during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencing of the year.	No. at birth during the year.	No. at admission during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			No. at commencing of the year.
					No. at commencing of the year.	No. placed out during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—cont.								
Co. MEATH.								
Dunshaughlin ..	72	24	3,418	3,504	4	—	6	180
Kells ..	113	18	1,893	1,775	4	5	7	113
Nevins ..	158	18	1,768	1,934	11	5	16	176
Oldcastle ..	66	7	4,113	4,206	11	1	13	75
Trim ..	143	8	1,899	2,146	1	—	1	133
Queen's Co.								
Abbeystown ..	99	7	1,798	1,902	5	5	8	180
Monasterevin ..	102	14	2,383	2,500	13	5	14	185
Co. WEXFORD.								
Adelphi ..	175	19	3,545	3,627	50	2	52	304
Delvin ..	68	8	3,733	3,511	14	4	18	95
Maltinger ..	214	23	2,428	2,715	66	10	76	206
Co. WATKINS.								
Enniscorthy ..	199	29	1,965	2,183	38	—	38	493
Gorey ..	158	14	1,369	1,449	9	—	9	131
New Ross ..	404	38	3,543	3,985	16	—	16	370
Wexford ..	224	13	1,818	2,057	53	5	58	239
Co. WICKLOW.								
Enniskillen ..	113	7	1,371	1,491	8	—	8	175
Rathfriland ..	169	35	2,456	2,656	29	6	35	352
Shelmallock ..	68	5	1,967	2,066	7	4	11	83
Total Leinster 1850	22,067	713	332,187	338,250	1,945	155	1,200	15,422
Do. Do. 1852	23,985	790	355,512	360,287	1,925	171	1,200	15,758
Increase ..	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	642
Decrease ..	1,918	77	17,325	17,354	—	17	2	—

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued

NAMES OF CHURCHES AND UNION.	Out door,—			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in other hospitals.			Total of columns 8, 15, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —		Gross total	No. at con- stant of the year	No. and to con- stant during the year	Total		Week- days.	Days relieved, or charged to the country houses
	No. placed up light during the year	Total.							
39.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—									
Co. DUBLIN.									
Dunobryk	26	144	156	2	2	5	2,658	30,124	—
Kells	47	209	207	2	5	7	1,860	43,696	2,770
Nova	245	432	437	4	5	30	2,501	46,339	10,176
Oldcastle	118	199	202	5	12	17	4,437	37,194	—
Trim	155	260	282	4	2	7	2,415	31,816	11,531
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix	122	308	310	2	16	18	2,128	36,548	—
Mountmelick	175	757	731	2	2	4	3,393	74,953	—
Co. WATKINS.									
Adelphi	262	418	588	4	52	39	4,374	74,848	—
Delina	29	156	165	—	15	15	2,964	33,908	—
Kilbarnet	267	400	480	9	22	34	4,212	79,727	—
Co. WICK.									
Enniscorthy	207	796	629	6	15	21	2,622	43,522	—
Geary	118	540	394	2	5	5	1,715	43,937	—
New Ross	414	1,354	1,080	4	29	23	11,128	120,524	—
Wexford	468	842	368	10	40	24	2,844	68,757	—
Co. WINDHAM.									
Ballyhenry	248	427	419	5	27	22	2,818	42,931	—
Bathfearn	561	772	805	5	19	35	3,661	71,263	—
Ballyhenry	22	169	114	2	9	11	2,513	37,149	—
Total Leinster 1913	17,760	35,132	72,738	489	362	792	162,329	4,712,656	28,621
Do. Do. 1912	20,171	34,823	66,123	459	1,319	1,809	283,080	4,310,902	46,564
Increase	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	4,411	4,894	8,637	—	365	318	21,751	189,247	4,844

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during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to workhouses, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in support of rates paid in calendar Y.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, repairs, and clothing			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-houses.	District School, from which Poor-law Children are taken.	Provisions and repairs.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and repairs.	Clothing.	Total.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.
9	85	—	1,200	220	1,420	4 8½	1 1½	5 10	CO. DUBLIN.
20	155	14	1,521	155	1,676	5 11	4 7½	9 8½	Dunshaughlin.
25	115	34	5,049	226	5,275	5 5½	3 7½	8 13	Kells.
7	74	—	1,122	121	1,243	5 6½	3 6	8 12½	Swords.
23	155	30	1,527	128	1,655	5 1½	3 4	8 5½	Glonside.
									Trillick.
									QUEEN'S CO.
22	180	—	1,555	168	1,723	4 12½	0 8½	5 10	Abbeylara.
29	228	—	5,441	423	5,864	4 8½	0 9	5 10	Monaghan.
									CO. WICK.
20	206	—	3,885	435	4,320	4 6½	0 8½	4 15	Adrian.
5	65	—	1,212	123	1,335	5 0½	0 7½	5 8½	Delvin.
31	213	—	2,928	494	3,422	5 3½	0 7½	6 0	Maltinger.
									CO. WEXFORD.
28	218	—	2,810	426	3,236	4 4½	0 8½	5 3	Enniscorthy.
32	174	—	1,704	214	1,918	4 12½	0 7½	5 10	Gerry.
19	209	—	3,324	372	3,696	4 5½	0 7½	5 3½	New Ross.
47	245	—	2,496	329	2,825	3 12½	0 6½	4 0	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
37	180	—	1,560	299	1,859	5 11½	0 11½	6 13½	Ballinacorney.
25	185	—	3,181	295	3,476	4 9½	0 5½	5 11	Ballinacorney.
14	74	—	1,638	190	1,828	5 4½	0 9½	6 4	Enniscorthy.
22	13,211	164	145,647	27,734	173,381	4 6½	4 5½	9 1	Total Leinster 1842.
29	13,288	122	144,980	27,216	172,196	4 2½	4 7½	8 10	Do. Do. 1843.
3	—	—	1,867	442	2,309	3 12½	3 6½	6 10	Income.
—	252	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	Disburse.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head—continued.

Names of DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons in communi- cation of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admi- ssions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons in communi- cation of the year.
					No. of com- muni- cations of the year.	No. placed out at same time during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Co. GALWAY.								
Bellinakee ..	179	6	8,413	2,192	—	—	—	35
Chesley ..	43	6	348	415	—	—	—	35
Galway ..	299	20	2,844	2,165	18	3	21	324
Glenties ..	32	4	1,907	1,343	16	2	22	54
Greene ..	35	4	1,154	1,213	23	2	25	54
Loughrea ..	86	2	1,220	1,316	5	4	9	186
Mount Bellew ..	61	4	3,043	2,680	1	1	2	45
Oranmore ..	47	3	389	397	—	1	1	41
Portlanna ..	44	2	1,285	1,285	—	—	—	33
Tam ..	131	4	2,480	2,611	11	2	14	207
Co. LEITH.								
Curry-cum-Burton ..	94	6	1,805	1,905	—	—	—	58
Haroldstown ..	35	8	322	311	—	—	—	77
Malin ..	94	1	1,175	1,279	5	3	7	73
Co. MEATH.								
Bally ..	127	11	1,646	1,557	4	—	6	232
Edgemoor ..	71	1	684	838	2	2	7	73
Leamington ..	75	4	215	531	—	—	—	367
Outlier ..	81	2	941	1,024	—	3	9	121
Clonsilla ..	119	3	1,481	1,715	—	—	—	193
Edin ..	33	2	148	181	—	—	—	42
Stratford ..	134	7	1,316	2,195	5	10	15	155
Westport ..	113	6	906	967	10	10	20	506
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle ..	180	4	1,613	1,776	—	11	11	—
Clonsilla ..	180	11	1,696	2,362	14	4	18	64
Roscommon ..	115	3	3,181	3,318	17	2	19	64
Stratford ..	58	6	1,099	1,243	1	—	1	49

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during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to workhouses, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door,— <i>con.</i>		In institutions for Mend, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in certain hospitals.				Collective number of days for all persons referred during the year to			NAMES OF COVENTS AND UNIONS.
persons.		From total.	No. at commen- cing of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.	Total of columns 8, 12, and 14.	Work- houses.	Detention as charged to the ordinary income.	
No placed on list during the year.	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
CO. GALWAY.									
853	334	334	0	13	13	2,944	67,769	—	Ballinacree.
874	186	186	0	7	7	686	33,143	—	Children.
292	429	448	7	22	29	3,660	212,642	—	Galweg.
28	82	104	5	13	18	1,285	28,730	—	Glennasmole.
83	188	177	1	84	85	1,456	31,563	—	Gort.
84	252	265	0	17	17	1,638	28,120	—	Loughrea.
15	69	62	2	14	16	2,738	23,218	—	Mount Belief.
118	139	124	0	27	27	539	58,376	—	Oxington.
70	169	168	9	5	14	5,414	21,844	—	Perinnes.
84	251	265	2	22	24	3,970	24,272	—	Tenn.
CO. LOUTH.									
30	108	115	0	4	4	2,026	36,422	—	Curragh Shamrock.
43	125	119	6	8	14	1,041	31,968	—	Marathon.
84	120	123	—	4	4	1,491	24,541	—	Moyle.
CO. MAYO.									
107	473	478	6	13	19	2,894	45,520	—	Bellin.
87	130	127	1	1	2	1,877	21,065	—	Bellin.
172	129	129	4	12	16	718	17,543	—	Belmullet.
43	154	160	0	4	12	1,896	30,566	—	Castletown.
108	827	867	0	19	21	2,600	41,771	—	Clonsilla.
28	134	131	—	0	0	867	18,881	—	Kilbally.
118	291	305	12	31	43	2,485	38,212	—	Keshmull.
504	1,015	1,042	0	29	29	1,969	43,492	—	Warrington.
CO. MONMOUTH.									
622	332	344	0	4	4	1,780	28,473	—	Boyle.
80	121	108	11	28	39	2,240	28,812	—	Cardiff.
30	188	143	6	—	6	1,367	41,997	—	Cardiff.
100	140	123	0	4	4	1,599	31,484	—	Cardiff.

No. 8.—TABLES showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.	Average number of persons in receipt of relief in colours	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, groceries and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house.	Day- school, day reception school.	Pro- visions and groceries.	Clothing.	Total.	Pro- visions and groceries.	Clothing.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—									
Co. GALWAY.									
Ballinacorney	26	185	—	2,158	275	2,433	4 84	0 02	4 86
CHIEF	60	69	—	922	169	1,091	2 14	0 7	2 24
Galway	21	358	—	4,045	658	4,703	22 04	0 7	22 74
Glenties	20	61	—	677	86	763	3 21	0 6	3 81
Gort	35	87	—	1,024	97	1,121	4 84	0 41	5 25
Longford	35	80	—	1,291	209	1,500	5 0	0 84	5 84
Mount Bellew	12	77	—	1,136	158	1,294	5 74	0 81	6 55
Oughterton	36	87	—	897	144	1,041	2 18	0 18	2 36
Parsonage	14	58	—	1,664	122	1,786	4 71	0 8	5 51
Tulla	22	180	—	2,334	271	2,605	5 54	0 71	6 25
Co. LIMERICK.									
Carraig-na-Shannoe	19	180	—	1,214	80	1,294	4 31	0 31	4 62
Minchinhamilton	38	96	—	1,394	121	1,515	4 5	0 71	5 16
Midhill	27	85	—	1,337	139	1,476	4 52	0 51	5 03
Co. MAYO.									
Belfoy	38	125	—	1,522	226	1,748	4 94	0 8	5 74
Belturbet	21	56	—	689	51	740	4 71	0 6	5 31
Delmollet	23	35	—	507	85	592	2 7	0 41	3 18
Castlebar	20	84	—	1,688	85	1,773	4 14	0 5	4 64
Clonsilla	24	114	—	1,461	289	1,750	4 11	1 0	5 11
Edisto	39	99	—	850	51	901	4 79	0 6	5 39
Franchist	28	168	—	1,850	236	2,086	4 32	0 61	4 93
Westport	47	119	—	1,191	122	1,313	3 50	0 61	4 11
Co. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle	39	202	—	1,750	167	1,917	5 11	0 61	5 72
Collopy	34	142	—	1,584	135	1,719	2 96	0 61	3 57
Roscommon	23	218	—	1,684	143	1,827	5 5	0 8	6 13
Sirindarra	35	94	—	1,584	133	1,717	5 32	0 61	5 93

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during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to workhouses, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencing of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencing of the year.	No. placed out at any time during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNACHT— <i>cont.</i>								
CO. SLIGO.								
Brownish West ..	40	3	1,003	1,046	1	—	1	70
Sligo ..	361	12	2,944	3,317	39	2	41	314
Tubberney ..	94	5	1,175	1,274	1	—	1	105
Total CONNACHT 1863	495	20	5,122	5,637	41	2	43	489
Do. Do. 1862	424	18	4,330	4,772	36	1	37	414
Increase ..	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	—
Decrease ..	113	—	792	865	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster ..	7,811	304	169,525	169,829	202	213	415	6,821
Munster ..	10,530	734	181,087	182,321	611	352	963	12,734
Leinster ..	18,627	780	325,127	325,907	1,049	254	1,303	33,835
Connaught ..	3,179	159	59,551	62,730	100	73	173	2,565
Total IRELAND 1863	39,147	1,977	635,290	638,787	1,962	892	2,854	55,955
Do. Do. 1862	35,445	1,375	421,475	422,850	1,592	544	2,136	44,685
Increase ..	—	—	—	—	370	—	718	11,270
Decrease ..	1,212	598	213,815	215,937	—	348	—	—

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1913, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COCHERS AND VEHICLES.	Out-door ———.		In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, stupid and epileptics, and in infirm hospitals.				Total of columns 8, 9, and 10	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons ———.		Gross total.	No. at institutions at the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work- houses.	District schools, or shipped to the convalescent hospitals.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	
PROVINCE OF CONGOLESE—.									
Co. 86290.									
Devoort West ..	59	133	134	2	7	9	1,259	16,991	—
Edje ..	623	428	478	5	31	39	4,332	127,033	—
Tobemont ..	161	364	337	4	24	30	1,573	21,644	—
Total Congo 1913	4,915	7,518	7,783	118	417	545	56,390	1,200,116	—
Do. Do. 1912	5,304	8,758	5,365	115	596	511	55,473	1,719,372	—
Increase ..	—	—	—	23	21	24	—	—	—
Decrease ..	1,194	3,240	1,285	—	—	—	4,482	519,256	—

SUMMARY OF

VEHICLES ..	3,541	5,862	30,187	294	479	773	218,258	1,611,559	—
MACHINES ..	15,323	26,094	23,165	417	1,739	1,594	143,495	4,029,549	25,248
EXPENSE ..	12,708	31,136	38,336	489	562	1,451	156,138	4,712,696	29,459
CONSUMPTION ..	4,613	7,555	7,733	118	417	545	56,390	1,200,116	—
Total EXPENSE 1913	46,187	15,209	19,474	1,338	3,047	4,375	486,705	1,853,430	253,706
Do. Do. 1912	51,480	47,845	96,351	1,325	5,120	4,645	554,331	1,932,148	226,296
Increase ..	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease ..	11,697	32,636	30,887	—	273	380	26,626	268,718	1,456

No. 8.]

during the year.

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out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of each child in custody &c.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.
	Work-houses.	Detent school, from county-houses, &c.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	DISTRICT OF CUMBERLAND—cont.
35	54	—	744	50	804	5 0	0 4	5 4	On. Siles.
41	873	—	4,684	700	5,384	4 11	0 14	4 10	Strenuous Wood.
59	505	—	1,568	180	1,748	3 11	0 14	3 5	Strenuous.
59	2,091	—	48,550	4,000	52,550	4 3	0 4	5 3	Total Consumption 1812.
59	2,212	—	52,550	4,000	56,550	4 5	0 4	5 3	Do. Do. 1812.
1	—	—	2,348	300	2,648	0 3	0 4	0 7	Increase.
—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

27	7,905	—	66,170	14,588	100,758	4 28	0 3	4 11	GLoucester.
37	11,041	234	130,530	17,907	148,437	4 32	0 7	4 8	Worcester.
38	15,911	109	145,047	25,750	170,797	4 42	0 3	5 0	Leicester.
39	2,091	—	40,523	4,000	44,523	4 5	0 4	5 3	Gloucester.
50	55,229	343	595,180	80,137	675,317	4 32	0 5	4 11	Total England 1812.
59	55,134	343	595,180	80,137	675,317	4 32	0 5	4 9	Do. Do. 1812.
1	—	—	4,320	5,740	10,060	0 2	0 4	0 6	Increase.
—	400	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 9 — GLIN AND TRIM DISTRICT SCHOOLS

A.—STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim District Schools during the year ended the 30th September, 1913, prepared from the Abstracts of the School Accounts in each case

District School.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Percentage of expenditure on valuation of Contributory Unions.
	Money expended for Grants-in-Aid of Capital Expenditure on demand.	From Local Taxation Accounts.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.	Pro-visions and acci-dents.	Cloth-ing.	Salaries and salaries of officers.	Other ex-pen-diture.	Total ex-pen-diture.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Glin,	4,487	354	78	4,919	2,175	104	1,371	798	4,348	0 2
Trim,	3,658	356	160	4,174	943	130	985	1,113	2,061	0 14

B.—STATEMENT showing the numbers relieved in the District Schools, together with the average weekly cost per head, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1913.

District School.	Number of children at commencement of year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Collection system of days for all children relieved in the schools during the year.	Average number of days of relief in schools in respect of each total in column 4.	Average daily number of children in each school.	Average weekly cost per head.		
							Pro-visions and neces-saries.	Cloth-ing.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glin,	386	48	274	55,340	210	834	5 4½	9 11	4 5½
Trim,	315	28	123	28,580	293	208	5 8½	1 10	2 1½

No. 11.—STATUTORY (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1913, except those of Ballask, North Dublin, Lismore and Tralee.

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1913, and 30th September, 1913, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Unions.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Amount paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Sums disallowed, &c.	
					£ s. d.	
Athy	31st March, 1912	4th July, 1913	£ 13 0	Paid	£	0
	30th Sept., 1912	18th January, 1913	£ 24 0	Disallowed on appeal	0	0
	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	0	0
Bathmashagh	"	31st April, 1914	£ 0 0	Amount pending	£	0
	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	0	0
	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	0	0
Duffinshes	31st March, 1912	6th June, 1913	£ 19 0	Paid	£	0
	30th Sept., 1912	3rd Dec., 1913	0 10 0	In course of recovery	0	10
	"	"	2 0 0	In course of recovery	2	0

23. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1913, except those of Belfast, North Dublin, Lismore and Tynlee.

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1913, and 30th September, 1913, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parishes debited.

Unions.	Period ended	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.			Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
			£.	s.	d.		
Corkhampton	31st March, 1912	25th August, 1905	9	7	0	Paid	Out-door relief.
"	30th Sept., 1912	16th Dec., 1912	0	16	8	Paid	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0	5	4	Paid	Out-door relief.
Castledaryn	"	31st Feb., 1914	0	14	0	Noted during audit	Overpayment.
Cashinacree	31st March, 1912	12th June, 1903	0	13	0	Debited on appeal	Deficient in stock.
"	30th Sept., 1912	28th Oct., 1912	0	13	4	Paid	Deficiency in stock.
Overbeke	31st March, 1913	25th Oct., 1913	0	15	1	Paid	Interest on overdraft.
"	30th Sept., 1913	13th Jan., 1914	7	7	0	Debited on appeal	Permanent to Medical Officer without sanction of Local Government Board.
"	"	"	0	12	0	Debited on appeal	High payments.
Cree	31st March, 1913	Octob., 1913	0	2	4	Paid	Deficiency in stock.
Chies	"	11th Feb., 1914	0	4	0	Debited on appeal	Overpayment.

No. 11.—Statement in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Debt up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1913, except those of Bellash, North Dublin, Lanesmore and Tralee.

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1913, and 30th September, 1913, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Unions.	Period audited.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Sums of sums disallowed, &c.
Kells	30th Sept., 1913	7th May, 1914	5 4 4	—	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 16 0	—	Out-door relief.
Kildare	31st March, 1913	25th Feb., 1913	0 5 0	—	Out-door relief.
Trillick	"	7th August, 1913	5 16 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Kilbenny	30th Sept., 1913	10th Nov., 1913	30 9 0	Debt sent on appeal.	Out-door relief.
Kinnelagh	31st March, 1913	10th Nov., 1913	6 12 6	Adjusted during audit.	Out-door relief, exchanges.
"	"	10th Nov., 1913	0 5 0	Examined on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 15 6	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Thames	"	4th August, 1913	18 4 7	Paid.	Quarterly payment.
Ulster	"	9th Dec., 1913	0 4 6	Adjusted during audit.	Out-door relief.
Edgewood	"	10th June, 1913	0 10 8	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Lurgan	"	10th May, 1913	0 6 6	Examined on appeal.	Out-door relief.

No 11.—*STEWARTSON* (in pursuance of Section 20 of 19 & 18 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1913, except those of Belfast, North Dublin, Lanesboro and Trillick.

B Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1913, and 30th September, 1913, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNIONS	Period ended.	Date of Audit	Amount disallowed or found due.		Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Status of sums disallowed, &c.	
			£.	s.		£.	s.
Belfast	30th Sept., 1913	31st Oct., 1912			Paid		
	31st March, 1913	27th Oct., 1913	1	15	Reverted on appeal		
Trillick	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	2	1	Paid		
	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	5	4	Reverted on appeal		
Trillick	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	5	3	Reverted on appeal		
	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	1	37	Reverted on appeal		
Trillick	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	14	24	Reverted on appeal		
	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	5	2	Reverted on appeal		
Trillick	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	5	5	Reverted on appeal		
	30th Sept., 1913	30th March, 1914	2	8	Reverted on appeal		

No 12.—Statement with respect to Appeals against Charges, Disallowances, and Surcharges, upon which the Board have given decisions during the year ended 31st March, 1914

Private Bodies.	Charges.				DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES.				TOTAL.
	Confirmed and not contested.	Confirmed and contested.	Confirmed and returned to payor.	Dealt with according to merits.	Confirmed and not returned.	Confirmed and returned.	Confirmed and returned to payor.	Dealt with according to merits.	
Council of Administrative Counties	—	1	—	—	—	30	2	1	40
Council of County Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Council of Rural Districts	4	3	—	1	13	12	1	2	41
Councils of Boroughs and Urban Sanitary Districts	3	3	2	—	4	17	1	4	49
Guardians of Poor Law Unions	9	8	3	1	13	88	1	2	122
Town Commissioners	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3
Committees of Management of Infected Localities	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Appliances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malodorous	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Total	23	19	5	2	32	185	5	9	279

No. 13.—SUPERANNUATION

STATEMENT showing the Superannuation Allowances to County, Government Board which were paid during any portion of

NOTE.—The amount of superannuation given in the following tables is in pounds only. In many cases the amount in column 7 includes

A.—COUNTY

County	Name of Officer	Office	Age years
1.	2.	3.	4.
Armagh	William Allen	Assistant Surveyor	64
Armagh	George Fraser	do	66
Cork	Charles McCreedy	Poor Rate Collector	43
Do.	Thomas Conn	do	42
Donegal	Foster Nolan	Assistant Surveyor	60
Do.	John Cassidy	Poor Rate Collector	71
Galway	Michael Lynch	Assistant Surveyor	74
Do.	Anthony Lynch	do	67
Do.	Thomas O'Malley	do	57
Kerry	P. H. Quinlan	Secretary	51
Do.	Marion Fitzgerald	Poor Rate Collector	73
Do.	Alfred J. Coyle	Assessors	45
Kilbenny	William Bennett	Poor Rate Collector	51
Do.	Thomas Norton	do	61
Limerick	Nathaniel K. Malins	Assistant Surveyor	58
Limerick	David Naughton	Poor Rate Collector	47
Do.	Dennis Bishnahan	do	60
Mayo	Peter D. O'Malley	Assistant Surveyor	—
North	Patrick Reilly	Poor Rate Collector	64

B.—UNION

Union	Name of Officer	Office	Age years
1.	2.	3.	4.
Abbeyleix	Kate Byrne	Night Nurse	48
Armagh	Margaret McCusker	Nurse	68
Arles	Mary Rooney	do	68
Bahoborough	John Edward Kelly	Master	48
Do.	Anna Jane Martin	do	74
Ballyvaughan	Patrick Selger	Attendant	65
Ballyvaughan	Eliza Jane O'Neill	do	65
Ballyvaughan	Bridget Connors	Schoolmistress	37
Ballyvaughan	Charles J. Faine	Medical Officer of Dispensary	63
Ballyvaughan	George Leonard	Receiving Officer	73
Ballyvaughan	Kate Begg	Schoolmistress	56
Bantry	Margaret Murphy	Night Nurse	71
Belfast	Edward McKee	Assistant Baghouse	74
Do.	Alexander Kerr	Carpenter	67
Do.	John Spratt	Schoolmaster	72
Do.	Catherine Berkeley	Nurse	54
Do.	Barth McDevlin	Attendant	62

ALLOWANCES,

Union, and Rural District Officers, sanctioned by the Local the year ended the 31st of March, 1914.

most cases calculated on the salary scale, and in others on the salary and emoluments.

OFFICERS

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
44	Old age	£ 115 0 0	£ 50 0 0	21 Nov., 1913
42	do	120 0 0	60 0 0	6 June, 1913
13	Permanent infirmity of body	125 18 7	32 9 7	12 Dec., 1913.
11	do	105 13 10	20 0 0	9 Jan., 1914.
37	Old age	133 0 0	60 0 0	4 April, 1913
39	do	68 5 5	45 10 4	1 Oct., 1913
48	do	180 0 0	100 0 0	17 Dec., 1913
32	do	130 0 0	80 0 0	17 Dec., 1913
32	Permanent infirmity of body	190 0 0	125 13 4	5 Jan., 1914
30	do	719 9 8	450 0 0	18 July, 1913.
34	Old age	56 13 7	10 0 0	22 Sept., 1913
28	Permanent infirmity of body	155 19 0	95 7 4	27 Oct., 1913
19	do	69 1 11	38 10 11	12 Aug., 1913
27	Old age	41 10 4	22 12 0	13 Aug., 1913
32	Permanent infirmity of body	130 0 0	60 0 0	3 Dec., 1913
18	do	62 13 0	41 14 8	12 June, 1913.
17	do	81 8 2	32 11 3	2 Feb., 1914.
22	do	135 0 0	60 0 0	26 April, 1913.
34	Old age	50 11 11	30 7 2	8 Sept., 1913.

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
22	Permanent infirmity of body	£ 74 15 3	£ 40 16 2	3 Dec., 1913.
14	do	66 0 0	37 0 0	17 Dec., 1913.
29	Old age	54 13 3	30 0 0	16 June, 1913.
25	Permanent infirmity of body	77 5 0	30 0 0	21 Nov., 1913.
21	do	68 6 0	25 0 0	21 Nov., 1913.
7	do	31 0 0	3 15 0	4 Nov., 1913.
29	Old age	21 3 0	15 0 0	20 July, 1913.
14	Abolition of Office	69 18 4	30 0 0	24 Feb., 1914.
33	Old age	159 3 3	126 2 2	16 Oct., 1913
34	do	28 0 0	16 0 0	2 Dec., 1913.
32	Abolition of Office	69 5 0	37 10 0	1 Oct., 1913.
18	Permanent infirmity of body	45 0 0	17 3 0	14 Oct., 1913.
22	do	28 10 0	20 0 0	4 June, 1913
30	Old age	76 14 0	30 0 0	18 Aug., 1913.
30	do	249 3 5	145 0 0	27 Oct., 1913
8	Permanent infirmity of body	74 4 4	20 0 0	25 Nov., 1913
21	do	71 19 3	30 0 0	2 Dec., 1913.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years
1.	2.	3.	4.
Belfast	Seath Jane Wright	Cook	67
Belfast	Edward Mary Flynn	Cook	63
Barnack	Mary Cunningham	Nurse	67
Barr	Margaret Kilpatrick	Matron	63
Carrick-on-Shannon	John Birmingham, known in religion as Sister Scholastica	Nurse	65
Castles	Patrick C. Walsh	Medical Officer of Workhouse	70
Cavan	John Gaffney	Master	39
Clogher	Jacques Lough	Relieving Officer	78
Do	William Rotherford	Pauper	69
Cork	Myra McSwiney	Shoemaker	69
Do	Hannah Murphy	Matron of Dispensary District	70
Do	Timothy Barley	Amulance Driver	59
Corcoran	Kate Callahan	Nurse	50
Crook	Thomas Tracey	Porter	38
Dublin	Mary Smyth	Nurse	60
Do	Margaret Hiney	Matron of Dispensary District	38
North Dublin	Lawrence Keogh	Relieving Officer	65
Do	Richard Mulloy	Porter	48
Do	Mary A. Devane	Wardmistress	72
Do	John D. Cronin	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	65
Do	Christopher Bennett	Laborer	55
Do	James Deely	Master	63
South Dublin	Peter Burke	Vaccinator	60
Do	John G. O'Shea	Visiting Medical Officer of the Workhouse	66
Do	Eliza Wilson	Matron of Dispensary District	71
Do	Patrick Moore	Cook of Workhouse	61
Dunelm	Thomas Treanor	Matron of Dispensary District	60
Dunelm	Mary Curry	Assistant Schoolmistress	46
Ennistymon	Robert Kennedy	Attendant	70
Do	Michael Kelly	do	60
Do	Thomas Nestor	Porter	72
Ferney	Patrick O'Keefe	Shoemaker	75
Galway	Edward J. Aithy	Master	64
Glasnevin	Patrick Goughly	Relieving Officer	38
Inchicore	Charles O'Reilly	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	76
Do	Thomas Gallagher	Porter	73
Keshmick	Margaret Dely	Attendant	64
Killybeg	Patrick McLarny	Wardmaster	75
Killybeg	John Murphy	Carpenter	65
Killybeg	Edmond O'Sullivan	Relieving Officer	67
Killybeg	David Cronin	do	78
Killybeg	Mary Shanahan	Trained Nurse	45
Do	Mary Agnes Purcell	Matron	43
Larne	Anabella Croy	do	76
Larne	Kate McGinnis	Matron of Dispensary District	71
Larne	Johanna Harnery	Attendant	69
Larne	Elizabeth Macdonald	Matron of Dispensary District	53
Larne	Dora Quirk	Nurse Attendant and Assistant	69
Larne	James Farrell	Shoemaker	59
Larne	Samuel McElroy	Porter	62
Larne	Margaret Golding	Dispensary Clerk	58
Do	John Shea	Relieving Officer	64
Malver	Thomas Roche	Schoolmaster	49

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement	Amount of annual salary or emoluments	Superannuation allowance	Date of Consent of Local Government Board
X.	6.	7.	8.	9.
26	Old age	67 9 11	36 0 0	27 Jan., 1914.
32	Permanent infirmity of body	106 0 0	64 17 4	6 Oct., 1913
22	Old age	55 16 0	15 0 0	29 April, 1913
26	do	56 3 0	27 0 0	9 Feb., 1914
27	do	30 0 0	20 0 0	1 Dec., 1913
33	do	130 25 8	87 4 5	11 Dec., 1913
14	Permanent infirmity of body	104 0 0	25 0 0	19 Aug., 1913
30	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	5 Dec., 1913
32	do	44 0 0	24 0 0	9 Jan., 1914
26	Permanent infirmity of body	89 14 0	53 15 4	19 May, 1913
13	do	25 0 0	80 8 4	20 June, 1913
9	do	49 10 7	22 0 4	5 Dec., 1913
10	do	40 13 1	23 0 0	7 Jan., 1914
25	Old age	67 8 0	13 0 0	9 July, 1913
16	Permanent infirmity of body	30 0 0	23 5 0	18 July, 1913
40	Old age	234 2 8	149 9 2	29 Sept., 1913
6	Permanent infirmity of mind	93 12 0	18 14 5	20 July, 1913
19	Permanent infirmity of body	61 10 0	24 13 0	12 Aug., 1913
30	Old age	247 14 7	165 3 0	12 Aug., 1913
33	Permanent infirmity of body	53 0 0	35 6 8	21 Sept., 1913
28	Old age	494 0 39	312 14 0	28 Jan., 1914
19	Permanent infirmity of body	65 0 2	31 8 5	22 April, 1913
30	do	255 0 0	160 0 0	24 June, 1913
30	Old age	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 Sept., 1913
33	do	160 0 0	112 13 4	1 Dec., 1913
26	do	25 0 0	15 0 0	13 Jan., 1914
33	Abolition of Office	84 0 0	34 0 0	29 May, 1913
19	Permanent infirmity of body	20 4 5	9 15 10	8 July, 1913
18	do	23 11 5	10 19 11	15 Oct., 1913
20	Old age	66 8 1	33 3 0	2 Nov., 1913
34	do	57 19 0	37 14 0	14 April, 1913
28	do	184 0 4	64 0 0	24 Nov., 1913
30	Permanent infirmity of body	44 10 8	14 16 10	2 Jan., 1914
21	Old age	248 8 7	75 12 3	2 Dec., 1913
13	Permanent infirmity of body	43 0 0	9 6 0	21 Jan., 1914
7	do	30 12 2	12 0 0	22 Oct., 1913
13	do	38 5 0	6 2 0	27 Oct., 1913
30	Old age	62 8 0	37 5 9	22 Sept., 1913
28	do	24 0 0	21 10 8	18 Mar., 1914
12	do	46 15 0	31 2 4	18 Dec., 1913
12	Permanent infirmity of body	96 18 1	18 10 7	27 Oct., 1913
18	do	134 33 5	62 10 11	23 Mar., 1914
17	do	68 13 1	21 0 0	29 July, 1913
28	Old age	16 0 0	9 18 0	13 June, 1913
8	Permanent infirmity of body	35 13 4	50 2 0	21 May, 1913
14	do	25 0 0	14 0 0	29 April, 1913
22	Old age	37 11 0	18 0 0	19 May, 1913
24	Permanent infirmity of body	23 11 0	25 0 0	1 May, 1913
15	do	30 14 5	20 0 0	7 April, 1913
30	do	12 10 0	5 0 0	10 July, 1913
13	Old age	21 7 4	35 11 8	15 Jan., 1914
27	Permanent infirmity of body	119 16 10	78 17 3	11 July, 1913

Union.	Name of Officer	Office	Age years
1.	2	3	4
Malkey	Doon O'Reilly	Assistant Nurse	41
Manorhamilton	Bridget Connolly	Wardmaid	38
Nerva	Mary Roark	Nurse	54
New Ross	Catherine Roche	Midwife of Dispensary District	69
Newry	Mary A. Mowry	Dispensary Clerk	78
Do	Timothy O'Riordan	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	54
Newtownards	Eleanor Spratt	Matron	60
Rathfriland	James Steele	Mechanical Engineer	75
Rathfriland	John Lynch	Learner Keeper	70
Rosebery	Timothy Kelly	Carpenter	57
Silgo	Mary Fallon	Midwife of Dispensary District	67
Do	John Lene	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	68
Strabane	Hamilton Duddy	Carpenter	67
Do	John Maxwell	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	55
Trillick	James Trimble	Schoolmaster	64
Tuas	John Healy	Relieving Officer	70
Westport	Thomas H. Cully	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	62
Wexford	Walter Hylen	Van driver	62

C.—RURAL DISTRICT

Rural District.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bethelmy	Charles J. Folan	Medical Officer of Health	43
Bethelmy	Edward Neary Flynn	Clerk	33
Cashel	John Townsend	Sanitary Sub-Officer	72
Do	Martin Folan	Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages	73
Castlereagh	Patrick C. Walsh	Consulting Sanitary Officer	59
Chenal No. 1	Kyrus H. White	Medical Officer of Health	43
Chenal No. 2	do	do	44
Glennasmole	Patrick Gallagher	Sanitary Sub-Officer	58
Glennasmole No. 1	Matthew Farrell	do	79
Kilbarnet	Charles O'Reilly	Medical Officer of Health	76
Kilbarney	Edmond Spillane	Sanitary Sub-Officer	67
Kilbaskock	David Cronin	Sanitary Sub-Officer, Inspector of Cottages, Lodging Houses and Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages	76
Macroom	John Egan	Sanitary Sub-Officer	64
New Ross	Peter A. Pope	Clerk	70
Newry No. 2	Timothy O'Riordan	Medical Officer of Health	54
Strabane No. 1	John Maxwell	do	55
Tuas	John Healy	Sanitary Sub-Officer	70
Westport	Thomas H. Cully	Medical Officer of Health	62

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
30	Permanent infirmity of body	£ s. d. 80 17 3	£ s. d. 33 0 0	3 Mar., 1914
30	do	38 5 4	9 11 4	18 Dec., 1913
26	do	66 5 3	38 13 4	4 Jan., 1915
24	Old age	20 0 0	10 0 0	20 Oct., 1913
18	do	21 10 0	14 6 8	8 July, 1912
22	Permanent infirmity of mind	185 2 10	72 0 0	10 Jan., 1914
29	Old age	65 0 0	25 0 0	13 Nov., 1912
14	Permanent infirmity of body	122 1 7	48 8 5	4 Dec., 1913
17	do	60 0 0	27 0 0	8 May, 1914
35	do	87 10 4	30 13 0	25 Aug., 1913
24	Old age	45 0 0	23 0 8	18 July, 1912
40	do	203 11 8	125 0 0	27 Aug., 1913
17	Permanent infirmity of body	43 10 0	20 0 0	10 Sept., 1913
30	do	153 4 5	104 16 3	2 Feb., 1914
33	Old age	101 3 1	42 0 0	3 Sept., 1913
25	do	33 0 0	10 10 0	22 April, 1914
35	do	102 7 10	84 3 2	10 July, 1913
10	Permanent infirmity of body	35 8 0	12 2 8	16 Sept., 1912

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
35	Old age	£ s. d. 20 16 8	£ s. d. 13 17 9	27 Oct., 1913
32	Permanent infirmity of body	100 0 0	55 8 8	10 Oct., 1913
21	Old age	10 0 0	2 0 0	10 Mar., 1914
35	do	25 5 8	13 0 0	24 Nov., 1912
20	do	10 0 0	6 13 4	6 Feb., 1914
14	Permanent infirmity of body	51 16 0	6 0 0	11 April, 1913
14	do	5 4 0	1 10 0	10 April, 1913
30	do	6 0 0	2 10 0	21 Jan., 1914
12	do	12 0 0	3 10 0	7 Aug., 1912
21	Old age	17 5 0	8 18 2	10 Feb., 1914
28	do	9 0 0	5 14 0	26 Mar., 1914
39	do	36 3 1	22 10 0	6 Jan., 1914
36	do	10 0 0	5 13 4	18 Feb., 1914
28	do	149 0 0	44 0 0	19 Sept., 1912
22	Permanent infirmity of mind	15 0 0	8 0 0	27 Jan., 1914
39	Permanent infirmity of body	17 0 0	9 13 4	23 Mar., 1914
27	Old age	10 0 0	5 0 0	16 Sept., 1913
36	do	40 0 0	5 10 0	10 July, 1913

APPENDIX G.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF
UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT,
14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68

TABLE No. 1

(a.) STATEMENT OF ALTERATIONS IN DISPENSARY DISTRICTS OF Unions made during the year ended the 31st March, 1814, by Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68

UNION.	Dispensary Districts	Patients abolished.	New Districts	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	No. of Midwives.	No. of Licensed Persons.	Date of Order.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Ballyvaughan	Ballyvaughan	—	—	—	—	1	—	18th Sept., 1812.
Do	Do	—	—	—	—	1	—	4th Dec., 1812.
Do	Do	—	—	—	—	1	—	4th Dec., 1812.
Coblenz	Coblenz	—	—	—	—	1	—	14th June, 1812.
Lisnawilly	Lisnawilly	—	—	—	—	1	—	17th Feb., 1814.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Ennis	Ennis	—	—	—	—	1	—	14th April, 1812.
Lisnawilly	Lisnawilly	—	—	—	—	1	—	14th June, 1812.
Do	Do	—	—	—	—	1	—	14th June, 1812.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Ballyvaughan	Ballyvaughan	—	—	—	—	1	—	17th Mar., 1814.
Do	Do	—	—	—	—	1	—	17th Mar., 1814.
Do	Do	—	—	—	—	1	—	17th Mar., 1814.

NOTE.—By Order of the Board dated the 17th day of December, 1811, the name of the Ballyvaughan Dispensary District & the Ballyvaughan Union was changed to Ennis.

No 1.]

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(b) SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, BY PROVINCES, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 31st MARCH, 1914.

PROVINCE.	Number of cases.	Number of dispensary districts.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists.	Number of midwives.	Number of trained nurses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ULSTER, ..	43	222	140	7	306	—
MUNSTER, ..	45	235	132	35	163	—
LEINSTER, ..	29	381	280	15	221	1
CONNAUGHT, ..	54	162	134	4	115	—
Total Ireland, ..	155	741	522	40	772	1

NO. 2.—DEBENTURE DEBENTURES, WITH THE EXCHANGES AND AMOUNT OF MARKET RATES AFFORDED IN THE SEVERAL UNIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1914.—continued

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE CHARGES.	Am. in Issue in 1913.	No. of Debentures or Disputes.	No. of Options exercised.	EXPENSES AT YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1914.										MARKET RATES AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1914.					Balances of Debentures Brought Forward in 1914.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
					1. Amortisation of Debentures.	2. Amortisation of Debentures.	3. Amortisation of Debentures.	4. Amortisation of Debentures.	5. Amortisation of Debentures.	6. Amortisation of Debentures.	7. Amortisation of Debentures.	8. Amortisation of Debentures.	9. Amortisation of Debentures.	10. Amortisation of Debentures.	11. Amortisation of Debentures.	12. Amortisation of Debentures.	13. Amortisation of Debentures.	14. Amortisation of Debentures.	15. Amortisation of Debentures.		16. Amortisation of Debentures.	17. Amortisation of Debentures.	18. Amortisation of Debentures.	19. Amortisation of Debentures.	20. Amortisation of Debentures.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
CREDIT 44	MAY 1914.	22,611	2,400	1	20	148	24	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICINE, RETURNED in the several UNIONS during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914.—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area Square Acres.	Popu- lation 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Houses in each District.	No. of Cases submitted.				Receipts of Year ended 31st March, 1914.				Mineral Water attended to Year ended 31st March, 1914.				Bureaux of Dispensary Medical Officers or Medical Officers of Health.
					a. Medical Officers.	b. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tists.	c. Midwives.	d. Medicine and Medical Apparatus.	e. Salaries.	f. Payments for Medical Officers.	g. Apothecaries or Phar- maceutists without payment.	h. Medical. Medicine.	i. Amount of Free paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Con- cept of the National Act, 1911.	j. Other Expenses, including Travel, and other Expenses not included under the foregoing Col- umns.	k. Total Expenses for the Year ended 31st March, 1914.	l. No. of New Cases attended to and registered during the Year.	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	24,429	5,987	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton and ELLINGHAM.	14,411	3,775	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	3. Barton and ELLINGHAM.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4. Barton.	62,260	1,465	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BARTON.	1. Barton.	27,232	8,421	1													

No. 2.—DIAPYCNARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RAZER afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914—continued.

UNIONS	DIAPYCNARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	No. of Officers authorized.	Services or Treatments since March, 1914.										MEDICAL RAZER AFFORDED IN THIS UNION SINCE 1ST MARCH, 1914.			Basis of Expenditure of Razer.
				No. of Dependants or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	No. of Medical Officers or Pensions.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	17,042	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		24,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GARDENERS.	Other Districts.	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000									

RELIEF.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.	231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.	254.	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.	265.	266.	267.	268.	269.	270.	271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.	278.	279.	280.	281.	282.	283.	284.	285.	286.	287.	288.	289.	290.	291.	292.	293.	294.	295.	296.	297.	298.	299.	300.	301.	302.	303.	304.	305.	306.	307.	308.	309.	310.	311.	312.	313.	314.	315.	316.	317.	318.	319.	320.	321.	322.	323.	324.	325.	326.	327.	328.	329.	330.	331.	332.	333.	334.	335.	336.	337.	338.	339.	340.	341.	342.	343.	344.	345.	346.	347.	348.	349.	350.	351.	352.	353.	354.	355.	356.	357.	358.	359.	360.	361.	362.	363.	364.	365.	366.	367.	368.	369.	370.	371.	372.	373.	374.	375.	376.	377.	378.	379.	380.	381.	382.	383.	384.	385.	386.	387.	388.	389.	390.	391.	392.	393.	394.	395.	396.	397.	398.	399.	400.	401.	402.	403.	404.	405.	406.	407.	408.	409.	410.	411.	412.	413.	414.	415.	416.	417.	418.	419.	420.	421.	422.	423.	424.	425.	426.	427.	428.	429.	430.	431.	432.	433.	434.	435.	436.	437.	438.	439.	440.	441.	442.	443.	444.	445.	446.	447.	448.	449.	450.	451.	452.	453.	454.	455.	456.	457.	458.	459.	460.	461.	462.	463.	464.	465.	466.	467.	468.	469.	470.	471.	472.	473.	474.	475.	476.	477.	478.	479.	480.	481.	482.	483.	484.	485.	486.	487.	488.	489.	490.	491.	492.	493.	494.	495.	496.	497.	498.	499.	500.	501.	502.	503.	504.	505.	506.	507.	508.	509.	510.	511.	512.	513.	514.	515.	516.	517.	518.	519.	520.	521.	522.	523.	524.	525.	526.	527.	528.	529.	530.	531.	532.	533.	534.	535.	536.	537.	538.	539.	540.	541.	542.	543.	544.	545.	546.	547.	548.	549.	550.	551.	552.	553.	554.	555.	556.	557.	558.	559.	560.	561.	562.	563.	564.	565.	566.	567.	568.	569.	570.	571.	572.	573.	574.	575.	576.	577.	578.	579.	580.	581.	582.	583.	584.	585.	586.	587.	588.	589.	590.	591.	592.	593.	594.	595.	596.	597.	598.	599.	600.	601.	602.	603.	604.	605.	606.	607.	608.	609.	610.	611.	612.	613.	614.	615.	616.	617.	618.	619.	620.	621.	622.	623.	624.	625.	626.	627.	628.	629.	630.	631.	632.	633.	634.	635.	636.	637.	638.	639.	640.	641.	642.	643.	644.	645.	646.	647.	648.	649.	650.	651.	652.	653.	654.	655.	656.	657.	658.	659.	660.	661.	662.	663.	664.	665.	666.	667.	668.	669.	670.	671.	672.	673.	674.	675.	676.	677.	678.	679.	680.	681.	682.	683.	684.	685.	686.	687.	688.	689.	690.	691.	692.	693.	694.	695.	696.	697.	698.	699.	700.	701.	702.	703.	704.	705.	706.	707.	708.	709.	710.	711.	712.	713.	714.	715.	716.	717.	718.	719.	720.	721.	722.	723.	724.	725.	726.	727.	728.	729.	730.	731.	732.	733.	734.	735.	736.	737.	738.	739.	740.	741.	742.	743.	744.	745.	746.	747.	748.	749.	750.	751.	752.	753.	754.	755.	756.	757.	758.	759.	760.	761.	762.	763.	764.	765.	766.	767.	768.	769.	770.	771.	772.	773.	774.	775.	776.	777.	778.	779.	780.	781.	782.	783.	784.	785.	786.	787.	788.	789.	790.	791.	792.	793.	794.	795.	796.	797.	798.	799.	800.	801.	802.	803.	804.	805.	806.	807.	808.	809.	810.	811.	812.	813.	814.	815.	816.	817.	818.	819.	820.	821.	822.	823.	824.	825.	826.	827.	828.	829.	830.	831.	832.	833.	834.	835.	836.	837.	838.	839.	840.	841.	842.	843.	844.	845.	846.	847.	848.	849.	850.	851.	852.	853.	854.	855.	856.	857.	858.	859.	860.	861.	862.	863.	864.	865.	866.	867.	868.	869.	870.	871.	872.	873.	874.	875.	876.	877.	878.	879.	880.	881.	882.	883.	884.	885.	886.	887.	888.	889.	890.	891.	892.	893.	894.	895.	896.	897.	898.	899.	900.	901.	902.	903.	904.	905.	906.	907.	908.	909.	910.	911.	912.	913.	914.	915.	916.	917.	918.	919.	920.	921.	922.	923.	924.	925.	926.	927.	928.	929.	930.	931.	932.	933.	934.	935.	936.	937.	938.	939.	940.	941.	942.	943.	944.	945.	946.	947.	948.	949.	950.	951.	952.	953.	954.	955.	956.	957.	958.	959.	960.	961.	962.	963.	964.	965.	966.	967.	968.	969.	970.	971.	972.	973.	974.	975.	976.	977.	978.	979.	980.	981.	982.	983.	984.	985.	986.	987.	988.	989.	990.	991.	992.	993.	994.	995.	996.	997.	998.	999.	1000.
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RETURNS afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914.—Continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area. Square Miles.	Pop- ulation 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Offices in each District.	No. of Out-patients attended.	EXPENSES IN YEAR ENDED 31st March, 1914.						Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers when the Charge- ment "Arrestable Age, 1895" and "Arrestable Age, 1905" ended that March, 1914.	Total Dispensary Fees for Year ended that March, 1914.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the Year.	Value of Vaccination, including the cost of vaccination, in the year.	Value of Vaccination, including the cost of vaccination, in the year.	Ratio of Dispensary Medical Officers to Population.
						Salaries, and payments for Dispensary Services.	Medical Officers.	Salaries.	Payments for Out- patient Services.	Dispensary Medical Officers.	Medical Officers.						
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE.—continued.	Ashton, Bury, Chorley, and Salford.	10.11	101,111	1	1	250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
SHERIFFS.	Ashton, Bury, Chorley, and Salford.	10.11	101,111	1	1	250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1
						250	1	250	1	250	1	45	250	1	100	100	1

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Excesses, and Amount of Murat, Being afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914—continued.

UNION	DISPENSARY DISTRICT	Area or Square Miles	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District	No. of Offices and Ambulances		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1914										MEDICAL REVENUE AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1914		Totals	Date of Provision, whether in course of preparation, or in the year	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year	Deaths of Residents, whether in course of preparation, or in the year	Deaths of Non-Residents, whether in course of preparation, or in the year
						Medical Officers	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)	Medical Officers or Practitioners (not Chemists)							
COUNT OF	1. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COUNT OF	6. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	9. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10. Colchester, Essex, and Malden	15,780	5,577	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

No. 2—DISPENSARY DEBITMENTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MANUEL HOUSES effected in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914—continued.

UNIONS	DISPENSARY DOCTORS	Ages under 16 years in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each Union.	No. of Officers authorized					Disbursements of Year ending 31st March, 1914										Manuel House amounts in 1914 1915 and 1916 March, 1914.					Total.	Visiting Tickets	Expenses of Unions, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.	Cases of Venereal Disease, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.	Reductions of Venereal Disease, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Nurses.	Midwives and Medical Applications.	Salaries.	Expenses for bus, rent, and other.	Medical Services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Assessors of Taxes paid to Health Authorities under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1907.	Other Disbursements, including Post Office and Telephone, and not in- cluded in the foregoing Total.	General Disbursements for sub- scriptions, and for the year ended 31st March, 1914.	Disbursements of Unions, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.	Disbursements of Unions, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.	Disbursements of Unions, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.	Disbursements of Unions, including the cost of transportation, and the cost of the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385

COUNTY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS	NAME OF DISPENSARY	No. of Patients	No. of Families	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of Children	No. of Total	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of Children	No. of Total	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of Children	No. of Total	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of Children	No. of Total
KENT	A. Kent, B. Kent, C. Kent, D. Kent,	28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
KENT	A. Kent, B. Kent, C. Kent, D. Kent,	28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
KENT	A. Kent, B. Kent, C. Kent, D. Kent,	28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
KENT	A. Kent, B. Kent, C. Kent, D. Kent,	28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
KENT	A. Kent, B. Kent, C. Kent, D. Kent,	28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822
		28,410	5,706	34,116	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822	18,410	15,706	49,822

* Includes 1771 expended from a loan obtained under the Dispensary House Act, 1874.

No. 2 Testimony Districts, with the Expenses and Amount of Mutual Benefit afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1914—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]^a Includes L123 excepted from a loan obtained under the Temporary Housing Act, L178.

1. *Eligibility for the program*

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING

PROVINCES.	Area and Population of the Province as given in the Census Returns, and of the Union as envisaged in the foregoing Table tabulated *		Number of Unions	Number of Dispensary Districts	Number of Dispensaries in Dispensary Districts	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSE OF YEAR			
	Area in Acres	Population.				Medical Officers	Apothecaries, or Pharmasutical Chemists	Midwives	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Subsides and temporary		Fees for temporary services.
										Subsides.	Fees for temporary services.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
ULSTER.	5,212,808 5,364,557	1,401,096 1,466,915	48	222	242	240	7	290	4,122	27,126	4,417	
MUNSTER.	3,932,227 3,971,197	1,070,185 1,091,204	16	116	122	122	13	548	4,098	32,577	4,547	
LEINSTER.	4,247,327 4,596,854	1,169,044 1,172,222	36	201	246	228	15	584	5,954	35,755	4,485	
CONNAUGHT.	4,225,212 4,374,457	615,964 615,217	28	132	160	214	4	116	2,409	14,314	2,193	
TOTAL { 1814	20,877,329	4,990,329	{ 128	761	1,228	592	40	1717	21,582	105,802	15,642	
{ 1851				743	1,251	812	49	766	20,827	105,747	16,044	
INCREASE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1,261	264	-	
DECREASE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	

*The areas and populations of the geographical Provinces are set forth in the Census Returns, but they do not include the areas in a Union, by reason of the fact stated in the first note on page 364, that eleven of the Provinces of 451,846 acres under the larger survey, taken, e.g. Sligo.

In addition to this number a request more has been authorized for the Keshbegun Dispensary District of the Keshbegun Union.

Includes 63,518 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Loans Act, 1871.

Includes 65,567 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Loans Act, 1871.

TABLE, No. 3, BY PROVINCES.

EXPENDITURE MARCH 1904					MEDICAL RELIEF PROVIDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1904.				
Expenditure by services					Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers and Health Officers.
Apoptosises, of Pneumonia, etc.	Relatives.	Amount of Time paid to Medical Officers and the Dispensary Surgeon, 1898-1899.	Other Expenses, including Public Health Officers, and the Dispensary Surgeon, and included in the Economic Returns.	Total Expenditure of Dispensary Medical Officers, Year ended 31st March, 1904.	Dispensary Tablets.	Vaccination Tablets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of inoculation, in the year.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ 904	2,350	2,541	2,379	24,348	155,172	57,085	102,498	24,681	4,870
1,130	2,960	3,638	5,685	40,660	194,882	48,765	243,845	16,245	4,133
1,858	4,084	1,001	11,379	44,696	303,146	43,712	284,576	20,547	4,777
185	5,810	1,148	1,145	22,845	43,960	6,485	44,945	11,665	2,979
4,958	16,084	6,340	131,735	800,661	501,652	176,879	680,392	62,305	13,550
5,835	20,163	7,279	158,314	224,140	476,931	175,703	645,794	68,486	15,622
226	473	—	—	1,114	25,727	2,556	31,855	—	37
—	—	535	585	—	—	—	—	7,132	—

not correspond with the total of the unregistered population of the Unions as stated in the Provinces in Table No. 2. Unions extend beyond Provincial boundaries.

No 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of preceding TABLES, containing, 1. district electoral divisions in Ireland, with the dispensary total area and population of the Provinces according to the as arranged in Provinces, the number of dispensaries, under the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination Acts, and 1913, to the 31st of March, 1914, inclusive —3. RELIES at the dispensaries and at the patients' homes, respectively; ended the 31st of March, 1914 —and 4. Salaries of

HEADS OF PARTICULARS In Dispensary Tables.	CLERICAL		MEDICAL	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
REVENUE OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS.				
Area in statute acres, as given in the Census Returns, 1911.	—	5,331,825	—	5,331,825
Population, 1911.	—	1,241,890	—	1,241,890
Aggregate valuation of unions as managed in Provinces in Appendix F No 7, and No 8, 1913.	—	85,418,554	—	85,418,554
Number of unions.	—	42	—	42
— district electoral divisions.	—	945	—	1,072
— dispensary districts.	—	222	—	222
— dispensaries or dispensary stations (under the Medical Charities Act, 1875).	—	325	—	325
— medical officers authorized to be appointed for dispensary districts.	—	249	—	249
— apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists, midwives.	—	7	—	7
—	—	380	—	380
EXPENDITURE during Year ended 31st March, 1914.				
Medicines and medical appliances.	£	—	£	—
Salaries of medical officers, including payments for language services.	5,418	—	5,975	—
— apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists including payments for temporary services, midwives, do do do.	934	—	1,150	—
Amount of fees paid to medical officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1875.	5,808	—	5,500	—
Expenditure from fees obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	2,143	—	855	—
Fuel, attendance, and incidental expenses.	5,436	—	5,809	—
Total expenditure during year ended 31st March, 1914.	—	54,349	—	60,080
RELIES at DISPENSARIES and DEPENDS on DISPENSARIES during year ended 31st March, 1914.				
Number of cases attended on dispensary tickets.	155,372	—	104,230	—
— on visiting tickets.	27,268	—	65,748	—
Total new cases in the year.	—	182,480	—	170,948
Number of cases of syphilis, including cases of re-infection, in the year.	—	24,431	—	25,885
Salaries of (properly medical officers in medical officers of health.	—	5,432	—	5,522

STATISTICAL STATEMENT showing the number of unions and districts formed under § 6 of the Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the Census Returns for 1911, the aggregate valuation of the unions officers, &c. 1—2, FINANCIAL STATEMENT showing the expenditure the Dispensary Houses Act, during the year from 1st of April. RETURNS showing the number of cases of medical relief afforded the number of cases of vaccination performed during the year Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						FOR UNIONS.	FOR DIS- PENSARY OFFICERS.	FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
—	4,347,791	—	6,268,211	—	20,371,125	128,900	27,400	—
—	1,162,914	—	618,864	—	4,390,279	37,786	5,912	—
—	63,944,822	—	21,445,650	—	115,387,948	238,765	632,808	—
—	29	—	33	—	158	—	—	—
—	1,014	—	646	—	3,874	35	5	5
—	305	—	352	—	743	5	—	—
—	346	—	368	—	5,258	3	—	—
—	356	—	324	—	813	3	—	—
—	15	—	4	—	66	—	—	—
—	524*	—	133	—	777*	2	—	—
£	—	£	—	£	—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
6,824	—	5,620	—	22,342	—	180 6	28 2	—
22,436	—	16,697	—	121,294	—	772 14	160 2	103 11
1,844	—	948	—	4,088	—	25 15	6 23	—
5,755	—	2,528	—	19,624	—	128 6	26 18	—
1,074	—	1,344	—	6,541	—	40 5	8 11	—
2 218	—	180	—	5,394	—	32 0	7 1	—
9,356	—	2,943	—	24,569	—	168 2	55 17	—
—	64,626	—	35,949	—	285,604	1,303 12	377 11	—
208,166	—	61,630	—	145,623	—	—	—	—
64,713	—	5,700	—	176,679	—	—	—	—
—	354,579	—	55,846	—	680,582	—	—	—
—	14,542	—	13,845	—	64,325	—	—	—
—	£	£	—	£	—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
—	6,737	—	1,070	—	15,810	180 5	21 5	19 11

* In addition to this number a limited sum has been authorized for the Keshmoghlin Dispensary District of the Suburbs Union.

No. 4.—VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of the number of persons VACCINATED in the workhouses of the several unions by the medical officers of those institutions; and of the number VACCINATED in the several dispensary districts, by the medical officers thereof, in the year ended 31st March, 1914:—abstracted from returns made by the respective medical officers.

PROVINCES.	No. vaccinated by medical officers in workhouses			No. vaccinated by medical officers of dispensary districts.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
CATHER.	159	9	147	24,453	24,579	CATHER.
MURRAY.	164	4	168	16,328	16,443	MURRAY.
LEINSTER.	153	20	173	18,567	18,740	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT.	67	—	67	11,915	12,002	CONNAUGHT.
Total.	343	33	376	61,263	61,639	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, and POXEN, reported by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended in the half-years ended 30th September, 1913, and 31st March, 1914.

PROVINCES.	Half-year ended		Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Poxen.
CATHER.	September 30th, 1913.	.. ..	412	—	121
	March 31st, 1914.	.. ..	868	—	143
MURRAY.	September 30th, 1913.	.. ..	159	—	99
	March 31st, 1914.	.. ..	237	—	161
LEINSTER.	September 30th, 1913.	.. ..	228	—	200
	March 31st, 1914.	.. ..	307	—	128
CONNAUGHT.	September 30th, 1913.	.. ..	44	—	102
	March 31st, 1914.	.. ..	182	—	100

SUMMARY

IRELAND.	September 30th, 1913.	.. ..	958	—	423
	March 31st, 1914.	.. ..	1,405	—	364
	Total.	.. ..	2,319	—	787

[illegible]

Continued

Dispensary District.	Locality in which situated.	References to		Dispensary District.	Locality in which situated.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts, App. G, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts, App. G, No. 2.			Dispensary Districts, App. G, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts, App. G, No. 2.
Quail.	Quail.	Page.	Page.	Warrington.	Warrington.	Page.	Page.
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	221	221	Warrington.	Warrington.	221	221
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	222	222	Warrington.	Warrington.	222	222
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	223	223	Warrington.	Warrington.	223	223
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	224	224	Warrington.	Warrington.	224	224
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	225	225	Warrington.	Warrington.	225	225
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	226	226	Warrington.	Warrington.	226	226
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	227	227	Warrington.	Warrington.	227	227
Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	228	228	Warrington.	Warrington.	228	228
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Radcliffe.	Radcliffe.	300	300	Warrington.	Warrington.	300	300

APPENDIX H.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Report and Returns presented to Parliament during the Year ended 31st March, 1914, on behalf of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Forty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland—1912-13,	GL. 6,978.	8vo. 433.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for 1912-13 with appendices,	GL. 7,299.	Folio 130.
County Council Scholarships (Ireland),	H.C. 125	Folio 19.
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland)—Returns,	H.C. 127	Folio 13.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts—Returns,	H.C. 151	Folio 13.
Report on Housing Conditions in the City of Dublin,	GL. 7,273.	Folio 41.
Appendix to the foregoing Report,	GL. 7,317.	Folio 263.

APPENDIX I.

CIRCULARS ISSUED FROM 1ST APRIL, 1913, TO 31ST MARCH, 1914.

No	Date	Subject
	1913	1913
5063 Misc	13th April	Conditions of employment in the town, &c., trades in the North of Ireland
120 M	30th "	Assistant Surveyors
11,063 Misc	9th May	Judgment in the case of <i>Wick v. Fermanagh County Council</i>
—	19th "	Supplying information to Pension Offices
27,637 Misc	24th June	Slaughter of Animals affected with Tuberculosis
74 M	25th "	Poor Relief, Reprimand of cost of maintenance
39,114 Misc	25th "	County Insurance Societies—Bands. (Typed)
53,445 Misc	29th August	Dietary Regulations. Forms of Books
42,931 Misc	29th "	Chemistograph Act, 1909. Regulations made by Local Authorities
32,363 Cases	5th Sept	Cootediff Workhouse. Assembly. Anytime
45,737 Misc	17th "	Payment for Road Material. Judgment in case of <i>Union v. Tipperary (S.B.) County Council</i> , (Typed)
L 39,865 Misc	12th Nov.	Selection of Union Offices
123 M	21st "	Motor Car Licence Duties
136 M	22nd "	Information as to Housing Schemes. (Typed)
43,650 Misc	28th "	Domestic Treatment of Tuberculosis
55,183 Misc	28th "	Expenditure on Roads. Grants made by Road Board
128 M	3rd Dec.	Local Government Elections, 1914.
132 M	4th "	Overdue Accounts
64,261 Misc	5th "	Tuberculosis. Maintenance Grants
134 M	15th "	Order according Public Notice Order, 1906.
	1914	1914
848 Misc	30th Jan.	Medicine, &c., Supplies. Packing of Receipts, (Typed)
139 M	2nd Feb.	Superintendence of Offices
42 M	17th "	Contracts for Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances
48 M	6th March	Tuberculosis Schemes. Maintenance Grant and Form of Agreement
49 M	11th "	Report of Commission on Milk Supply
55 M	14th March	Health Resorts and Watering Places (Ireland) Act, 1909
9,848 Misc	25th "	Trade Boards Act, 1909. Contracts of Local Authorities.

APPENDIX J.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911—SANATORIUM
BENEFIT.TABLE A.—INSTITUTIONS approved in pursuance of Section 16 (1)
(a) by the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Name and Address of Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases for which approved
Royal Sanatorium for Consumption in Ireland, Newcastle, County Wicklow.	190-110	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis considered capable of cure or alleviation.
Crookling Sanatorium, Bective, County Dublin.	173	Generally incipient cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Heathlands Sanatorium, Doneraile, County Cork.	102	Early and moderately advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Forster Green Sanatorium, Fort-hend, Belfast.	70	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis capable of cure or alleviation.
Allen A. Ryan Home Hospital, Pigeon House Road, Dublin.	44	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring isolation or Tuberculin treatment.
Bombardier Sanatorium, Kildalea, County Fermanagh.	31	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Peamount Sanatorium, Liscara, Co. Dublin.	247	Early stage of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Boutmore Sanatorium, near War-wimpole, County Down.	24	Cases of threatened or developed Pulmonary Tuberculosis, not in advanced stage.
County Clare Sanatorium, Ennis.	4	Incipient cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin.	109	Advanced cases of Phthisis.
House of Rest for the Dying, Camden Row, Dublin.	24	do.
St. Patrick's Hospital, Wellington Road, Cork.	60	do.
Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin.	10	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Dublin Skin, Cancer and Urinary Hospital, Hodge Street, Dublin.	21	Tubercular forms of skin diseases.
St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	143	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Armagh County Infirmary, Armagh County and City Infirmary, Waterford.	39	do.
Louth County Infirmary, Dundalk Meath Hospital, Dublin.	42	do.
County and County Borough Infirmary, Lonsdalebury.	—	Surgical and Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis.
County Mayo Infirmary, Castlebar Richmond Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	42	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Whitworth Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	22	do.
Eastwards Fever Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	15	do.
Queen's County Infirmary, Maryborough.	20	Chronic (advanced) cases of Tuberculosis of medical character.
Interpointed House for Protestant Asylum, Cork.	30	Tubercular Meningitis and Miliary Tuberculosis.
Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin.	50	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	70	Advanced Cases (Tuberculosis).
	122	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).

No.	Name and Address of Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases for which approved.
	Adelaide Hospital, Dublin	125	Surgical and Advanced Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Royal City of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baginbore Street, Dublin.	124	do.
	King's County Infirmary, Tallanstown	30	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Retnada Hospital, Dublin	127	(a) Women suffering from pelvis or abdominal tuberculosis, and (b) Women suffering from Tuberculosis and about to give birth to a child.
	Deane's Hospital, Dublin	206	Surgical Cases and Advanced Cases of medical character (Tuberculosis).
	Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh	62	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	County Infirmary, Coober	22	do.
	St Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin	108	Surgical and advanced medical cases (Tuberculosis).
	County Limerick Infirmary, Corrick- on-Shanaga	40	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Mercer's Hospital, Dublin	81	Surgical and advanced medical cases (Tuberculosis).
	The Crocker Hospital, Dublin	68	(a) Women suffering from pelvis or abdominal Tuberculosis. (b) Women suffering from Tuberculosis complicating pregnancy.
	Newry General Hospital, Walker 59A, Newry	20	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	County Hospital, Galway	60	do.
	Merry Hospital, Cork	84	Surgical and advanced medical cases (Tuberculosis).
	Larch Hill Sanatorium, The Pae Forest, Rathfriland.	12	Indigent and early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
	North Charitable Infirmary, Cork	110	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	South Charitable Infirmary, Cork	100	do.
	North Convalescent Home, Bray	15	Convalescent Surgical and Advanced Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Cavan-Brown Cottage Hospital, Droghda, Co. Down.	14	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland, Upper Merrion St. Dublin.	70	do.
	Convalescent Home for Little Children of the Poor, Clontarf, Dublin.	24	Non-infectious surgical Tuberculosis in children under 5 years of age not requiring constant medical supervision.
	Fermanagh County Hospital, Enniskillen	45	Surgical cases (Tuberculosis).
	County Infirmary, Sligo	30	do.
	Laydon Convalescent Home, Mallow	65	Convalescent Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Infirmary Road, Cork	75	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis in women and children.
	National Children's Hospital, Harcourt Street, Dublin	90	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis in children.
	Military Hospital, Athens	—	—
	North County Infirmary, Navan	45	Surgical cases (Tuberculosis).
	Antony County Infirmary, Lough Dowry	35	do.
	Donagh County Infirmary, Lifford	20	do.
	County Infirmary, Wexford	54	do.
	Clare County Infirmary, Ennis	60	do.
	The House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin	266	Tubercular Pyæmia and Tubercular Meningitis.
	County Infirmary, Kilkenny	40	Surgical Cases (Tuberculosis).

TABLE. B.—EXCHEQUER GRANT for treatment of Tuberculosis.
Particulars of Disbursements.

County.	Period to 31st March, 1913.	Half-year to 30th September, 1913.	Half-year to 31st March, 1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Armagh	63 10 0	37 4 1	—
Carlow	—	127 2 3	75
Cavan	62 5 6	146 17 10	—
Down	—	160 0 0	—
Donegal	127 0 6	289 14 3	—
Dublin	—	42 7 7	—
Fermanagh	—	61 13 4	—
Galway	79 15 3	198 18 11	—
Kerry	64 19 6	215 7 0	—
Kildare	8 19 1	125 0 0	45
Kilkenny	65 12 6	161 2 2	—
King's County	—	139 6 10	—
Lancaster	44 12 0	150 0 0	—
Lisovick	95 2 0	175 0 0	—
Louth	51 4 8	900 2 4	—
Mayo	—	58 19 5	43
Monaghan	593 6 7	225 11 3	—
Queen's County	29 11 6	100 0 0	—
Roscommon	53 19 3	1 6 3	—
Sligo	—	87 8 0	—
Tipperary, N. R.	75 13 8	265 11 7	70
Tipperary, S. R.	—	295 10 0	—
Tyrone	—	38 11 9	—
Waterford	—	154 18 6	—
Westmeath	33 0 0	92 1 11	—
Wexford	—	71 8 1	—
COSTLY BENEFIT.			
Belmont	809 2 3	808 8 0	450
Dublin	1,647 0 3	1,974 4 0	—
Waterford	—	—	30

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